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Cape of Good Hope, West Indies, *and* Sierra Leone.

COPIES OF THE

INSTRUCTIONS

Originally given by The Right Honble the Secretary for the Colonies, for the guidance of the Commissioners sent to the Cape of *Good Hope*, to the *West Indies*, and to *Sierra Leone*, to enquire into the situation of those Colonies;—also, Copies of any Supplementary Instructions sent to those Commissioners.

Colonial Department,
Downing-street,
April 1826.

R. J. WILMOT HORTON.

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Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*
2 *May* 1826.

SCHEDULE.

N° 1.—Copy of the INSTRUCTIONS given to the Commissioners of Enquiry proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, and Ceylon, dated Downing-street, 18 January 1823 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 3

N° 2.—Copy of the INSTRUCTIONS given to the Commissioners appointed to enquire [illegible] to the state of the Africans liberated from Slavery in the West Indies and South [illegible]nerica, dated Downing-street, 30 November 1821 - - - - - - p. 5

N° 3.—Copy of the INSTRUCTIONS given to the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the administration of the Civil and Criminal Justice in the West Indies, dated Downing-street, 20 September 1822 - - - - - - - - - - p. 7

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N° 5.—D° - - d° - - [illegible] - - d° - - [illegible]ted 18 March 1824 - - p. 12

N° 6.—D° - - d° - - [illegible] - - d° - - dated 8 May 1824; with one Enclosure - - - ibid.

N° 7.—Copy of the INSTRUCTIONS given to the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the state of the Settlements on the Western Coast of Africa, dated Downing-street, 11 November 1825 - - - - - - - - - -

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—N° 1.—

Copy of the INSTRUCTIONS given to the Commissioners of Enquiry proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, and Ceylon.

Downing-street, London, 18th January, 1823.

Gentlemen,

HIS MAJESTY having been pleased, in pursuance of an Address of the House of Commons, dated 25th of July last, to give directions that a Commission under the Great Seal should be issued, authorizing and empowering you to act as Commissioners for enquiring into the state of the Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, and Ceylon, it becomes my duty to furnish you with such Instructions as appear to be requisite for your guidance in the execution of the trust thereby reposed in you.

It is not my intention to advert to every specific object which in the wide range over which your Commission extends, must pass under your examination; it will be sufficient at present, that I should direct your attention to those points which will form the leading subjects of your enquiry, almost all of which may be comprised under these heads.

The general administration of government, and the immediate control exercised by the Governor himself, or in conjunction with a council, in the several departments.

The local institutions, establishments and regulations, civil and military, and more especially those of a judicial and financial character.

The public documents concerning these three Colonies, which are deposited in this office, and to which you have had free access, will have supplied such preparatory information as will enable you, on your arrival there, to enter immediately upon the proposed investigation. By the perusal of these documents you are already fully acquainted with the nature and extent of the powers vested in the Governors respectively by the Royal Commission and Instructions, and the modifications under which it has been His Majesty's pleasure, that the laws and institutions which existed under the former sovereignty, should be administered and maintained.

The only material difference, as far as concerns the form of general administration in all these Colonies, is, that in one only, it has been thought fit hitherto to appoint a council.

In reporting upon the manner in which the executive and legislative functions are discharged, you will therefore state what degree of assistance may have been afforded, and whether any control may have been exercised by the council in the one case, and the immediate effects and tendency of such an institution; and in the other, whether it might be advantageously introduced under any and what modifications: and you will refer to the manner in which all public acts of authority are framed, issued, promulgated and recorded. You will report how far the control of the Governor extends over the civil and military establishments, its operation in the immediate appointment or recommendation to public offices and employments, and in assigning and regulating the emoluments respectively attached thereto, and whether with or without reference in these respects for approval to His Majesty's Government. You will also ascertain the extent of his control over the funds and resources of the colony, in levying, augmenting, appropriating or issuing them; and the authority which he exercises as to granting or disposing of lands, with the terms and conditions of such grants, and how far they are subject to the sanction and confirmation of His Majesty; also [illegible] mind in this and similar investigations, that this Commission is [illegible] for the purpose of prospective regulation, and practical improvement, grounded upon present examination, and upon retrospective enquiry.

On reviewing the list of civil and military colonial appointments, which may be deemed necessary for the accomplishment of those objects, the nature of the duties and functions of public officers of every description must be enquired into, and the

the amount of their respective salaries and emoluments, from whatever source derived, distinctly ascertained; and you will state your opinion as to the expediency of retrenchment or reduction in every case in which you may deem it advisable, and also as to the degree of compensation to which the persons affected, may be fairly entitled, and the principle by which it should be regulated.

All colonial pensions or allowances will in like manner be submitted to your investigation, so that you will have an opportunity of stating the amount of all such grants, and the reasons assigned for their origin.

With respect to your enquiry into the financial management of the military establishments, you will carefully examine how far these establishments may be maintained in a state of equal efficiency, under any reduction of present expenditure.

You will not fail to direct your attention to the state of religion, to the support afforded to the Church of England, and to other religious institutions; and, as connected with this subject, to all public establishments for education (for charitable purposes in particular), and you will report, whether and in what manner the national system of instruction may be advantageously introduced.

The judicial enquiry will embrace the whole system and administration of civil and criminal justice, including the conduct and regulation of the police; and the jurisdiction separate and concurrent of the Courts of Admiralty.

The introduction of the English language in the courts of law, and in all public proceedings, connects itself with this branch of your investigation.

With respect to complaints which individuals may be disposed to refer to you, against any established authorities in the respective colonies, you will understand, that you are not authorized to enter into an examination of such complaints, unless you receive specific instructions to that effect from this department, or unless in very special cases which cannot be anticipated. But it will be a particular and careful object of your enquiry, to ascertain whether any impediments exist to the facility of their redress by the courts of justice within the colony, or in cases where the courts of justice are incompetent to afford the relief required, to the transmission of such complaints to His Majesty's Government at home.

Your Financial Report will comprehend whatever relates to the existing sources of Revenue, either of the crown, or of the colony; their present extent and possible augmentation, and the comparative amount and expense of collection; the annual expenditure fixed and contingent, with the means of providing any local and immediate checks, and the possibility of reducing it within the ordinary resources of the colony; the state and administration of Government property, fixed and moveable; the conduct and superintendence of govern[illegible] works; the employment of convicts and slaves; and the improvement of roads, harbours, &c.

The causes of embarrassment, as produced from the circumstances and commercial relations of the colonies, and from the systems of finance there adopted; the public loans and securities; the banking establishments, their nature and extent; and exposition of the principles upon which they may be rendered more beneficial; the debt of Government, and its connection with the state of the colonial currency, and a reference to the state of exchange.

The foregoing heads of instruction apply equally to the three colonies, but there remain some points upon which it will be necessary that they should be separately adverted to.

At the Cape of Good Hope, where it is proposed that your enquiry should commence, you will revert to the alterations lately made in the judicial procedure of the colonial courts, and to the means of introducing a gradual assimilation to the forms and principles of English jurisprudence, more immediately with regard to the British portion of the community. You will fully inform yourselves of the condition of the Government slaves, and of that of the apprenticed Africans, their [illegible] manner of employment, and the means of their future emancipation and [illegible]ice. The means of opposing an effectual check to the extension of [illegible]ave labour in land recently occupied, and the measures adopted [illegible] illicit introduction of slaves, whether by land or sea. You will [illegible] relations of the colonial government with the native tribes, with reference [illegible]ce or commerce. To the state of the Hottentot population, and the mean[illegible] encouraging the labour of native free blacks, especially in the frontier districts, [illegible] may be less suited to Europeans. The tenures of land will be considered with a view to the assimilation of the old and modern

rates

Without attempting much technical precision in the general arrangement of the subject, it will yet, for the sake of perspicuity, be convenient to consider the topics which are to engage your notice under the three following heads:—

First;—The preliminary proceedings which take place before the trial of persons accused of indictable offences;—secondly, the circumstantial details of the manner of trial of such persons;—and thirdly, the different modes of punishment of criminals convicted in due course of law. Under the one or the other of these divisions may be included whatever will fall within the range of your enquiries.

The system of criminal procedure in the colonies in the cases of white persons, will generally be found strictly analagous to that which prevails in England; the deviations from the practice of the mother country being occasioned by local and accidental circumstances, rather than by any essential difference in the principles of English and colonial law. Without excluding from your consideration, any circumstances which regard the white population merely, you will therefore direct your attention principally to the administration of the criminal law, as it affects the slaves and the free coloured inhabitants, adverting to the case of white persons only, where with relation to them, there shall be found to be any material departure from the rules and usages of our own criminal courts.

In your investigation of the proceedings which take place on the trial of prisoners, you will as far as possible satisfy yourself of the accuracy of your conclusions, by attending the courts in person, and by keeping accurate notes of the proceedings which there take place.

Before you enter on the execution of these duties, it will be fit that you should inform yourselves respecting the criminal law of the several colonies, so far as it is to be found in the Acts of the different assemblies. As the printed editions of those laws are both voluminous and scarce, you are therefore referred for information on this head, first to the Paper, intituled, "A Statement of the Laws at large respecting Negroes in the West India Islands," subjoined to a Report made to his late Majesty by the Board of Trade, dated at Whitehall, the 28th March 1789; and secondly, to the printed Copies of Colonial Acts, to be found in the Parliamentary Papers printed by the order of the House of Commons, on the 6th June 1817, and on the 10th June 1818; a Copy of the Report of the Privy Council, and of the Papers above mentioned, will accompany these instructions. It is conceived that these documents do not contain the whole of the Acts of Assembly, bearing upon the object of your enquiries; but they will be found to include a very large proportion of all the local statutes now in force throughout the West Indies, relating to the criminal law. You will not fail to bear in mind, that the information with which His Majesty's Government is desirous to be furnished, is not of a technical or professional, but of a general and practical nature. The most rigid attention to render every statement as accurate as may be possible, cannot of course in any degree be dispensed with; but as these enquiries are to be made with a view to the amendment of existing laws, and the correction of existing abuses and defects, the object in view is, to obtain a clear and connected detail of matters of fact, with only so much explanation of the theory of the law as may be requisite to render that detail intelligible.

You will apportion your duties between yourselves in whatever manner may be found by experience to be most conducive to the success of your mission. The junior Commissioner will undertake the office of preparing for your joint approbation the minutes of your proceedings.

At the close of your enquiries you will draw up and deliver to His Majesty's Secretary of State, having the department of the Colonies, a Report of all your proceedings, and of the result of the investigations, which in pursuance of the preceding Instructions, you may have made.

I have, &c.

(signed) BATHURST.

H. Maddock, Esq.
and
F. Dwarris, Esq.

—N° 4.—

Colonial Office, 21st September, 1822.

Gentlemen,

IN reference to the Instructions given to you under date of the 20th instant, for your guidance in executing the duties confided to you by His Majesty's Commission, you will observe, that those Instructions relate exclusively to the administration of criminal justice, in pursuance of an Address from the Honourable House of Commons to His Majesty, praying that he will be graciously pleased to give directions for issuing a Commission under the great seal, to enquire into the administration of criminal justice in the Leeward Islands. As, however, it is desirable that the present opportunity should not be lost, of enquiring into certain points connected with the administration of civil justice, the following Instructions have been framed, for the purpose of pointing out to you, with as much exactness as the nature of the subject will permit, the objects to which your attention upon this collateral topic is requested to be directed. Representations have at different times been made to His Majesty's Government, of the inconveniences to which persons suing in the colonial courts of law and equity, for the recovery of debts, or for the assertion of any legal or equitable rights, are exposed. Without adopting the views which have been taken by some persons from whom such complaints have proceeded, and at the same time bearing in mind the probability that the mischiefs really existing, may have been greatly exaggerated by those who have felt their pressure, it may yet be reasonably believed, that the administration of civil justice in the West Indian colonies, is more expensive, dilatory, and uncertain, than in the mother country; and that these evils admit either of a complete remedy, or of a material palliation. The defects in the administration of the colonial law may be ascribed either to the imperfections of the law itself, or to the inadequacy of the means adopted for enforcing the due execution of it. The first of these subjects would obviously open a field of enquiry, far too general and undefined for your investigation, during any period of time which it would be possible for you to devote to the execution of your office, especially as the law of England is for the most part in force throughout these Islands to which you are to proceed, except so far as it may be altered by local Acts, or as it may be inapplicable to their peculiar situation. You will therefore regard the law of the colonies, not as it might be modelled by judicious corrections, but as it actually exists, and confine your attention to the means which are adopted for enforcing its due execution. For the furtherance of this object, you will ascertain (as far as such a question is susceptible of any distinct or definite answer) what is the amount of the expense usually incurred, and of the time usually consumed in the prosecution of a suit at law or in equity, within each of the colonies named in your Commission, as compared with the expense and delay usually incident to a similar process in England. It is indeed, hardly expected that you will be able to do more than to approximate to a solution of this enquiry, since the infinite variety of of minute circumstances which influence the expense and dilatoriness of a lawsuit, is such as to preclude a very exact comparison, even of analogous cases. Yet bearing in mind, that the object in view is to arrive at an accurate result, in the large and general, rather than in the rigid and precise sense of that expression, it is anticipated, that you will find no insuperable difficulty in forming a conclusion on these points, sufficiently accurate for the purpose with which the enquiry is made.

You will therefore ascertain, not only what are the costs actually allowed by any rules of court, promulgated in the different colonies, but also what are the expenses actually incurred by the suitor, or (according to the expressions familiar to every English lawyer) what is the amount both of the *taxed costs* in a cause, and of the *costs out of purse*.

It will further be your duty to consider, whether the construction of the courts of law or equity, is in any respect favourable to the growth of unnecessary expense, or unfavourable to the correction of abuses of this nature.

Especially you will enquire, whether any classes of persons connected with those courts, are palpably exposed to any peculiar temptation to connive at such abuses; and in general, you will endeavour to trace out the causes which render the administration of justice in His Majesty's colonies unnecessarily burthensome and

expensive

expensive to the suitors. The vexatious delay which occurs in the prosecution of civil rights, may (it is conceived) be referred to the following principal causes.—They are either :—

1st.—The infrequency and shortness of the session of the courts of justice.

2d.—The multiplicity of business transacted in them.

3d.—The intricacy of the established forms of procedure; or

4th.—The inconvenient rules of practice, which either impede the progress of a diligent and honest suitor, or afford an apology to the inactive, and an opportunity for evasions to the fraudulent.

First, therefore, you will ascertain what is the number of the sessions of the courts of law and equity in each year; at what periods of the year those sessions are held; and for how many days they are continued. It will be further your duty to enquire, what is the number of suits or actions instituted, prosecuted, and decided in each year, upon an average of the last twenty years; making, so far as may be possible, the distinction between such as have been amicable, or undefended, and such as have been contested; and ascertaining, with all practicable accuracy, the times at which such actions or suits were commenced by the issuing of writs, and the times when they were terminated by final judgments or decrees. This information will be more conveniently exhibited in the form of tables. With reference to the same subject, it will be desirable to learn what is the average amount at each session of the courts of law and equity, of interlocutory business, and what proportion of the time of the courts is usually devoted to it. In general it will be your object to satisfy yourselves, whether the amount of business which is brought before the courts, is or is not greater than they are competent to execute with the requisite facility and dispatch, and whether there has usually been any considerable arrear of such business.

The forms of procedure in the colonial courts do not (as it is understood) vary from the analogous forms observed in England, except where the local acts have authorized such a variation. The object of these enactments appear in general to have been, to simplify and abridge the forms of pleading in use in the mother country. It therefore might seem just to infer, that these alterations have been productive of increased dispatch in the decision of causes. There seems, however, to be reason for doubting the accuracy of this conclusion; and it will be your duty to inform yourselves; first, what are the material deviations in the colonies from the forms observed by the courts in Westminster Hall; and secondly, what has been the practical result of those changes, as it respects promptitude and punctuality in the dispatch and termination of law-suits.

In general, you will consider, whether the delays which take place in the administration of justice can be ascribed to any peculiar intricacy in the forms of pleading, or in the rules of procedure. The rules of practice of the different courts, although chiefly borrowed from those of the English courts, have been greatly modified by rules promulgated under the authority of the Judges both of law and of equity; you will therefore procure copies of all rules and orders of court for the regulation of practice, and you will learn by whom, and when they were first laid down, and whether they are obsolete or in actual operation. It will further be your care to ascertain, what has been the practical consequence of these rules of practice; how far they have impeded or promoted the effectual dispatch of business, and whether they have been found to afford facilities for fraudulent evasion and delay, or means for the increase of unnecessary expense.

By uncertainty in the administration of the law, in the sense of which the expression has been used in these Instructions, is meant the difficulty of anticipating what will be the decision of the courts upon any legal question. It is obvious, that in proportion as the opinions of Judges are fluctuating and inconsistent, the civil rights of those who live within their jurisdiction will be precarious; it will therefore form a principal object of your enquiry to ascertain, whether that character of fluctuation and inconsistency does apply to the decisions of the courts in the West Indies, and if it shall be found so to apply, to point out the causes of the defect, and to suggest the most efficacious means of remedy.

H. Maddock, Esq.
and
F. Dwarris, Esq.

I have, &c.

(signed) BATHURST.

— N° 5. —

Downing-street, 18th March 1824.

Gentlemen,

IT appears from your latest communications, that you have successively visited the several colonies enumerated in your Commission, bearing date the 10th of October 1822, where you have of course completed the enquiries which you were instructed to enter into, and collected the necessary information to enable you to furnish to His Majesty's Government, the report which it was the object of your mission to obtain with respect to those colonies.

I have now to acquaint you, that it has been judged advisable, that previously to your return to this country, a similar course of enquiry should be pursued in St. Lucia, Demerara, Berbice, and the Bermudas, and also in Jamaica, the Bahama Islands, and the settlements in the Bay of Honduras.

For this purpose a new Commission is preparing under the great seal, authorizing you to execute this additional service in conjunction with Jabez Henry, Esq. whom His Majesty has been pleased to nominate Senior Commissioner.

If on the receipt of this letter your proceedings in the Island of Trinidad shall be nearly terminated, you will immediately apprize Mr. Henry, at Barbadoes, to which place he is on the point of proceeding, at what period he may expect your return to that island, where you are to join him with all convenient dispatch, as soon as you have closed your investigation at Trinidad.

The new Commission will probably not be completed before Mr. Henry's departure, and will therefore be forwarded to Barbadoes, together with such Instructions as it may be necessary to supply, for the guidance of the Commissioners in the fulfilment of His Majesty's intentions.

It is expected, that you will have so digested and arranged the information you have already collected, as to be able to transmit from Barbadoes the result of your proceedings under the former Commission, before you commence any fresh investigation. In forming your Report, the opinion and assistance of Mr. Henry may in many respects be highly desirable, and he is instructed to co-operate with you in this, or in any other manner in which his exertions can be of advantage to the public service.

I have, &c.

H. Maddock, Esq.
and
F. Dwarris, Esq.

(signed) BATHURST.

— N° 6. —

Downing-street, 8th May 1824.

Gentlemen,

IN my despatch of the 18th of March last, Mr. Maddock and Mr. Dwarris were apprized, that His Majesty had been pleased to direct, that certain enquiries should be made into the administration of justice in the colonies of St. Lucia, Demerara, Berbice, Jamaica, the Bahamas, and the Bermuda Islands, and the settlements in the Bay of Honduras, and that His Majesty had been pleased to appoint them, together with Mr. Henry, to perform this duty; Mr. Henry being constituted senior Commissioner. I am now to give you such Instructions as will be necessary for your guidance in the execution of the new and enlarged Commission with which His Majesty has been pleased to invest you.

As soon as Mr. Henry has joined Mr. Maddock and Mr. Dwarris, you will jointly proceed to execute the various duties which have already been committed to the two last named gentlemen, so far as those duties may at that time remain unfinished. If, however, before this meeting is effected, Mr. Maddock and Mr. Dwarris shall have made the whole of the enquiries with which they have been charged, they will forthwith engage themselves in drawing up their Report of all the information they have received in the several colonies which they have hitherto visited. In preparing this Report, Mr. Henry will supply every assistance in his power, although the Report will, however, necesarily be made in the names

of

of Mr. Maddock and Mr. Dwarris, and will rest upon their sole responsibility. They will include in this Report a statement of the course of enquiry they have observed, of the general conclusions they have been led to adopt, and of the practical measures they may be disposed to recommend. They will also be careful to transmit to me, a complete and exact copy of all the evidence, oral and documentary, which they may have collected. In performing the ulterior duties committed to you by His Majesty's present Commission, Mr. Henry (as has already been observed) will act as senior Commissioner. In that character he will preside at all public or private meetings which may be held under the Commission, and in the event of any difference of opinion respecting the manner in which the Commissioners should proceed, his decision will provisionally control the opposite opinions, and regulate the conduct of his colleagues. They will, however, in any such event, state on the Journal of the Commission, the reasons of their dissent, and he will also record the grounds of his judgment. Upon transmitting to me a full copy of any such entries, you will receive my instructions for your guidance in future upon the subject in controversy.

The first duty which you will be required jointly to perform under your present Commission, will be that of visiting the Island of Saint Lucia. In general, the Instructions issued to Mr. Maddock and Mr. Dwarris, of the 20th September 182., will afford rules for your guidance in this colony. There are, however, certain peculiar circumstances connected with the administration of justice in the Island of St. Lucia, to which it seems necessary more particularly to direct your attention.

On your arrival there, the officer administering the government will furnish you with copies of several documents.

They are despatches from Sir John Keane, dated 6th September 1818, 20th June 1819, 24th November 1819, and 1st November 1820, and despatches from me to Sir John Keane, of 25th August 1819, and 28th August 1820, and to Major General Mainwaring, of 20th March, and 9th September 1822.

From these papers you will in general collect, that the French law in force in the colony, has given birth to many complaints which are apparently just and well founded. You will observe, that with a view to the correction of the abuses thus stated to exist, I issued very full and particular Instructions for the preparation of a law, by which it was proposed to assimilate the process of the law for the recovery of debts in St. Lucia, as nearly as possible, to that which prevails throughout the old English colonies. You will further perceive, that in consequence of these instructions, the draft of a law was framed, which departed in many essential points from my Instructions, and that it was represented by the most eminent members of the legal profession in the Island, that such deviations were either highly expedient, or unavoidably necessary. At this distance from the country in which the proposed law is to operate, and with the very imperfect means of information which it is possible to obtain, the difficulty of forming a correct decision, as to the probable benefit of adopting the law as prepared in the colony, can hardly be surmounted. I am, however, disposed, from all the information I have been able to collect, to conclude that material advantage would accrue from the enactment of the first twenty-two articles of the law which has been transmitted to me from St. Lucia. The more material and difficult question respects the adoption of the articles from N° 23 to N° 47, both inclusive, which regulate the proceedings on the sale of immoveable property, called in the French jurisprudence, "*La saisie réelle.*" The complex and obscure rules by which this process is governed, and the practical effect of them in withdrawing the real property of the debtor from his creditors reach, have formed the chief subject of complaint and remonstrance, on the part of those who have impugned the existing jurisprudence of the country. The articles in the proposed Order in Council, which relate to this topic, have not much diminished either the intricacy or the uncertainty of the ancient system. Unless, therefore, some other plan be adopted for simplifying the proceedings on the sale of real estates, it is to be feared that the practical evils so much complained of will still continue without a remedy.

Under these circumstances, it has been decided for the present to make the experiment of establishing provisionally, a different, and, as it is hoped, a more efficacious plan of procedure, for effecting the sale of real estates in the colony of St. Lucia. The heads and general principles of that plan are explained in the Paper which I enclose, numbered 1. You will therefore, during your residence in St. Lucia, prepare the draft of a law founded entirely upon the enclosed Paper, and you will be very careful not to omit or introduce any provision which would

produce any material departure from the plan thus traced out. The officer administering the government will be authorized and directed to issue, with the advice of his council, a proclamation establishing two ordinances, the first of which will comprise the first twenty-two articles of the law, as at present framed, and the last of which will contain the provisions, as framed by you, for regulating the process of the "*Saisie réelle.*" You will, of course, avail yourselves of such assistance in framing those provisions, as the legal authorities in the island may be able to afford you. It is, however, to be particularly observed, that you are not in any degree to defer to their opinions, as to the nature and general scope of the measure itself. After the long delay which has occurred, and the repeated discussions which have taken place, His Majesty's Government cannot any further postpone the introduction of that system which has, upon the whole, appeared to them best adapted for remedying the defect of justice in the colony. It will, however, be understood, that this measure is intended as an experiment, and that such additional measures will be pursued hereafter, as the success or failure of that experiment may suggest; and in these ulterior measures, it is hoped that your general survey of the administration of justice in the colony, may afford a surer guide than it has hitherto been found practicable to obtain.

I have further to apprise you, that Instructions have been issued to the Acting Governor of St. Lucia, directing him to frame the draft of an Order in Council, for improving the condition of the slave population of that colony. For his guidance I have transmitted to him a copy of the Order in Council, lately passed for a similar purpose in the Island of Trinidad, and I have directed that, in the draft thus to be prepared, he should incorporate in substance all the provisions of the Trinidad order, making such alterations as the existing jurisprudence of the Island of St. Lucia may render necessary. I have also desired the Acting Governor to avail himself of such assistance as your professional knowledge and habits will enable you to render. You will therefore be prepared to co-operate with him in giving effect to my Instructions on this subject. To enable you to perform this duty, the Acting Governor has been directed to lay before you the whole series of the correspondence which has taken place between this department and the local Government of St. Lucia, in reference to the proposed alterations in the colonial slave code.

As soon as you have completed the whole of your enquiries in St. Lucia, you will transmit to me a full Report of your proceedings there. In the mean time, Instructions will have been forwarded to you, for your guidance in executing your Commission in the other colonies to which you are thereby authorised to proceed.

I have, &c.

Messrs. *Henry & Maddock.* (signed) BATHURST.

ENCLOSURE referred to (N° 1.)

ON a judgment or judgments being recorded against the possessor or proprietor of any plantation, or against the succession of such possessor or proprietor, for the space of one month, without satisfaction having been entered during that time, for any sum or sums exceeding sterling, the court by which such judgment has been awarded, on the petition of any creditor, to decree a sequestration of all the estates of such debtor, and appoint the marshal, or proper person, as interim factor, to take possession of them.

As soon as the officer, or interim factor, shall be enabled to file on the records of the court (but at all events within one month) an inventory of the said estates, the court, on the petition of the principal creditor or mortgagee, or of his agent, to appoint two persons, to be recommended by the said mortgagee, and approved of by the court as sequestrators or managers of the property, giving such security for the performance of their duties as the court may consider reasonable; one of such persons to be the resident manager on the estate.

The property to remain under sequestration, unless the proprietor should have before satisfied his creditors, for the space of two years.

The proprietor during that period, on making a full disclosure of all his effects, to the satisfaction of the court, to be protected against all process of court in the Island;

Island; and to be allowed for his maintenance, from one to one of the net income of the estate when realized, (after payment of all expenses of cultivation and supply, and after such income has been ascertained), according to the discretion of the court, taking into consideration the probable value of the estate and income, and the amount of the debts. The proprietor may be appointed manager or sequestrator, on the recommendation of the principal creditor, if approved of by the court, and on giving the usual security.

Duties of Sequestrators:

On their appointment, to advertise immediately in the colonial and English papers, that the estates of the debtor are placed under sequestration, and that all claims must be proved and recorded in court within eighteen months from the date of the advertisement, or be then excluded from the benefit of any decree the court may thereafter make in the affairs of the debtor.

To manage the estate in the most economical manner, engaging to furnish monies, either from their own sources or those of the principal mortgage creditor, by whom they are applied for the purchase of all island supplies, and proper maintenance of the Negroes.

To ship the sugar crops annually to England, and order European supplies from the agent appointed by the said principal creditor and mortgagee, and to file in court, on or before the 1st day of June in each year, an account of the outgoings and income of the estates, and to pay the balance into the colonial court, or to such persons as the court may direct, from time to time.

The sequestrators to be allowed a commission of 5 *l.* per centum on the crops, to be taken in kind, or according to the average value in money which the crops may realize in England. One-third of this commission to be allowed the manager beyond the usual salary, and the remaining two-thirds to the other sequestrator.

Application of the Income while under Sequestration:

The court, in the first instance, to direct all expenses attending these proceedings to be defrayed. Then to the proprietor for his maintenance. The balance to the creditor, having clear priority of right, according to the decision of the court. The court to order these payments to be made by the sequestrator without the funds being lodged in the colonial court, unless where cases of doubt may arise between the prior claims of creditors, and the order to be a discharge to the sequestration judgment and sale. If the estates have remained under sequestration eighteen months, without the proprietor having arranged with his creditors, the court to order the sequestrators to give sufficient notice, that it will proceed to sell the properties, each estate in one lot, by public sale, at the court-house in the Island, to the highest bidder, at the expiration of the following six months, that is, two years after the estate has been finally placed under sequestration, on the following conditions; That one-fifth of the purchase-money be paid to the marshal, or into the colonial chest (at the option of the creditor) by the purchaser at the time of his bidding; that he enter into bond to pay the remainder in four following yearly instalments, with interest at five per cent; and that in case of failure in any of the conditions of the bond, the court may direct their officer to re-enter, and re-sell the estate within three months from such re-entry, in the same manner as before. No title to be given, until the whole purchase-money is paid; but the purchaser to be entitled to a certificate from the court, that such title will be made to him, his executors or assignees, on fulfilment of the terms of the contract of sale.

Final Distribution of the Proceeds of Sale:

In the first place any claim of the sequestrators for monies due to them for supplies to the estates, where these may have exceeded the income, and for expenses during the sequestration. Then all debts due by the proprietor or estate, claimed under the terms of the advertisement of sequestration, to be ranked by the court according to their priority by the existing laws, and to be paid or satisfied *pro rata*, in their respective classes, according to such priority.

Table of fees, to be taken by the court and officers, for carrying the order in council into effect, to be moderate, and annexed as a Schedule to the order.

— N° 7. —

Downing-street, 11th November 1825.

Gentlemen,

HIS Majesty having been pleased to command, that a Commission under the great seal should be issued, to authorize and empower you to act as Commissioners for enquiring into the state of the settlements on the western coast of Africa, I have now to instruct you more particularly respecting the nature of the duties which you will have to perform, in execution of the trust which His Majesty has graciously reposed in you.

The public documents relative to the affairs of those settlements, which are deposited in my office, and to which you have had unrestricted access, will have supplied you with such preparatory information as will, I hope, enable you immediately on your arrival at Sierra Leone, to enter upon your investigation into the public concerns of the colony.

The first subject of enquiry into which it will be expedient for you to enter, is the general administration of the civil government of Sierra Leone, and of its dependencies on the Gold Coast, and in the River Gambia.

You are already acquainted with the nature and extent of the powers which are vested in the Governor by His Majesty's Commission and Instructions, and in the Governor and Council conjointly by the Royal Charter.

Your enquiry will be carefully directed to the mode in which all public acts of authority are prepared, promulgated and recorded; to the manner in which control is practically exercised over the civil and military establishments of the colony and its dependencies; to the regulations under which the resources and funds of the colony are levied, appropriated and brought to account; to the system under which the public lands are granted and disposed of to individuals, as well as to the management of those which remain unappropriated.

You will also enquire what necessity there may exist for regulating the existing system of judicature. This will embrace the general administration of civil and criminal justice, together with the system of police, and the jurisdiction exercised by the Court of Vice Admiralty. There is happily no reason whatever for doubting that justice is duly administered; but I am inclined to think, that the judicial establishment may, upon the whole, be found inadequate to the increasing duties which it has to perform, and you will report to me your opinion as to the arrangements which should be adopted for placing that establishment upon a more efficient footing.

The laws which regulate the trade of the colony will form the subject of your minute investigation and report.

On reviewing the Schedule of civil and military colonial appointments, the nature of the duties and functions of public officers of every description, must be enquired into; and the amount of their respective salaries and emoluments, whatever may be the source from which they are derived, must be distinctly ascertained, and you will state your opinion as to the expediency of retrenchment or reduction in every case in which it may be deemed by you advisable; and also as to the degree of compensation to which the persons affected may be fairly entitled, and the principle by which it should be regulated.

Connected with this subject I have to direct your attention to a practice which has grown up at Sierra Leone, and very possibly in the settlements dependent on the colony, of allowing the civil servants of every description, public quarters or lodgings, the expenses of which is defrayed out of the funds raised in the colony. This is a practice which has never received the sanction of His Majesty's Government, and to which it is very desirable to put an end; but as there may exist strong reasons with which I am unacquainted, which render such an indulgence justifiable, you will enquire very fully into the subject, and report to me your opinion, whether the existing salaries of the civil servants are in fact inadequate to secure to them a decent accommodation, and whether in that case, it might not be preferable to grant to all or any of them a moderate increase of salary, instead of subjecting the public to an expenditure which is attended with the great disadvantage of having no fixed limits assigned to it.

You will in like manner, strictly investigate all colonial pensions or allowances, so as to enable yourselves to report to me their amount and the reasons assigned for granting

granting them. With respect to the complaints which individuals might be disposed to refer to you, against any established authorities in the colony and its dependencies, you will understand, that you are not authorized to enter into the investigation of such complaints, if you have reason to believe that the party has had time enough to refer his case to this department, nor unless the party complaining be prepared forthwith to substantiate his alledged grievances, nor unless the authorities against whom the complaints are directed be present. In any case, however, you are not to undertake to decide upon the merits of such grievances, but to report the result of your enquiries for my consideration.

One of the chief purposes for which His Majesty's Commission has been entrusted to you, and a subject to which you will devote your most earnest attention, is the condition of the great body of Africans, who having been liberated from a state of slavery, under the operation of the abolition laws of this country, and of various treaties between His Majesty and foreign Powers, have been located in various parts of the colonies, and provided with the means of maintaining themselves by their own industry.

Your Report upon this subject will include a review of the arrangements which were originally adopted for the settlement of those individuals, of the causes which may appear to you to have rendered those arrangements successful, as it is understood in some instances, but ineffectual in others; whether these causes of success or failure be referable to circumstances of mismanagement, to any marked defect in the disposition or habits of people of so many different nations, or to the sudden increase, which has frequently swoln their numbers beyond the means which were available in the colony for controlling and instructing them.

You are aware of the degree of importance, and I may add delicacy, which belongs to this branch of your enquiry. In forming the settlements of liberated Africans at Sierra Leone, His Majesty's Government have been actuated by the sole view of fulfilling to the utmost of their power the intentions of the Legislature, which have been so often and so solemnly expressed, that it cannot be necessary to record them here; and if it shall appear to you, upon the most careful enquiry, either that the arrangements which have been adopted for enabling the liberated Africans to support themselves have been inadequate to their object, or that other and more effectual means might be adopted for that purpose, you will explain yourselves upon this subject without reserve.

The enclosed correspondence which I have had with the Church Missionary Society, will explain to you very fully the nature of the arrangements which it has been deemed proper to enter into with that society, in order to provide the means of dispensing the benefits of religious instruction to the liberated Africans; and you will report to me on the adequacy of these arrangements to the object proposed.

I need not point out to you the necessity for your enquiring into the system under which the expenditure of the Liberated African department is conducted, and you will not omit to transmit to me the most ample information which you may obtain respecting its amount for several years past, and the regulation under which that expenditure is applied.

After having closed your enquiries in the colony of Sierra Leone, you will make arrangements for proceeding to the Gold Coast, or to the river Gambia, in order to enquire into the affairs of those settlements.

With respect to the Gold Coast, you are acquainted with the measures which it is proposed to adopt for reducing our establishments there to a very limited scale. Your enquiries will therefore be chiefly directed towards those points which do not form any part of the arrangements in question.

The great delay which attends the communication by sea between Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast, would appear to render it expedient, that the officer appointed to administer the government of this settlement should possess greater authority than is entrusted to him at present; and in deliberating upon this subject, you will consider, whether the interests of the public service would not even require, that the government of the Gold Coast should be separated from the general government of the Western Coast of Africa.

The settlement of Bathurst has risen so rapidly in importance within the last few years, that its original institutions of government are represented to be no longer adequate to the public service.

Before you can arrive there, the civil establishment will probably have encreased by the accession of a part of the establishment of the Gold Coast; your attention

will, therefore, be principally directed to the formation of an efficient system of judicature and police; to the means of affording greater facilities, if possible, and greater security to the trade of the settlement, to the church and school establishments, and to several minor points which may claim your consideration, such as to the removal of the local causes which have been supposed to render the climate at times insalubrious, and the nature of the relations and intercourse subsisting between the colonial government and the native chiefs, &c.

It now remains for me to suggest to you such general topics of enquiry as are common to the colony of Sierra Leone and its dependencies.

You will ascertain with the greatest accuracy the nature and amount of the present resources of those settlements. You will satisfy yourselves of the tendency which they assume, either towards decrease or augmentation, and of the causes which may have contributed to produce either of these results.

You will particularly enquire into the regulations which are in force for collecting the local revenues, and you will state to me, whether they afford a sufficient check on such collection. You will detail the system under which those revenues have been expended, and the purposes to which they have been applied, and this will lead you into a careful enquiry into the state of the public works and buildings, and all other Government property fixed or moveable; and as it has been represented to me, that various sums of money have been raised from time to time upon the security of promissory notes, with the particular character of which His Majesty's Government has unfortunately not been made sufficiently acquainted, you will carefully ascertain the nature of all outstanding debts of this description, and their amount, stating what means may have been proposed for cancelling them, and what measures might in your opinion be adopted for facilitating their discharge.

I am, &c.

(signed) BATHURST.

Major *Rowan*,
and
H. Wellington, Esq.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

REPORTS

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF INQUIRY;

I.

UPON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE:

II.

UPON THE FINANCES AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

(signed) JOHN THOMAS BIGGE.
WILLIAM M. G. COLEBROOKE.
W. BLAIR.

Dated 6th September 1826.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
1 *May* 1827.

I.

Upon the Administration of the Government at the Cape of Good Hope.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL BATHURST, K.G.
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, 6th September 1826.

I. Administration of Government.

MY LORD,

PREVIOUS to our entering upon the consideration of the various subjects of inquiry, to which our attention has been directed by the Instructions with which your Lordship was pleased to furnish us, we are desirous of submitting to you a statement of the circumstances that have occurred to prevent an earlier accomplishment of them.

While we were endeavouring to acquire a general knowledge of the principal points, upon which we conceived that your Lordship would be most desirous of receiving the earliest information previous to our departure for the place of our primary destination, an event occurred there which, from the tenor of our instructions, appeared to us to supersede the necessity of an early visit to Mauritius; and as we found that the adoption of such an arrangement would deprive us of the benefit that we might expect to derive from a personal observation of the more distant portions of this colony, comprehending the settlements which had been recently formed, we came to the determination that was subsequently approved by His Majesty's Government, of continuing and closing our inquiries here before we proceeded to the other places of our destination. Our journey to the interior and eastern districts of the colony was commenced in the month of November 1823, and was not concluded until the month of May 1824. The two places in which our inquiries were subject to the greatest protraction were Uitenhage and Graham's Town; in the former, on account of the numerous complaints brought before us by the Hottentots, and in the latter, on account of the investigation upon which we found it necessary to enter, of the complaints of the emigrant settlers, and the nature of the remedies that seemed likely to be most conducive to their relief.

In the personal attentions that were shown to us, and in whatever could tend to evince a respect for the objects of our commission, we have great satisfaction in stating to your Lordship, that we experienced from the different landdrosts, or chief magistrates of the districts, all the facilities that we could desire, and we are bound to add, that the same disposition has been uniformly felt and manifested by the inhabitants of the colony at large.

From an early period, however, after entering upon our duties both at Cape Town and during our journey, we felt reason to apprehend that any information that we might wish to acquire, either from the civil servants or from the colonists, respecting the administration of the government, or the improvements that it would be desirable to introduce, must be derived either from the personal observations that we might be enabled to make, or from our examination of the statements that were submitted to us by individuals, of the effects and operation of the existing laws, or of the mode in which they had been administered. In making this remark, we by no means wish to be understood as undervaluing the effect of the public orders that were issued by Governor Lord Charles Somerset, enjoining the civil officers at the head of the different departments to pay prompt attention to our applications to them for information and returns; nor can we in justice to his Excellency omit to mention, that upon all and every occasion in which we were desirous of making reference to the documents in the office of the colonial secretary, our appli-

cations were met by the most prompt compliance. On account of circumstances that induced the Governor at that time to make the request, and that are not unknown to your Lordship, we acquiesced in the propriety of addressing to his Excellency all requests for copies of original documents from the office of the colonial secretary, and of which the Governor had assumed the immediate control, and from the nature of the duties that devolved upon us, we have reason to appreciate the advantage that eventually resulted to us from a mode of procedure to which we acceded at first from a sense of justice.

The original proposal of the Governor was, that we should apprize him of the particular department to which we intended at any time to direct our inquiries, and should obtain copies of all original documents through him; but we considered it our duty to decline this arrangement.

Notwithstanding the favourable disposition manifested towards us by the head of the government, we soon had reason to be convinced that impartial or unsolicited disclosures upon the mode in which the government had been administered, or even explanations of the particular instances in which the exercise of its authority seemed questionable, were not to be expected from the civil servants who at that time held official situations. The utmost extent of information that we could hope, or that we have been enabled to obtain from them, comprised the rules and regulations under which they acted in their several departments, the authority for practices that we found to prevail, or an explanation of their reasons for departing from the regulations which we found in several instances to have been evaded or suspended. Returns and documents have been readily furnished on our application for them; but we have reason to believe that a general understanding existed at that time, and has since been more distinctly pronounced, that any civil servant who should venture to make disclosures to us of circumstances in his department, without having previously communicated them to the colonial government, would be liable to dismissal from office. We do not state this as matter of complaint, nor indeed do we urge it as a fact that we have thought it necessary to pursue or establish; but we think it right to notice it, as an impression in some degree prevalent, and which may therefore partly account for the reluctance of individuals to afford us voluntary information upon subjects of importance, with which they were officially conversant. The state of party feeling, however, that prevailed in the colony at the period of our arrival, or the influence of superior motives, led in a few instances to a departure from this rule, if it had at that time been prescribed to the civil servants; and we certainly are bound to state the advantages that we derived from the result of such communications, although we may have seen reason to differ from the views and opinions that were then submitted to us. With regard to the voluntary information afforded us by other classes of the inhabitants, we generally observed that it originated in a sense or recollection of some recent and personal injury or inconvenience, and therefore required at all times to be examined with caution, before it could be allowed to form the basis of any general or practical conclusions; while it was equally observable, that those who were engaged in the pursuit of any object were restrained from making any general observations upon the policy or the measures of the local government, by a spirit of jealous apprehension of the consequences to which a change in that policy might possibly lead, and not unfrequently, by the want of detailed information upon the means by which any desirable change was to be effected.

On the other hand, it was not to be expected that the Dutch part of the community should so far divest themselves of their feelings of habitual submission and acquiescence in the measures of the colonial government, which they had been taught especially to regard, or their dependance upon its future favour, as to come forward with any proposition that might imply a reflection upon its wisdom or its justice, and we consequently found that no general measures for the advantage or future improvement of the colony, or even for the correction of past grievances or admitted defects, were ever suggested to us, although we were aware that a very distinct appeal was made to the most respectable inhabitants of each district to avail themselves of the opportunity which the terms of our commission held out to them, of making communications to us which they might have felt reluctant to make to the colonial government.

In these distinct causes of obstruction in the way of our gaining information, we must not omit to mention our want of acquaintance with the language in which a great majority of the communications, verbal and written, have been made to us, and

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the constant necessity that we felt of requiring the assistance of translators and interpreters, an impediment which alike obstructed us in our examination of official records.

But if the combined effect of these difficulties occasioned delay in acquiring a knowledge of the policy and measures of the colonial government, it was still more embarrassing in the course of our inquiries into the treatment and condition of the Hottentot and Slave population, and also of another class of labourers, the Prize Negroes. In making inquiries into the condition of these classes, we derived much assistance from the observations and statements submitted to us by the agent of the London Missionary Society; but we found it necessary, at the same time, to subject them to a strict and tedious investigation; and in this, as in all other instances of complaint, to keep as distinct as possible the positive effects of individual misconduct, and those which were attributable to any prevailing system, which it might be necessary to correct or supersede. Nearly the whole of the time that we passed at Uitenhage, and at some other places which we visited in the course of our circuit through the colony, was devoted to these subjects; after having arrived at the conviction, which subsequent experience has confirmed, that the only practicable method of acquiring information upon the effect of any general regulations to which either of the three classes of the labouring population consisting of Slaves, Hottentots and Prize Negroes were subject, was that of a patient examination of such cases as had been brought to the notice of the magistrates, and had not been redressed.

We found it necessary, indeed, to apply this principle to nearly every other branch of inquiry; and although we are conscious that much time has been thereby consumed, yet we believe that by a steady adherence to the objects of our commission, and a candid explanation of it to those who preferred complaints to us, we have succeeded in acquiring such information upon the public institutions, and also upon the general interests of the colony, which we should never have been able to collect from a mere inspection and perusal of the records, or an examination of persons in office.

In reporting, therefore, to your Lordship the result of our inquiries, we have the satisfaction of being able to state, that if we should have failed to collect the sense of the colonists as to the nature of the institutions under which they have lived, or of the best means of ameliorating them, it has not proceeded from any want of disposition on our parts to receive their statements, or from too scrupulous an examination of the motives that prompted them.

In concluding this recapitulation of the circumstances that have retarded the fulfilment of your Lordship's commands, we feel that it is unnecessary to call to your recollection the several Reports that we have had the honour to transmit, and the subjects of which, as more nearly affecting the character and conduct of individuals, required from us the most deliberate investigation.

Excepting in the inquiries which we pursued into the complaints of the British settlers who emigrated to this colony in 1820, the majority of the witnesses whom we have examined in these and other branches of our inquiry, have consisted of native Dutch inhabitants, many of whom had tedious journies to make from the remoter districts; and in addition to the difficulty and mistakes to which the interpretation of evidence delivered in a foreign language is always liable, we are compelled to add, that we experienced infinite reluctance in several individuals to give direct and intelligible answers to our questions; and in many, a considerable degree of dexterity in evading them whenever they appeared to bear upon their own interests or those of their relations. To prevent, as far as we were able, the possibility of future evasion or dispute, the evidence of each person was repeated aloud to him by the interpreter in the presence of our secretary, and all corrections and emendations were noted by him in the original examinations. Inquiries conducted in this manner could not fail to consume much time, but as we felt that they were necessary to the elucidation of facts that had been variously represented, and the interpretation of which had rested upon very questionable authority, we did not hesitate to incur the responsibility of protracting our proceedings, rather than risk the chance of doing injustice to individual characters.

Having submitted to your Lordship the circumstances that have occasioned delay in the fulfilment of the Instructions with which we were furnished, to which we are bound to add the time consumed by the various references made to us by the colonial government, and the attention which it became our duty to bestow upon them, we

proceed

proceed to lay before your Lordship our Report upon the various objects that our Instructions embraced.

I. Administration of Government.

The Administration of the Government, and the Control exercised by the Governor.

AS the instructions under which the governor of this colony has acted since the year 1814, give him authority to exercise solely all the powers of government, and to assume and concentrate in his own person those that had been previously exercised either separately or in conjunction with the council, it may be necessary that we should enter into a brief explanation of such as we have found to have been authorized by the Dutch and Batavian governments.

Antecedently to these periods, the colony was administered and regarded in the light of a commercial dependency of the Dutch East India Company, and the power of government seems to have been exercised with no other view than that of protecting and supporting the commercial interests of that body. These powers, which were very considerable in extent, and in their nature and operation subject to much abuse, were not guaranteed by any charter or constitution. They appear to have originated in the prevailing notion of the necessity of securing extraordinary privileges for the support of remote commercial undertakings, and of regulating the extent of the industry of the colonists by the fluctuating demands of the company's agents. The powers of the civil government were exercised by a governor and council appointed by the company, and responsible for their proceedings to the directors in Holland. Under the same responsibility they made laws for the internal administration of the colony, levied taxes, appointed the servants of the company to civil situations, and granted lands in freehold, or permitted their occupation on loan. But it appears that in the administration of justice and of general police, they were amenable to the government of the United States of Holland.

Upon the first surrender of the colony to His Majesty's arms in the year 1795, the powers of government that had been exercised by the governor and council were vested in the British governors alone; and although the general policy, by which the measures of the Dutch East India Company had been regulated, underwent an immediate and very beneficial change, yet the same forms of administration were continued until the colony was given up in the year 1803, to the government of the Batavian Republic, in pursuance of the treaty of Amiens. In the month of March that year, a commissioner from the Batavian Republic arrived in the colony, with full power to accept the transfer of it from the English authorities. In a proclamation dated the 1st March 1803, it was declared by him, "That thenceforth the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope was no longer to be dependant upon the government at Batavia, or upon any commercial body whatever, but that the inhabitants were to know no other government than that which the Batavian people had chosen for themselves."

The commissioner appears to have been invested with the power of making new laws and regulations for the administration and government of the colony, which were published from time to time, and have acquired the force of law, although they were not recognized by the government of the Batavian Republic, who, it seems, had reserved to themselves the right of rejecting the regulations, and embodying such as they approved into a charter or constitution of government. Sufficient time had not elapsed before the capture of the colony in the year 1806, for the preparation of such an act, or its promulgation in the colony; but the regulations that were framed and published by the commissioner during his residence in it, and provisionally enforced by Governor Jaussens and the council exercising the executive powers of the government, embraced the several departments, and especially those for the collection and receipt of revenue; the administration of justice; the duties of the fiscal, then designated by the name of "Procureur General" or "Attorney General;" the ecclesiastical functions and municipal institutions in Cape Town, and in the districts. Although no positive enactment was made public respecting the question of slavery, and the condition and treatment of Slaves, Hottentots, and and people of colour, yet certain declarations and opinions of the principal members of the government were recorded, from which it is only just to infer that the most liberal views and intentions were entertained towards them, and that they would

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have been carried into effect whenever the government felt itself strong enough to assert them with success.

The executive and legislative functions, comprehending also the operations of finance, and the power of granting land, were confided to the governor and council, consisting of nine members, appointed or intended to be appointed by the Batavian government, and each receiving a salary and other allowances equal to 12,000 Dutch guilders per annum. They exercised their authorities in conjunction with the governor, who, in cases of ordinary occurrence, was authorized to act contrary to the opinions of the majority, reporting the circumstances to the Asiatic Council in Holland. In cases of emergency, however, he was required to associate to the Colonial Council three additional members, and was then bound to act according to the opinions of the majority, subject to a reference to the same superior authority at home. An important modification was made in the last provision by the Batavian commissioner during his residence in the colony, but as no charter or constitution was granted previous to the surrender in 1806, the regulations that he framed for the executive, legislative and administrative functions, had only the force of provisional enactments, awaiting the final confirmation of the Batavian government. They were found in this state by the British commanders on the second capture of the colony in 1806, and have since been allowed to continue in force, subject to occasional modification or repeal either by the supreme or local authority.

The principal and most important differences that we find to have existed between the state of the government as it was found in 1803, and that which existed on our arrival in 1823, was the concentration in the person of the governor of all the powers that had been separated or modified in the regulations to which we have had the honour to refer. By virtue of His Majesty's Commission and Instructions, the British governors have issued proclamations in their own names, for explaining and modifying the old, and enacting new laws, and for increasing the amount of former, and creating and levying fresh imposts. They have also regulated the tenures of lands, by confirming several old grants, and conceding new ones; and have exercised the very important privilege of fixing and of reducing the amount of perpetual quit rent which each grantee of land was to pay. They have added to the amount of the public debt by the issue of paper currency, and have levied taxes, and directed the appropriation of them to specific, and sometimes to different objects from those for which they were raised. They have been invested with an appellate jurisdiction over all causes wherein the matter in dispute amounted to 200*l.* sterling, or 1,000 rix dollars; and over all criminal cases which by the laws of the colony were deemed admissible in appeal; (the appellate jurisdiction in all cases having formerly been attached to the high court at Batavia). They have at the same time addressed orders to the court of justice for the regulation of its proceedings, and have required reports to be made to them in explanation of any complaints of the conduct of the members of the judicial body, or of the subordinate officers of justice. The power of pardoning, which was limited by the regulations of the Batavian commissioner to cases in which sentences had been passed affecting life or limb, has been extended by His Majesty's Commission to the remission of punishment for all offences, excepting those of treason and wilful murder; nevertheless, with power of reprieving and suspending executions of sentences for those crimes until His Majesty's pleasure be known. The governor's power of remission does not extend beyond the sum of 10*l.* sterling in fines and pecuniary penalties. A discretionary power, also, of altering or commuting punishments awarded by the court of justice, and the district courts of landdrost and heemraaden, has been given to the governor by a proclamation issued in the year 1819. The power of removing from the colony without trial all persons who were considered dangerous to its tranquillity, was possessed and exercised by the governor in the time of the Dutch East India Company, and also during the short period of the government of the Batavian Republic; it has also been exercised by the British governors under their instructions, and also independently of them, as it formed a part of the authority of the Dutch governors to which they succeeded; but subject in its exercise to the supreme power of the state, as that of the Dutch governors was to the sovereignty of the United Provinces of Holland.

We are not aware that the authority exercised by the British governors has differed in any other respect from that which was conferred upon the governors who acted under the authority of the Dutch East India Company, or more recently under

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under that of the Batavian Republic; and we have no reason to believe that any nearer assimilation to the constitution that had been adopted by the inhabitants of the United Provinces was intended, than that which was provisionally made by the commissioner during his residence in the colony in the years 1803 and 1804.

The political administration of the colonial government has been generally conformable to the more liberal views that seem to have been first adopted at that period by the rulers of the Batavian Republic; and the important enactment that received the sanction of His Majesty's Government in the year 1812, for giving a permanent interest in the lands, which under the Dutch governments, and even later, had been generally held upon the conditions of the loan tenure, tended to give stability to property to the extent to which the conversions have been effected, and to hold out the first inducement to the proprietors (that till then had been wanting) to undertake any plans of permanent improvement.

With the exception of the restraint upon the exportation of corn, the colonists were at liberty to dispose of their produce upon advantageous terms in the markets of Great Britain; and although the state of hostility with other countries naturally led to some limitation, yet the inconvenience arising from it was fully compensated by the large naval and military expenditure within the colony, and at a more recent period, by the establishment and supply of a large garrison and squadron at Saint Helena.

In regulating its intercourse with the Caffre tribes, the colonial government found it necessary, in the first instance, to have recourse to more energetic measures than it had been within the power of the Batavian government to employ during the short period of its existence, that terminated in 1806. It seems, however, to have been the policy of both governments, at that time, to interdict all intercourse between the colonists and the Caffre tribes, as having a direct tendency to produce disputes and animosities, and to give to the latter opportunities of acquiring a knowledge of the country, and of forming dangerous coalitions with the Hottentots. The weakness of the independent tribes on the northern and western frontiers did not appear to demand a recourse to the same policy; and the intercourse has continued unrestrained, and the collisions most injurious to those tribes, and to the tranquil settlement of the frontiers.

The measures adopted to secure the frontier of Caffraria, consisted at first in the concentration of a military force at Uitenhage, and subsequently, of the forcible expulsion of the Caffres from the Zumeveld to the northern bank of the Great Fish River, which had previously been considered and proclaimed as the boundary of the colony in that direction. As we have already had occasion in former communications to advert to the nature of the measures by which the rigorous enforcement of this system of exclusion has been attempted, and to the partial exceptions which have been recently made to it, we shall not trouble your Lordship with a repetition of them in this place, reserving any further reference to them, until we submit our opinions upon the future system that we think may be advantageously substituted.

Adverting to the general character of the policy adopted by the several governors after the surrender of the colony in 1806, we think that it has partaken in some measure of the more liberal principles of government that were introduced under the auspices of the Batavian government; although, on the other hand, we do not find that any disposition has been shown to decline the exercise of those extensive and obnoxious powers, which, although checked by the authority of the council, were left unimpaired in the hands of the Dutch governors. That which gave to the British governors an appellate jurisdiction over causes above one thousand rix dollars, and also in criminal cases, has tended to augment their influence over the proceedings of the courts of justice, the effect of which has not been beneficially felt.

The administration of the executive government has been almost exclusively conducted in the office of the colonial secretary, assisted until lately by a deputy secretary, and all public acts of the government were attested by one of them. The office of the colonial secretary has been a deposit for the records of those acts, together with the official correspondence carried on with His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, and the governors of the colony, since the capture in the year 1806, and that which has been maintained with the landdrosts of the districts, and the heads of the several departments. The course of official communication

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nication between the governor and the inhabitants has varied under different administrations, but by much the largest portion has been conducted in the shape of written memorials transmitted directly, or through the office of the secretary, to the governor. The president and members of the court of justice, the president and members of the burgher senate, and the landdrosts of the districts, have claimed the right of addressing themselves directly to the governor, but at a recent period, an order was issued, enjoining that all communications to him on general and public matters should be made to the office of the colonial secretary.

The arrangements that have for some time prevailed in the secretary's office for bringing under the notice of the governor the numerous applications that are addressed to him, have been of a very simple but beneficial kind, and have tended to fix, with all practicable and desirable precision, the period of receipt and presentation of memorials to the governor; the nature and object of them, or their incidental reference to antecedent matters; the information and opinion of the colonial secretary; and lastly, the governor's decision.

From the number and variety of the communications that have been made to the office of the colonial secretary by the officers of the different departments, as well as from individuals, there has necessarily been accumulated in it a great mass of business of detail, but especially of correspondence, which has led to more frequent interference with the current business of each department than was consistent with the separate responsibility that belonged to them. From a system that seems to have derived its origin from the Dutch East India Company, the departments of business have been unnecessarily divided and multiplied, and placed under the management of separate boards or chambers, consisting of a president and a certain number of members. By thus increasing the numbers of the civil servants, the means of providing a sufficient remuneration for efficient services have been exhausted, and it has been found necessary in many cases to make up the deficiency by appointing the same person to two situations, the duties of which have not always been compatible.

From a combination of the foregoing circumstances, and from the want of any acknowledged advisers of the governor, there has been frequently attributed to the colonial secretaries a degree of influence, unaccompanied by responsibility, that seems to have divided the minds of the Dutch inhabitants, and even some of the English, in their choice of the most promising sources of colonial patronage; and the designation of colonial secretary may have further tended to give a ministerial character to the chief secretary in his relation to the governor, which has not been consistent with the degree of responsibility devolving on the latter. The strength of this influence, or of the check which the situation of the colonial secretary, rather than any recognized rule of duty, gives him over the decisions of the governor, has entirely depended upon the state of their mutual relations, or the degree of confidence that prevailed between them. It has been considered that the secretary possesses no positive right to submit his opinion upon any measure that the governor may choose to adopt, nor is he called upon to enter his protest against it; so that although the rank that has been attributed to him in the colony, the comprehensive nature of the business that he conducts, and his perpetual and confidential communications with the governor, have tended to give him an influence in the colony equal, and sometimes superior, to that of the governor himself, yet the functions of his office are, in point of fact, strictly executive, with no other responsibility attached to them than that which arises from the express terms of his commission, and by which the custody of the records is also assigned to him.

The right of nomination and appointment to vacant offices in the different departments has been exercised by the governor alone, except in those of the colonial and deputy secretary, colonial paymaster, auditor-general, and the collector, comptroller, and searcher of customs. The governor's patronage has likewise extended to the chief, and even to the subordinate offices in the country districts; and all, excepting the chief justice and His Majesty's fiscal, hold their appointments during the governor's pleasure. They have generally been appointed by written commissions under the seal and signature of the governor, and sometimes only by notifications in the gazette.

With some exceptions, a principle of selection has been generally observed that is well calculated to conciliate the feelings of the native Dutch inhabitants towards the English government, and at the same time to open a prospect of slow but progressive advancement

advancement to those who were content to engage at an early period in subordinate situations of the colonial service. This principle, though just and politic in itself, has been open to the objection that it has tended to expose the coloured population (chiefly of the servile classes) to the effect of those prejudices which colonists in slave countries are prone to imbibe. The honourable exceptions in the early part of the British administration in the late Chief Justice Ryneveld, and the commissioner upon the frontier, Mr. Maynier, would doubtless have been followed up by other as distinguished examples, had the principle been more steadily inculcated, that the exercise of impartial justice, and the enforcement of the laws, would be the best recommendation for preferment to situations of influence in the country.

In later periods military officers retired on the half-pay of their corps, have in some instances been selected for the situations of landdrosts, and to a certain degree, superseding the claims of the junior civil servants who had passed through the subordinate branches. If, however, the former had the advantage of being exempt from feelings and prejudices of a local nature towards the coloured classes of the population, yet from the circumstance of their engaging in agricultural pursuits (which from the smallness of their salaries, and from the annexation of land to their residencies, they have been more or less induced to do), it has been observed that when long established, they have imbibed in as strong a degree as any of the natives, the desire of maintaining the policy by which the interests and the existence (we may be allowed to add) of the coloured race have been rendered subservient to their own.

The establishment of the boards of landdrost and heemraaden appears to have originated in the necessity of providing some judicial authority for the adjustment of disputes amongst the inhabitants of the country districts, and of sparing them the inconvenience of perpetual recourse to Cape Town. A jurisdiction therefore, but not an exclusive one, was conferred upon them in cases of disputed boundaries of lands, rights to water and watercourses, roads and bridges, and in the performance of these duties the landdrost of the district acts as president, and the heemraaden as counsellors and assistant judges.

We shall enter more particularly into the extent of their judicial functions, when we come to report upon the jurisdiction of the colonial courts; at present we would observe that the landdrost executes the orders of the executive government, and is armed with very extensive powers of police. In these duties he is assisted by field-cornets, who are selected from the most respectable inhabitants of the several subdivisions of the district, and upon the recommendation of the landdrost, are appointed by the governor.

Instructions for the guidance of the landdrosts were drawn up in the year 1803, under the administration of General Jaussens, and were approved by the commissioner of the Batavian government, and subject to the more recent enactments and regulations promulgated by the British governors. They contain the rules by which the affairs of the several districts of the colony are administered by them in the departments of justice and police, and in collecting and disbursing the local revenues.

The numbers of the heemraaden have varied according to the population and extent of each district; not being less than four, and not exceeding eight; but in consequence of the inconvenience arising from the great extent of some of the districts, it has been found necessary to establish sub-drostdies, differing in no respect from the constitution of the larger divisions, except in that of responsibility to the landdrosts and heemraaden for the collection and appropriation of the local taxes, and the obligation of corresponding with the government through the same channel. At Simon's Town, the officer who is in military command of the station has been constituted government resident, and latterly, three heemraaden have been appointed to assist him in the duties, which in every respect are those of a landdrost. At Port Elizabeth, and at Port Frances, two magistrates have been recently appointed, with a limited jurisdiction over slight offences, and in matters of police.

The original appointment of the heemraaden is made by the governor; the two senior members of each board retire annually, and the landdrost and remaining members name four persons, out of whom two are appointed by the governor to succeed. The retiring members are re-eligible; and the requisite qualifications for the

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the office consist of the occupation of an estate on loan within the district, or the possession of certain immovable property at the drostdy, or seat of district magistracy; having attained thirty years of age, and previous residence of three years in the district.

In conjunction with the landdrost, and under his presidency, the heemraaden hold monthly meetings for transacting the civil and criminal business of the district, investigating and checking the receipt and expenditure, the accounts of which transcribed and signed, but unaccompanied with vouchers, are transmitted to the office of the colonial secretary at the end of every year; besides these ordinary meetings for civil business, there are weekly meetings of the landdrost and heemraaden in their judicial capacities, at which cases are heard and decided, or preliminary informations taken. Extraordinary meetings are held for the annual receipt of taxes, or for the trial of civil causes, for which a daily allowance is made to the members.

To the duties pointed out in the original instructions for the country districts has been added that of reporting upon applications made to the governor for original grants of land, or for converting the old loan tenures into freehold, upon the amount of quit rent, and generally upon any local circumstances in the condition of the applicant, or in the quality of the land, that may tend to guide the governor's judgment in finally deciding upon the applications. The performance of this duty is generally preceded by a personal inspection of the land that is applied for, and which is performed by a commission composed of the landdrost and one of the heemraaden, assisted by a sworn surveyor of the district.

The landdrost and heemraaden are assisted in the performance of their administrative and judicial functions by the district secretaries, who are appointed by the governor. They frequently unite with their office that of vendue-master, or superintendent of auction sales in the district; and all have an exclusive privilege to act as notaries, and to keep registers of wills, acts, and legal instruments drawn by them, and executed in their presence by the inhabitants of the districts.

It appears that under the government of the Dutch East India Company, and of the Batavian Republic, and more recently during the administration of the colony by the British governors, there has been no regular form observed in the construction or promulgation of the laws. The enactment of new laws, or the modification of old ones, has been announced to the public under the various forms of notices, orders, circular letters to the landdrosts, advertisements, minutes, and lastly, of ordinances. Since the year 1800, except during the period of the Batavian administration, they have appeared both in the Dutch and English languages, and a compilation has lately been made that comprises nearly the whole of the series, from the first capture of the colony in the year 1796 until 1803, and from 1806 to the present time. A commission was appointed in the year 1819 to make a compilation of all the proclamations that were published by Dutch or British authority; and eight volumes in manuscript have been collected, and a digest of the contents is in preparation.

A collection of the proclamations and orders that were considered to relate to the administration of the country districts, was printed and distributed amongst the landdrosts; it was not, however, complete.

After submitting to your Lordship this general view of the authority that has been exercised by the governor of this colony since the year 1806, and the sources from which they have been derived, we shall proceed to notice the effect and tendency of such modifications of the executive authority as His Majesty has been graciously pleased to introduce, and at the same time to submit to your Lordship such further alterations as, in our opinion, may be advantageously made.

The early impression that we received of the embarrassment to which all measures both of executive and judicial authority were liable, from the great extent of territory that the colony includes, having been confirmed by longer experience and observation, we felt much satisfaction in learning that the measure which we had the honour to suggest, of separating the government of the eastern and western portions of it, had received His Majesty's approbation. It was manifest, indeed, that a measure of this kind had become necessary, from the increased pressure of business and correspondence with the remoter districts on the frontier, occasioned by the settlement of the English emigrants; the importance of applying some uniform and consistent principles to the intercourse of the colonists with the Caffres and other

tribes, of preventing their collision, and checking the desultory warfare that has prevailed along a considerable portion of the frontier.

It further appeared to us, that the presence of a chief magistrate, uniting in his own hands, and directing the civil and military authority, was equally necessary for enforcing and executing all measures for preventing the illicit introduction of slaves, for maintaining a constant and steady counteraction to the strong temptation that has of late been presented, both by the increasing price of agricultural labour, and the urgent circumstances that have appeared to sanction the admission of several fugitives from the northern and more distant tribes within the frontier, and under certain regulations, their admixture with the labouring classes of the population. We were no less sensible also of the advantage that might arise from the influence of high authority in the encouragement and protection of a direct trade between Mauritius and Bourbon, and the ports of the eastern district, and that might have the effect of placing the inhabitants of that part of the colony upon a more equal footing as to commercial advantages with those of the western division, and who enjoy a nearer access to the principal place of export.

Distinct from the promotion of these important objects, we perceived the necessity of providing a more prompt and effectual check upon the power of the landdrosts of the several districts, than it has been practicable to maintain at the distance of five or seven hundred miles from the seat of government.

The important powers that have been confided to the district boards in assessing and collecting the revenues, in reporting upon the applications of individuals for land, and the extensive influence they are known to exercise in promoting or defeating them, require a more vigilant superintendence, and a more perfect knowledge of localities than it is possible for the chief functionaries of the government to acquire, when situated at so great a distance from the persons and property that are the subjects of it. This consideration, combined with that of the great inconvenience and delay suffered from the extent of the circuits, and the distance at which the process of the court of justice has to be conveyed and executed, have led us to conclude that a separate administration of the executive and judicial authority was indispensably necessary to the prosperity of the inhabitants, as well as to their protection as colonists.

With this impression we venture to propose, that the whole territory of the Cape of Good Hope, which is now subject to His Majesty's dominion, should be separated into two provinces, one of which comprising the districts of the Cape, Stellenbosch, Swellendam, Worcester and Clanwilliam, may be denominated the "Western Province;" and the other, consisting of the districts of Graaf Reinet, Beaufort, Somerset, Albany, Uitenhage and George, may be named the "Eastern Province."

The free population of the first may be estimated at 45,014, and the slaves at 28,934; that of the latter at 39,513, and the slaves at 6,575. The superficial extent of each province may be considered as nearly equal. The produce of the western province consists chiefly of wine and corn, while the eastern principally affords pasturage for rearing cattle and sheep. Cape Town will continue to be the seat of government of the western province; for although its situation with respect to the other districts is inconvenient, and the difficulty of access to it on the land side are the cause of loss to the farmers who frequent the market, yet as Table Bay, at the end of which Cape Town is situated, is the principal resort of shipping, and the deposit for all exports that are the produce of the colony, it would not be advisable or expedient to risk the great injury to which a large mass of accumulated property would be exposed by the removal of the seat of government, or to incur the expense that such a measure must occasion, unless the advantages to be gained by it in the new situation were certain, or until all hope of lessening or removing the defects of the old one were given up. It is our intention to enter more fully upon this subject when we describe the nature of the public works that have been recommended as most beneficial to the colony, and as not impracticable.

We propose to fix the seat of government of the eastern province at the town of Uitenhage, unless the result of the survey that the lieutenant-governor is instructed by your Lordship to make should lead to a different conclusion, and induce him to give a preference to Graham's Town. The proximity of the latter to the frontier of Caffre Land, the usual scene of warfare, and the local advantages that it possesses

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as a military position might, in one point of view, perhaps, give it a preference over the town of Uitenhage; and for the same reason, as well as on account of its central situation with respect to the whole province, the situation that has been chosen for the new drostdy of Somerset possesses still greater recommendations. Uitenhage, however, is situated at a distance of only eighty English miles from Graham's Town, and twenty from Port Elizabeth at Algoa Bay; a village, and anchorage for shipping, and to which it is probable that all or a large portion of the produce of the province will ultimately be conveyed for exportation. Uitenhage enjoys the peculiar advantage of an abundant supply of water, and the public buildings are much more extensive and commodious for the reception of the lieutenant-governor, and the civil officers of the provincial establishment, than they are capable of being rendered at the other places we have mentioned without incurring great additional expense.

His Majesty having been graciously pleased to direct that the civil government of the two provinces should be kept distinct and independent of each other, except on any extraordinary occasion, or in the event of any unforeseen emergency, we shall take an opportunity of suggesting such measures for carrying this arrangement into effect, as we have judged necessary for the due exercise of the separate authority in each province, commencing our observations with those that we conclude must be common to both.

We accordingly recommend, that in the appointment of persons to fill public offices in the two provinces, a reservation should be made to His Majesty's Government of the right to appoint the judges, the chief secretaries to government, the attornies general, the resident magistrates of districts, the treasurers of the two provinces, the auditors, the collectors of customs, the protectors and guardians of slaves, and the surveyor-general. A power has been given to the governor-in-chief of making provisional appointments to these offices in case of death or absence, which, under certain limitations in the case of the judges, we should recommend to be continued; but we should think it expedient to declare that no new appointment whatever should be made, or salary issued out of the colonial treasury in payment, until the sanction of His Majesty's Government shall have been expressly given. We are aware that the patronage hitherto exercised by the governor will be abridged, and that of the crown augmented; but we are satisfied that the appointment of the judges, under the form of judicature that we shall have the honour to propose, ought not to remain in the hands of the governor or lieutenant-governor with any view to the independent discharge of their judicial functions, or to the character and dignity with which they should be surrounded; and that the exercise of this right is not less conformable to the principles and practice of the British constitution, than to those promulgated as the basis of the charter of government traced for this colony by the commissioner of the Batavian Republic in 1803.

The appointment of treasurer, corresponding to the office of receiver-general, and that has been hitherto made by the local government, is also one of those that we are of opinion ought hereafter to be retained by the crown. The responsibility of this officer in both provinces, under the regulations that it is our intention to propose, will be much increased, and great difficulty will certainly be found in selecting persons in the colony of sufficient acquirements or pecuniary responsibility to undertake the charges that will devolve upon them.

With regard to other offices we recommend, that the appointment of secretary and registrar of the supreme court in each province, as well as of magistrates in the town and districts, should be reserved to the crown, with the power of provisionally appointing to vacancies by the governor and lieutenant-governor. The subordinate clerks employed in the judicial departments should be nominated by the principals, as also those in the office of the chief secretary to government. The residents and superintendents of district boards, and their secretaries, whose duties we shall hereafter describe, and also the clerks of the peace, corresponding to the offices of "secretaries to the districts," should remain with the governor and lieutenant-governor in their respective provinces.

His Majesty's Government will doubtless consider it proper to retain its own appointment of clergymen, both for the established and the reformed churches; leaving the governor and lieutenant-governor to determine at what particular places in the colony their functions should be exercised.

While, however, the governor and lieutenant-governor enjoy the exercise of this patronage, and subject in every instance to the approbation of His Majesty, they should be positively prohibited from making any new appointment, or appropriating any portion of the public money or taxes by way of salary, until the permission of His Majesty be obtained and signified; and a certified copy of such permission should accompany all warrants of the governor and lieutenant-governor for the payment of salaries not included in a preceding estimate, as a necessary voucher, to enable the auditor to pass the account in which they are charged.

We will not conclude this subject without bringing to your Lordship's notice the great importance of giving due encouragement to the junior civil servants, by their advancement to situations of trust and emolument for which they may be found competent; some promotions that at one time were made tended greatly to encourage the sons of respectable families in the colony to engage in the public service, and to induce them to adhere to it upon very inadequate salaries. Their hopes of preferment have, however, in many cases been defeated by the appointment of persons to lucrative and responsible situations, who possessed no claims from previous service, or from their knowledge of business; and we are bound also to observe, that in several instances the duties have been performed by the junior servants upon the depreciated salaries of clerks, whilst the principals of the departments have enjoyed almost gratuitously very considerable emoluments.

This system is, we conceive, directly opposed to the real interests of the colony' which require the assignment of a sufficient, indeed, ample remuneration to persons well qualified to perform the duties of the several departments; care being taken at the same time to exact such a portion of their time and personal attention as may supersede the necessity of having recourse to irresponsible and ill qualified clerks. The principle of gradual advancement from the lower to the higher offices in each department is one that should be adhered to generally, but not so rigorously as to prevent the governor and lieutenant-governor from availing themselves at any time of the superior qualifications, and rewarding the active services of any individual when brought to their notice; and lastly, we would submit that a previous service in the law offices at Cape Town, or a competent knowledge of the law, should be considered as absolutely indispensable in those who are named to the offices of "secretary and registrar," and "clerk of the peace." The district secretaries and clerks have been very deficient in legal knowledge, and are constantly exposed to the influence of local partialities, of hereditary prejudices, and of family connections, which in no part of the world operate more powerfully than throughout this colony.

We have in a former part of this Report adverted to the advantage as well as the disadvantage that had appeared to us to have arisen from the employment of the colonial native born youths in official situations in the colony, and your Lordship will be pleased to observe, that the objection that we have stated to the system, is limited to those situations in which the prevalence of local partialities and feelings might interfere with the independent and impartial discharge of judicial or magisterial functions. We think even that after the lapse of a few years, the necessity of this limitation will be found to have yielded to the effects which we are sanguine in anticipating from the principles and example of British judges.

We now will beg leave to add, that we should wish our objection to be strictly limited to appointments of a judicial nature, and that in other respects we have found abundant reason for approving the system of giving employment to the colonial youths of good character and education, as a measure of justice and sound policy; and more particularly to recommend, that their claims to progressive advancement, arising from the qualifications they possess, or from past exertions very inadequately rewarded, should never be allowed to be disturbed or thwarted by the abrupt introduction of competitors from England, who have neither qualifications nor antecedent service to plead in their favour.

His Majesty having been graciously pleased to appoint a council for the purpose of assisting the governor in the administration of this government, we shall proceed to notice the effect and operation of it during the short period that has elapsed since its establishment, and to suggest such improvements in its constitution as appear to us to be necessary or advantageous, reserving to ourselves to offer such observations upon

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the circumstances of the colony, that may justify at a future period the establishment of a legislative council upon the more extended basis of popular representation.

Upon referring to the proceedings of the council, as detailed in their minute book, we think that a general disposition appears to have been hitherto manifested by the governor to appeal to their opinion and advice upon occurrences of importance as they have arisen; yet, whether from a feeling of deference to the duties in which we were engaged, and the course of investigation that we were pursuing, with a view to the amelioration of the existing institutions, or from not deeming them proper objects for the consideration of the council, we find that few subjects of a legislative nature, and those but of trifling import, have been submitted to them by the governor. We have also been surprized that no topics connected with the state of the finances and expenditure of the colony had been brought under the consideration of the council, at a period of such unexampled difficulty as that which has occurred during the last fifteen months. One instance only we observed in which the dissent of any member had been recorded, and we have been led to conclude from this and other circumstances, that although the constitution of the present council is not calculated to afford any effectual control over the executive authority of the governor, yet it ensures a more mature and ample consideration of measures of general importance, than would appear to have been antecedently given to them.

The power of acting contrary to the opinions of the majority, or the whole of the members of council, under the responsibility that is attached thereto by His Majesty's instructions, may be reserved to the governor; but we should, on the other hand, recommend that every member of council should be at liberty to propose any measure for deliberation and adoption that he thinks conducive to the public interest, without any other previous restriction than that of giving a written notice of at least one week to the governor and members of council.

In the formation of the council for the eastern province, the means of selection are more limited; but adhering to the same principle that has been adopted by His Majesty's Government in the formation of the council of the western province, by the appointment of the principal officers of the civil and military departments, and reserving the exercise of a full discretion in the choice of their successors, we should recommend that the number of members should be four, the commandant of the frontier, or officer next in command of the troops, being included, if he should possess the rank of lieutenant-colonel, with three of the principal officers of the civil departments.

The rules that have been prescribed by your Lordship in framing the proclamations or ordinances have already been attended with good effects, and have led to a more methodical arrangement of their contents than has hitherto been observed; but as in the future exercise of their powers of legislation the governor and council may find it expedient to repeal or modify the enactments of antecedent laws and proclamations, we should recommend that in all such cases a short reference should be made in the preamble of each ordinance to the laws intended to be so repealed or modified; a reformation will thus be gradually effected in those parts of the local or statute law that are repugnant and contradictory to each other.

The chief justice is, by your Lordship's instructions, required to certify that the laws and ordinances that may be passed by the governor in council contain nothing inconsistent with the laws of the colony, or with that part of the law of England which is in force here. It will, therefore, be expedient to declare, that all orders of His Majesty in Council, and acts of the British Parliament, by which the commercial and political interests of the inhabitants of the colony are in any manner affected, as well as all dispatches or contents thereof, giving the sanction of His Majesty to the ordinances of the governor in council, should be communicated to the members, and afterwards promulgated in the manner that has been usually observed.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct that the administration of the districts which are to form the provinces into which the colony is in future to be divided, should be separate; but as we think that it would be advisable to preserve an uniformity of principle in all enactments that are of a general nature, or that are intended to supersede or modify any general enactment, we recommend, that in the event of such being proposed by the governor or lieutenant-governor in council of either province, they should be transmitted reciprocally for consideration, and if alterations

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alterations should be proposed to which the governor or lieutenant-governor in council object, a reference should be immediately made, with a full statement of the objection to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, and submitted to the ultimate decision of His Majesty in Council.

All new regulations and ordinances that are of a local nature may be passed and published by the governor or lieutenant-governor in council respectively, without any previous assent or communication; but we recommend that the following restrictions should be considered as strictly obligatory upon them, both in the exercise of their executive or legislative functions.

Your Lordship will find by that part of our Report which relates to the judicial administration of the colony, that the powers exercised by the governors in the remission of punishments, whether derived from the royal commission, or the 136th article of the Crown Trial, have been very considerable, and have tended to impair that feeling of respect with which all decisions of the judicial authorities ought to be regarded. By the former instrument the governor is authorized to pardon all offenders whom he may deem fit objects of His Majesty's mercy, and to remit all punishments, fines and forfeitures, which power is limited by the 10th article of his instructions to sums above ten pounds sterling. He has also the power of reprieving persons found guilty of murder and treason, until His Majesty's pleasure be known. By the 136th article of the Crown Trial, he is authorized, on the examination of sentences presented to him for his fiat (comprising all those by which punishment denominated "public," but not capital, is inflicted by the commissioners of circuit, and by the landdrosts and heemraaden), "to give such "legal orders as the interests of justice, and the welfare of the colony may "require."

Acting under this sanction, the governor has from time to time diminished the severity of the sentences pronounced by the inferior courts, but without any reference to the opinion of his assessors, who were appointed for the purpose of assisting in the correction of the prominent defects of criminal proceedings.

We should recommend, therefore, that in the exercise of all these portions of the royal prerogative, the governor and lieutenant-governor should be instructed to consult with and be guided by the opinions of the majority of His Majesty's council, and that no decision should be made upon any memorials or recommendations in favour of persons convicted, without a previous consideration of the report of the judge or judges by whom they were tried. In all other respects we think that it may be necessary to instruct the governor and lieutenant-governor to abstain from any interference whatever with the orders and sentences of the courts of justice in the two provinces; and that the power of removing or suspending any of the officers of justice should never be exercised by the governor, without a previous reference to the members of the supreme or other court in which such officers may be employed; the power of punishing them for contempt or disobedience of their orders, or for excess of duty, remaining with the respective courts themselves.

Amongst the most important and formidable of those powers which have been exercised either under Dutch or English authority, is that which has been termed the "political removal" from the colony of individuals whose conduct was considered dangerous to the public tranquillity. During the government of the Dutch East India Company, it was principally exercised in the removal of the civil servants from one dependency to another; but there are also instances in which it was applied to the class called "free burghers," consisting of persons whose terms of service to the company had expired, or who had obtained its permission to reside in the colony. There are instances upon record of both descriptions of persons having been compelled to leave the colony between the years 1738 and 1779; and we think that the authorities of the most respectable writers upon the law and constitution of the United Provinces, are not wanting to prove, that both in principle and practice the power of political removal was an inherent part of their constitution. It was considered by them as forming a part of the authority of government that was independent of the control of the law, and as being vested in the governors for the sake of preserving the general interests of society in moments of peril, or when its tranquillity was threatened by the conduct of turbulent and seditious men. We find that these removals of individuals from one part of the United Provinces to another were not uncommon; and that they extended to the colonies. It seems indeed

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indeed to have been the intention of the Batavian commissioner to recognize the practice, and to assign limits to it in the regulations framed by him in the years 1803 and 1804; in the 84th article of which it is ordered, that "In no case "whatever shall the attorney-general send any person by a political order out of "the colony, or on board any ship in the roads, without the written fiat of the "governor for the time being." And in the 101st article, it is provided that in cases where he "entertains a well founded suspicion that any inhabitant or stranger "is dangerous to the public tranquillity or welfare of the colony, without, however, "terms for an action appearing to him, he shall inform the governor thereof, and "summarily state the reasons of his suspicion, in order to enable the governor to "dispose with regard to such persons in such manner as he may deem most con-"formable to the general good." This authority was acted upon by Governor Jaussens in the year 1803; and we find that previous, and subsequent to that period, it had been equally adopted by British governors.

The more recent authority by which the power of political removal has been considered to be sanctioned, is contained in the 29th article of the governor's instructions; and the terms in which it is conferred are sufficiently comprehensive to include every species of offence or danger to which the public interest is liable to be exposed. The cases in which the authority has been exercised by the British governors are not numerous, nor have they arisen out of circumstances that were wholly of a political nature, but from the apprehension or existence of practices either of novelty or danger, and against which the law had not provided, or could not reach with the rapidity necessary to prevent the dissemination of mischief. Your Lordship has been so fully informed upon the subject of the most recent exertion of this authority, that we do not think it necessary to recapitulate in this place the circumstances that gave rise to it. In as far as it constituted a part of the authority that was exercised by the Dutch governors, and to which by the tenor of their commissions the British governors succeeded, we entertain no doubt, and we think also that in time of war, circumstances might arise in which a governor would feel himself called upon, even without the sanction of any particular instruction or previous practice, to resort to the measure of political expulsion, and trust to the force of those circumstances alone for his justification.

The lawless disposition which at no very distant period displayed itself in a certain portion of the Dutch population of this colony, proved the necessity of resorting to the last severity of which the law is capable; and there can be no doubt that if the expediency of making a forcible example in the eyes of the community had not pointed to the severer remedy, the governor would have been borne out in resorting to the milder one of expatriation. There are acts, however, of a more equivocal kind, where the intention of an obnoxious individual, collected accidentally from his private conversation and demeanor, may raise suspicions or apprehensions respecting him, which although not liable to the cognizance of courts of justice, may in times of peril to the state justify the prevention of future mischief by the measure that has been designated "political removal."

It is known that to the inhabitants of countries accustomed to an arbitrary form of government, and a severe police, such occurrences do not occasion surprize or indignation; and if the character of the population of this colony had continued to be what it was under the government of the Dutch East India Company, or even until later periods, similar instances might have occurred in it without exciting complaint. The introduction, however, of the English settlers, and the right of free discussion which they have claimed and exercised, together with the bold defiance they have given to the suspicions entertained of their disloyalty and disaffection to the government, have had the effect of exciting in the Dutch and native population a spirit of vigilance and attention that never existed before, to the acts of the government, and which may render all future exertion of authority objectionable that is not founded upon the law.

We think also, that although it may be expedient in time of war to give the power of political removal to the governor and lieutenant-governor, yet its exercise should be confined to aliens, or persons who are not natural born subjects of His Majesty, and who have not resided in the colony under the permission of the secretary of state for a longer period than five years, or who may not have held real property in the colony to the value of 500 *l.* sterling for a longer period than six months, with the same sanction.

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The power that has been exercised by the governor of levying new taxes and increasing the rate of old ones, appears to have been derived from the practice and authority of the Dutch government; and we do not find that any imposts different in their nature from those which were antecedently levied have been introduced by British authority, although their amount has in most instances been increased.

A power has been conceded to the landdrosts and heemraaden of the country districts to augment the ordinary taxes, for the purpose of meeting the charges of a contingent nature that might arise, but we trust that the measures which we have to propose for the future regulation of the finances of the colony will supersede the exercise of a power so liable to abuse.

We think it, however, necessary in this place to recommend, that the sanction of His Majesty should be requisite to enable the governor and council to alter the appropriation of any tax that has been levied for a particular purpose, where it may be found inexpedient to repeal it.

The power of creating paper money that was formerly exercised by the Dutch authorities has been resorted to only on two occasions since the year 1812. By the sixth article of his instructions the present governor was prohibited from making any addition to the amount of paper money in circulation at their date (1813,) and he was also instructed to withdraw from circulation a sum of 500,000 rix dollars, that was created and issued for the execution of public works, but of which 15,000 rix dollars only were redeemed; and we think that the prohibition in question should be repeated, with such positive denunciations of responsibility as may deter any future governor from resorting to such an expedient, or continuing to avail himself of it. In consequence of the recent decision of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, and the authority they have given for the redemption of the paper money at the rate of one shilling and sixpence sterling for every rix dollar, with a view to arrest the injurious fluctuations of the exchange, and the farther depreciation of the currency, it may be expedient, with a view to assist the operation of that measure in a mode that may in some respects be more acceptable to the inhabitants than by the transfer of their credit to England, to authorize the colonial government to issue debentures to the extent of fifty thousand pounds sterling, in sums of not less than one hundred pounds, and bearing an interest of six per cent per annum payable in the colony, or four per cent in London, and redeemable in seven years. In no other instance should we venture to recommend that any power of pledging the colonial revenues, or other resources of the government, for the payment or security of any debt incurred by it should be given.

From the injurious consequences that have attended the expensive wars in which the colonial government has engaged for the protection of the country from the Caffres, we conceive that no offensive hostilities whatever should be allowed to take place along the frontier of the colony, without the concurrence of the lieutenant-governor, and of the majority of the council in the eastern province; and that war should not be declared against any of the independent tribes, by which the resources of the colony at large might be necessarily called forth, without the concurrence of the governor, and the majority of the council in the western province, upon a full report of the grounds upon which the lieutenant-governor and council may declare it to be unavoidable.

Having adverted to the restrictions and modifications of authority that we propose to add to those which already have been prescribed, we will now offer a few observations upon the principles on which the council has been authorized to advise and assist the governor in the performance of his executive and legislative duties. With regard to the composition of the council, we are disposed to think that no better selection could have been madr, but we cannot refrain from expressing an opinion, that although the principle, upon which it appears to us to have proceeded, of selecting the highest and most responsible officers of the civil and military departments, is the only one that is applicable to the present state of the colony, yet we much doubt whether for the purposes of legislation it may be consistent with the public interests to include in such a body the highest judicial functionary of the colony. The resignation of his office that has been for some time contemplated by the learned president of the court of justice, will shortly remove that objection, and without any reference to, or knowledge of the qualifications of his successor, we should be much disposed to think that the appointment of the attorney general to a seat in the

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council would be attended with the benefit that the council must always derive from the professional knowledge of one of its members, while it would remove all reasonable grounds for those suspicions that never fail to arise from the combination of the legislative and judicial powers in the same person. This arrangement would not preclude a reference to the chief justice, of all local enactments, with a view to obtain his certificate that they are not contrary to the laws of England.

We will also take this opportunity of remarking, that although it is desirable that the military officer next in rank to the governor should have a seat in the council, yet the fluctuations to which the succession to it is exposed by the arrival or departure of officers in command of regiments, when ordered to other stations, and the period of their service in the colony not generally exceeding three years, give occasion to more sudden and frequent changes in the council than are consistent with its character and dignity, and also may deprive it of the assistance of members after they have acquired the experience that qualifies them to give it. By the practice hitherto observed, the officer of the highest military rank after the governor has succeeded to the command of the garrison of Cape Town, with colonial pay. By the reduction that we mean to propose to your Lordship, of the situation of military commandant of Simon's Town, and the annexation of his pay to that of commandant of Cape Town, we conceive that the last of those situations might be rendered acceptable to a military officer, who would be independent of regimental charges, and be permanently attached to the garrison of Cape Town, with the local rank of brigadier general in the colony.

We should also recommend that in the future admission of members of council, no other rule of precedence should be adopted than that of priority of appointment, and that no person should be considered as qualified to receive one who possessed any interest in slaves, whether it be by purchase or inheritance.

Limited as the constitution of the two councils will be, when compared with the power and duties attributed to them, we still think that they are calculated to give weight and consistency to the decisions of government, without affording any reasonable apprehension of lessening its legitimate influence, or of obstructing the course of its executive duties. It is an institution familiar to the recollection of many of the inhabitants, who from never having enjoyed the opportunity, or perhaps from never having felt a motive for taking an enlarged view of the advantages derived from institutions of a more liberal kind, do not generally extend their wishes beyond it, although the abolition of the provincial jurisdictions which we recommend, and in which they have participated, throughout the colony, since its earliest establishment, would probably lead them to do so. But even at this moment a different feeling pervades the younger portion of the community, who, born under the British government, are beginning to acquire a taste for the habits and language of Englishmen, and evince a disposition to adopt their modes of thinking. The prevalence of this feeling originating with the few whose circumstances have enabled them to obtain the advantages of European education, is mainly attributable to the wise measures that have been adopted under your Lordship's auspices for the establishment of schools, and the general introduction and diffusion of the English language, and cannot fail to be greatly increased by the early adoption of it in the courts of justice, and the gradual acquaintance that will also follow with the practice and principles of British jurisprudence. To this portion, who (without offence be it said to their parents, who have not enjoyed similar advantages,) may be justly considered the most valuable of the community, and who feel an honest pride in the advancement of their native country, and a laudable desire to participate in it, we may fairly and truly ascribe a wish to enjoy the benefits of a legislative assembly. It is to be observed that all or most of these individuals are possessed of some interest in the soil, and while their views in life, and their occupations depend much upon its produce, they feel a permanent attachment to the colony which ought not to be overloooked, either in forming an estimate of their character, or in tracing the constitution under which they are to live. We think also that the prospect of participating in the future prosperity of their native country, and of providing a legitimate and constitutional remedy for the errors or the misfortunes with which it has had to struggle, will tend greatly to induce a cheerful co-operation in the exertions and sacrifices which the circumstances of the colony may still require from its inhabitants, and to alleviate the spirit of discontent which late events have tended to excite, and which has, in some measure we fear,

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impaired that feeling of respectful attachment to the British Government which a sense of former benefits had produced. To the English part of the population who have adopted the colony as their home, or to those who may repair to it hereafter, an institution so congenial to their feelings cannot fail to be acceptable. There are not many of them at present, who in point of permanent property, would be entitled to a seat in a legislative assembly, and still fewer, who are competent, either from previous habit or education, to discharge the duties that belong to that station; but if a sense of personal security, or the hope of a more perfect enjoyment of civil rights, be connected in their minds, (which it assuredly is,) with the freedom of discussion in a legislative assembly virtually appointed by themselves, we cannot doubt that such an institution, imperfect as it might be, would make them more satisfied with their condition, and less clamorous for a change.

With this impression of the feelings of the community, we venture to express a hope, that when sufficient time has elapsed to admit of the more perfect acquirement of the English language by the native inhabitants of the colony, and to enable them to share in the business of public discussion upon equal terms with their English fellow subjects, and more especially when the effects of the measures now in progress for the amelioration of the slave population shall have placed the future condition of that class, or, more properly, that of their children, beyond the reach of legislative caprice or control, and shall have rendered the re-action of such measures more dangerous than the precipitation of them, the institution of a legislative assembly in each province of the colony may be resorted to, and with every reasonable prospect of contributing to the tranquillity and happiness of both.

These assemblies in the first instance would not require to exceed twenty members for the western, and eight for the eastern province, and in conjunction with His Majesty's councils, their separate institutions would not preclude a future union of them in either province, when the circumstances of the colony might render such a measure desirable.

We have already had the honour to advert to that portion of the administrative power that is entrusted to the landdrosts of districts, and the boards of heemraaden, of which they are the presidents; and we shall hereafter have to explain at greater length the extent of judicial authority with which, from necessity we conceive, rather than from policy, it has been deemed fit to invest them, more especially since the year 1817, when a criminal jurisdiction was first allowed to them, to obviate the inconvenience and expense of conveying prisoners and witnesses from the remote districts to Cape Town for trial before the court of justice.

In later periods it has been found very difficult to select persons who possessed a sufficient knowledge of judicial business, to administer the law with any degree of correctness; and without meaning a reflection upon those who have been called to these situations, we believe that all are ready to admit that although the augmented jurisdiction which was given to them in 1817, has afforded relief to the inhabitants in some important particulars, yet they have felt conscious of their inability to do justice to the various duties that were thrown upon them. That part of their duties which consisted in originating prosecutions, and conducting them to a certain stage of the process, frequently came in conflict with the character that afterwards devolved upon them of judges, in which character the cases were referred to their further cognizance by the court of justice, and allowed to be continued until they were ripe for judgment and sentence, which was pronounced by that court, although they had not heard the declarations of the witnesses.

In the performance of these duties the landdrosts, either as prosecutors or as judges, received but feeble assistance from the heemraaden, whose views of impartiality or of justice in cases in which the coloured classes were engaged before them, were much perverted by the prejudices and habits that have become almost hereditary amongst them, as well as the lower classes of the white inhabitants. As tribunals of justice therefore, or even as forming a collective magistracy of police, invested with considerable power over the coloured inhabitants, and with a discretionary power over the white inhabitants, that was liable to much abuse in consequence of its remoteness from observation or control, we cannot, even with the advantage of that distance being now abridged by the separation of the colony into two provinces, contemplate the continuance of them without endeavouring to point out the means at least of correcting the evils they have engendered, although the

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experiment must be attended with some additional expense, which we hope will be justified by the benefits to be derived from it.

After touching upon the imperfections of these institutions, in their character of provincial judicatures, we have yet to offer some observations to your Lordship upon them, when acting in the administration of the revenues.

Annual meetings of the boards are held to examine and to sign the general accounts for the past year for transmission to the colonial-office, to calculate the assignments for the current year, and to receive from the inhabitants their contributions.

In our Report upon the Finances we shall have occasion to explain to your Lordship how very imperfectly these important duties have been performed, and the extent to which the public interests and the convenience of the individuals have been compromised. We will here only observe, that no vouchers accompanied the accounts, and consequently no audit of them took place at the seat of government: useless expenses were incurred, in the execution of which the landdrost and heemraaden had an interest; and when we come to recapitulate the public works that are yet required, your Lordship will find that some of the most useful works have been neglected.

The attendance of the heemraaden for the receipt of taxes, has afforded no beneficial check, either upon the calculations or receipts, while the system that we shall have to explain has been productive of great irregularity in the collections, and considerable inconvenience to the inhabitants, who have been required to attend at the drostdy for the payment of their taxes. Even an interest has existed in the delays of which these forms have been productive; and viewing the complicated details in which the system is involved, and the little benefit that has resulted from them to the public, we are prepared in our financial Report to recommend the entire abolition of the system, and the substitution of one more simple in its character, and more subject to the control of the government.

In the inspection of the lands, the boards of landdrosts and heemraaden have exercised a considerable influence in regulating their distribution, and in fixing the amount of quit rent to be charged upon them. This duty has required them also to make expensive journies to different parts of the districts, and to be absent from the drostdies at times that the judicial and police business have required their presence.

As the survey of the lands has been necessarily entrusted to the surveyors, and as the neighbouring inhabitants may afford even more correct information as to their value and resources than the heemraaden, we have considered that the interests of the public will be better consulted by bringing this important branch of the revenue, and the patronage of the government, under its more immediate control, and as well as in the collection and disbursements of the revenues, to entrust them to a smaller number of executive and responsible officers, under the immediate direction of the general departments to which they will respectively refer. With these views it is unnecessary that we should further advert to the ill effects which the performance of such duties have had upon the administration of justice in the districts, by placing the landdrosts and heemraaden as collectors of revenue in the situation of suitors and defendants in their own courts, and leading to undue severity in some cases, and to lenity in others; and as inspectors of land, by a sacrifice of the public revenue, either in subservience to their own views, or the interests of their neighbours.

Upon a review of all these circumstances, it has been our anxious endeavour to provide a corrective of the evils to which we think the institution of these self-elected boards have unavoidably led; and we trust that against the consequences of that which appeared to us to be the most intolerable, namely, the virtual supercession of the powers and just influence of the colonial government, effected through the silent and unperceived encroachments of the landdrosts, we have provided effectual security by the division and transfer of duties that we propose to introduce.

In spite of the assiduity and punctuality with which the epistolary communications between the seat of government and the distant districts were maintained in the later periods of the administration of Lord Charles Somerset, and the precautions that were adopted in the colonial office to preserve it, there were, notwithstanding,

standing various points of administration that appear to have escaped its vigilance, of which it has remained too long uninformed. Various expedients, we believe, were tried to ensure the regularity and fidelity of reports from the landdrosts themselves; and certainly a very laudable anxiety was manifested in the regulations of 1803, to keep the government informed of the state of affairs in the remoter districts by the subordinate functionaries, in all that regarded the duties of police.

Whether from the natural increase of the population, the quickened circulation of intelligence, (an advantage for which the colony is indebted to the later British administrations,) an increase in the criminal jurisdiction of the landdrosts and heemraaden, and lastly, by the operation of what has been termed the "great measure," of converting the loan tenures into freehold, the duties of the landdrost, which twenty years ago were confined to those of general police and superintendence, have been multiplied to an extent that has seemed to us to require both the application of the ordinary remedy of division, and a more strict reference to the qualifications of the individuals selected to discharge them.

For the purposes perhaps of mere police, and for the due discharge of the magisterial functions, as well as for facilitating the important business of registering slaves, and executing private deeds and agreements, it were to be wished that the districts now called drostdies, but to which in future we propose to give the designation of "counties," should be multiplied, and their dimensions reduced; and we think that they may be so, when the causes of the general increase of population, and of its tendency to closer association have began to operate, and all checks to it have been fairly removed.

The number of districts into which the western province is now divided is four; comprising one sub-drostdy. These districts are of unequal extent and population, and differ likewise in their produce. The Cape district comprises a tract of country that is chiefly productive in corn, and its population consists of 8,969 souls, of whom 3,699 are slaves. In this quarter, the population is more condensed than in the other parts, and contains several well-established farms. The civil and judicial business of this district is considerable, and is transacted at Cape Town, where also the landdrost and most of the heemraaden reside; we think that this establishment might be entirely dispensed with, and that the judicial and police duties might be transferred to the sitting magistrate of Cape Town. In aid of this magistrate, we should recommend that a selection should be made of two or three of the most competent persons in the Cape district, to act as justices of the peace in the sub-divisions, now called field cornetcies, invested with very nearly the same powers as those that are conferred by the English commissions, and giving them jurisdiction in every part and division of the same county, either to act alone or conjointly. It will be necessary to allow the assistance of an English clerk to each of these magistrates, and allowance for stationery.

The district of Stellenbosch is of larger extent than that of the Cape, and contains a population of 16,446 souls, of whom 8,699 are slaves. The greatest quantity of wine, and of the best quality, with the exception of the Constantia, is produced in this district, and the population is somewhat less dispersed. The drostdy or residence of the chief magistrate is at the town or village of Stellenbosch, an inconvenient situation for the inhabitants of a large part of the district, and somewhat removed from any direct communication with Cape Town. The population, however, in and around the town, is so considerable, that we should not recommend a change to be made in the residence of the civil magistrate, but upon the same principle that we have suggested as applicable to the Cape district; we should recommend the appointment of an acting magistrate at or near the village of the Paarl, and also towards the division of Riebecks, Castul or Zwartberg; to which may be added a third, in the village of Somerset, near Hottentots Holland.

The district of Swellendam contains a population of 13,746 souls, of which 3,041 are slaves. It includes the late sub-drostdy of Caledon, where there is now only a resident magistrate. The present state of the drostdy and town of Swellendam exhibits no symptoms of a tendency to improve, or to attract population; and if the operation succeeds that has lately been attempted, of making the mouth of the Breeda River the place of export for the grain that is grown in the upper parts of the district, and in some parts of that of George, we are disposed to think that at some future period a maritime population at least will be attracted thither,

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and find good employment in the navigation of coasting vessels to and from Cape Town. For the present we recommend the appointment of a civil magistrate at Swellendam, and of two or more justices of the peace in the remoter parts of the district, above the mountains, and in the neighbourhood of the coast.

The district of Worcester, including the sub-drostdy of Clanwilliam, and the sub-magistracy of Tulbagh, contains a population of 11,623 souls, of whom 4,711 are slaves. We here beg leave to advert to the expediency of a measure that we have already had the honour to suggest in a former Report, dated the 21st April 1825; your Lordship will there find, that the removal of the drostdy of Tulbagh to Worcester occasioned much dissatisfaction to a large body of inhabitants of the more remote sub-divisions of the district called the Niemvveld, Roggeveld, and Bokkeveld; and although some reduction of expense has been effected by the abolition of the office of deputy-landdrost and others at Worcester, yet the convenience of a large body of inhabitants has been altogether overlooked by the new arrangement, and rendered subservient to the speculative attempt to fix a population in a situation that was considered more favourable to its growth than that of Tulbagh: this object might have been effected without any such sacrifice, by placing at the latter village a subordinate magistrate, who before was established at Worcester, previous to the removal thither of the drostdy; and such is the nature of the alteration, that we now beg leave to submit to your Lordship, both as consistent with the general and particular interests of the inhabitants of all the sub-divisions. We also recommend that a civil magistrate should continue to exercise his functions at the sub-drostdy, or future county of Clanwilliam.

There are, however, some other circumstances arising from the local situation of the district of Worcester, to which we feel it our duty to call your Lordship's attention in this place. A considerable portion of the northern and eastern parts of this district, denominated the Bokkeveld and Niemvveld, are situated at a distance of three or four days journey from Tulbagh. They have been gradually and, as it were, imperceptibly occupied for uncertain periods of the year, by people who derive their support from grazing large herds of cattle upon the stunted herbage and shrubs of the plains, in which the supply of moisture either from rains or from springs is so uncertain that they are perpetually seeking for it in new tracts, or disputing with each other, or with the native tribes, about the access to accidental deposits; and in the winter season are compelled to resort to the plains of the Karroo, situated on the southern side of the mountainous ridges, as well as to avoid the cold temperature, which is sufficiently severe to injure their flocks and herds, and to suspend vegetation. The progressive occupation of these tracts has induced the formation of a new frontier line, within which we believe it is intended to include a considerable portion of those that are situated on the Sack River, and which have, until the last eight or ten years, been the occasional resort of that unfortunate race of men called "Boschmen," and a small number of the mixed race called "Bastaards."

Without anticipating what we have to detail upon this subject, we beg leave here to state, that unauthorized attempts are still made by the inhabitants of this remote part of the district to possess themselves of any portions of land that they find necessary for the support of their flocks, and by which we fear that tracts which are very unproductive have been added to the colonial territory, and are incapable of defraying the expenses of its administration.

However distant the hope may be of effecting the concentration of these scattered colonists, we cannot help urging the appointment of a person invested with magisterial authority, and by whose influence some change may be effected in their lawless habits, and some protection and encouragement afforded to the coloured races who have sought it, and are not unwilling to become permanent occupiers of land, or to settle in villages, and thence to enter into service for short periods.

In extending our observations to the districts that are to compose the eastern province, we will first take that of Graaff Reinet, immediately adjoining the district of Worcester, and as partaking much of the same character and local circumstances. Its extent, including the sub-drostdies of Beaufort and part of Cradock, is very considerable, and its population consists of 27,647 souls, of whom 3,124 only are slaves. It is in the mountainous ridges of this extensive district that the sheep and cattle

cattle are reared with which the market of Cape Town and the demands of the corn and wine farmers for draught cattle are chiefly supplied. From nearly the same causes that have led to the gradual extension of the frontier of the district of Tulbagh, that of Graaff Reinet has proceeded, but in another direction and to a greater extent.

The applications of the graziers for occupancies have followed the course of the Sea-Cow River, to the place where it falls into the Orange or Groote River; and a late survey of the boundary has been drawn, with a view to include a new and very large tract of country that extends from the Winterberg to the northward of the Sack River, on the western frontier.

The pursuits of the people to whom the occupation of tracts under the name of "request places," has been granted by the magistrate of the district, and which are yet unconfirmed and unsurveyed, consist altogether of grazing sheep and cattle during certain parts of the year, and keeping up an illicit trade in fire arms and gunpowder with the Griquas and Bechuana tribes, who, under the guidance of elective chiefs, and assemblies of the most popular form and structure, are endeavouring to establish an ascendancy over their remoter brethren, and at the same time to maintain a war of extermination against the unfortunate Boschmen, who have no property to lose. To these ravages have been attributed the deplorable state of distress to which many of these tribes have been reduced, and which has led numbers to seek refuge and subsistence in the colony, where they have been apprenticed to those colonists who are not slave owners.

Missionaries have been permitted to proceed to a greater distance in this direction than in any other; and although no great advance appears yet to have been made in the civilization of the tribes, nor advantage to have been gained from the trifling intercourse which their presence in the country may have tended to encourage, yet it has produced a feeling of respect for the English name and character, and a desire for peaceful intercourse that may hereafter supersede the necessity of military protection against them, or the continuance of that hostile array on our frontier that obliges almost every herdsman to bear arms. The police and superintendence of these remote tracts, distant not less than six days journey from Graaff Reinet, is necessarily placed under the management of persons who from habit and occupation sympathise too nearly with the inhabitants, to be able to preserve an impartial line of conduct in disputes between the boors and the natives who enter into their service, or in framing their reports of occurrences to the landdrost; they likewise yield to, instead of opposing the eagerness of the boors to engage in commandos against the Boschmen, and afford no restraint upon the ferocity with which, we regret to say, these expeditions (though less frequent than formerly) are still conducted.

Upon these grounds we cannot refrain from recommending that a civil magistrate be appointed to reside in the most eligible situation that can be pointed out between the Winterberg and the junction of the Sea-Cow, and the Groote or Orange Rivers, the extreme point in a northerly direction, to which we understand that the frontier of the district of Graaff Reinet is to be carried.

Upon a future occasion we shall have to notice the necessity of providing for the religious wants of the inhabitants of this remote district; and of the policy by which we think that the intercourse with the frontier tribes should be regulated. From the remarks that we have already made upon the natural and acquired advantages of the situation of the town of Graaff Reinet, we of course are led to recommend that the seat of magistracy should be continued there; and we also think, that the position of Beaufort, now a sub-drosty, was judiciously chosen as a point of connection and intercourse between the southern and northern districts of the colony, and for intercepting the escape of fugitive slaves and Hottentots, who sometimes betake themselves to the tracts upon the frontier, to effect their schemes of plunder, before they join the tribes that live beyond it. The expense of any measure that will tend to give activity and energy to the officers of police at Beaufort, will, we think, be repaid by the general benefit that the inhabitants will derive from their exertions. The village is situated upon the edge of the Karroo plains, and partakes much of their nature and character. The population is inconsiderable, but is likely to increase, when the communications with the eastern and western provinces are improved.

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The district of Somerset, which has been lately formed out of part of Graaff Reinet, the sub-drostdy of Cradock, and part of Albany, is neither populous nor extensive, but it is contiguous to those parts of Caffraria in which the tribes are most hostile. The position of the new drostdy of Somerset, and the residence of the present landdrost, will facilitate the superintendence of that quarter, and the execution of the measures that are necessary to restrain the yet lawless habits of some portion of the colonists. We recommend that one or more justices of the peace should be appointed amongst the inhabitants of the sub-division of Cradock.

In the district of Albany, the population consists of 2,767 persons, of whom 400 are slaves. The preference of judicial business has been felt here more seriously than in any other portion of the colony; and the increasing necessity of providing for it has led to the appointment of a local magistrate at the mouth of the river Kowie, distant thirty miles from Graham's Town: the powers of this magistrate are limited, but we see no reason for not giving them the same extent as those of other justices of the peace.

In the district of Uitenhage, where there is a population of 8,399 persons, of whom 1,132 are slaves, we think that the addition of subordinate magistrates, or resident justices of the peace, will be very beneficially felt, and provided with less difficulty than in other districts. The officer in the military command at Algoa Bay has lately been appointed to act as a magistrate, with limited authority; for reasons applicable in other cases, the separate appointment of a magistrate is desirable for Algoa Bay.

In the remaining district of George, which contains a population of 6,737 persons, of whom 1,919 are slaves, the appointment of additional magistrates may be found difficult, but as there is some probability that an increase of population may at no distant period take place at the mouths of the Kuysera and Kromme rivers, it will be expedient to make some provision in those quarters. The population of the chief village of George has experienced very little increase since its establishment, owing, in some measure, to the very limited means of the inhabitants of the district, the difficulty of internal communications, and the general poverty of the soil. The Hottentot village in the neighbourhood is more populous.

WESTERN PROVINCE:

Four Judges of County Courts.	County of Stellenbosch.
	ditto - Swellendam.
	ditto - Tulbagh.
	ditto - Clanwilliam.
Four Resident Magistrates.	Simon's Town.
	Caledon.
	Worcester.
	Nienveld.

EASTERN PROVINCE:

Five Judges of County Courts.	County of Beaufort.
	ditto - Graaff Reinet.
	ditto - Somerset.
	ditto - Uitenhage.
	ditto - George.
Three Resident Magistrates.	Port Frances.
	Port Elizabeth.
	Winterveld.

PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT:

Number of Landdrosts - - -	9
Deputy Landdrosts - - - -	2
Resident Magistrates receiving Salaries - - - - - - -	3
Total -	14

From the enumeration that we have now made of the several seats of magistracy in each province, your Lordship will perceive that there are eight places in the western, and eight in the eastern, in which it will be most expedient and necessary that judges of county courts or resident magistrates should be stationed, and causing a difference of only two in the number of those who now act in that capacity as landdrosts, sub-landdrosts, and resident magistrates, receiving stipends from the colonial funds. It will also occur to your Lordship, that although the number of judges of county courts to be provided for in the eastern province, where there is a smaller population, is greater than that for the western, yet the scattered state of that population, and its character, seem to us in the present circumstances of the colony to require such a distribution.

We will not here repeat the objections that we have already stated, to the employment of the description of persons to whom the judicial functions in those several districts have been assigned, whether arising from the local prejudices that we fear are common to and hereditary amongst the native Dutch inhabitants, and which have been insensibly imbibed by the other class in consequence of long previous association and connection in the colony. After much consideration of the subject, therefore, we have concurred in recommending, that the appointments to the principal civil magistracies should consist of persons selected by His Majesty's Government, who have either acted as magistrates, or who, from their education and habits, have acquired a competent knowledge of the principles of British jurisprudence. From the arrangements that we have proposed for their remuneration, we think it probable that persons of this description may be found amongst the junior members of the bar, in either of the three parts of the United Kingdom, who will not be unwilling to proceed to the Cape, keeping also in view the advantages

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tages of its climate, and the generally moderate expense of living. It will not, we fear, be practicable at present to provide them with suitable accommodation in houses, or except at particular places, to defray that expense, but we think that it will not form any considerable deduction from these stipends; a difference will be recommended in the salaries of those magistrates who are appointed to places of inferior importance, and in which neither the population is so great nor the duties so heavy as in the larger ones. The number of these will amount to seven. As they will, however, be situated more remotely, it will be of equal, and in some respects of greater importance, that they should be respectable in their characters, and competent to their duties.

Simon's Town.
Caledon.
Worcester.
Nieuveld.
Winterveld.
Port Frances.
Port Elizabeth.

Our observations having hitherto applied to the appointments of magistrate, whose functions and duties we shall more particularly describe in the next part of our Report, we proceed to the consideration of the administrative duties which have been assigned to the landdrosts, and to which it is our wish in future to limit them, in such of the districts as we shall name. With reference to the observations that we have already submitted, we have now the honour to propose that the persons who act as landdrosts of the following districts or counties of Stellenbosch, Swellendam, Worcester, Graff Reinet, Somerset, Uitenhage and George, and an individual to be specially appointed for the same purpose in the Cape district, should remain attached to each in the capacity of "civil commissioner," whose duty it should be to visit and inspect every sub-division of the district once at least in every year, and to report to the respective governments their state and condition, and all political occurrences and changes, as often as may be required; they should also include in their report the progress of all public works undertaken by order of the respective governments, and their conformity to the conditions of the contracts, together with the state of the roads and farms, and the repairs of which the public buildings may stand in need; the superintendence of gaols and convicts, and the expense of their maintenance, and mode of employment, may be left to the magistrates.

The field cornets, who in future should be designated by the name of constables, should be also ordered to report to the commissioners on these subjects; and upon all questions of police, to the resident magistrate of the county.

The duties of collecting the revenue under the several heads of taxation that we propose, in lieu of those that we have considered objectionable, will next be assigned to the civil commissioners, together with the charge of prosecuting defaulters in the court of the district magistrates, and recovering penalties for breaches of the regulations and laws made for the protection of the revenue. The accounts of the expenditure in the counties will be kept by the commissioners, and transmitted at the end of every half year to the respective treasurers, with estimates of the expenditure required for the following one. Lastly, The commissioners will be required to report upon applications for lands, to state the circumstances of the several applicants, to preside over and direct the surveys, and finally, to draw up reports to accompany the maps or diagrams of the land surveyors. The commissioners will continue to occupy the houses of the different landdrosts; but it is obvious, that a large portion of their duties will frequently require their personal presence in the different sub-divisions of their counties.

We will not enter here into a more particular detail of these duties, or the amount of remuneration which we propose to assign to them, as they more properly belong to the consideration of the colonial establishments, and of the different branches of the revenue, the collection of which is by this arrangement directly committed to their charge, and as their remuneration will be partly provided for from the collective allowances hitherto granted to the landdrosts, heemraaden, and secretaries of districts. We shall therefore only add, that after providing a collector for the revenue in Cape Town, which is now entrusted to the burgher senate, we conceive that four civil commissioners should be appointed to reside in the western province, for the administration of the Cape County, the counties of Stellenbosch, (Swellendam, including Caledon) and Worcester, including those of Tulbagh, Clanwilliam and

For the Cape County	1
County of Stellenbosch	1
County of Swellendam, including Caledon	1
County of Tulbagh, including Worcester, County of Clanwilliam, Nieuveld	1
For the Western Province	4 Com^{rs}.
For the Co of Gr. Reinet, including Beaufort and Winterveld	1
Counties of Somerset and Albany	1
Counties of Uitenhage and George	1
For the Eastern Province	3 Com^{rs}.

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Nieuveld, and that three similar appointments should be made in the eastern province for the administration of the counties of Graff Reinet, including Beaufort and Winterveld, Albany, including Somerset, and Uitenhage, including George, making altogether four commissioners for the western, and three for the eastern province.

As the institution of the burgher senate comprehends some portion of the authority and functions, for the exercise of which we have now attempted to provide, and principally consists of the collection, management and application of the town revenues, we think that it may be convenient to take this opportunity of submitting it to your Lordship's notice, together with the reasons by which we are induced to conclude that, under the arrangements that we shall have to propose to your lordship, the institution may be altogether dispensed with.

The burgher senate originated in the appointment of two persons by the Commissioner Van Goens in the year 1657, to deliberate in criminal matters, and to assist in the trial of freemen, as contradistinguished from those who were in the service of the Dutch East India Company. In the following year this number was increased to four, under the appellation of "Burgher Raaden," or burgher council, and their jurisdiction was extended to civil cases. They continued to exercise these functions until the year 1784, when a court of justice was established, composed of a president who was a member of the council of policy, and twelve members, six of whom were servants of the East India Company, and six were members of the burgher senate, who were made permanent. They continued to exercise their share of the judicial functions until the courts were remodelled in 1792, by the commissioners of the Dutch government; and also constituted a board, in which capacity they regulated and administered the affairs of the town, and also of the Cape district, until the latter was placed under a separate jurisdiction in the year 1809: the board having originally been constituted by the governor, subsequently exercised the power of nominating four persons, out of whom the governor elected two to fill the vacancies occasioned by annual retirement.

The commissioner of the Batavian Republic, in the year 1804, expressed a wish to open the election, by giving a power to a certain number of the burghers of Cape Town to return the members, but the proposal not having been favourably received by the governor, General Jaussens, the former constitution of the burgher senate was continued, and the number of members which had been limited to six, by a proclamation of general Sir James Craig in the year 1796, was reduced to five, by a revised proclamation of the commissioners, dated 4th April 1804. It was also understood that the privileges and duties which the commissioner had assigned to the burgher senate, in certain provisional instructions framed by him before he left the colony, would be embodied and confirmed by a charter that was to be granted by the Batavian Government. It appears that this instrument was never transmitted to the colony, but certain renewed and provisional instructions dated in the year 1805, making several alterations in those that had been framed in the colony by the commissioner, were transmitted, and have been acted upon until the year 1809, when by an order of Lord Caledon, communicated by the deputy secretary, it was signified that the burgher senate should in future consist of a president and four members, each of whom should succeed to the presidency by seniority, and continue to exercise that office for two years, with a salary annexed of 3,500 rix dollars. The retiring members were made re-eligible, but the president could only be re-elected after the lapse of two years from the period of his retirement.

Taking the provisional instructions last referred to as declaratory of the powers and duties confided to the burgher senate, we find that they are entrusted with the management of the town lands that lie within certain boundaries more particularly described in the 8th article, and including Cape Town, the hills above it, and from thence to the sea. With the approbation of government they may dispose of such portions as do not interfere with the military defences. They regulate the construction of buildings and houses in the streets and avenues of the town, with a view to its improvement and security from fire, or inundation, and provide for the cleanliness of the sewers and streets, and their repair. The burgher senate is also charged with the care of the water-pipes, which contribute so essentially to the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants and the environs, and have the superintendence and direction of the fire-wardens, and of that class of the population placed under them called

called, "free blacks," whose services they can gratuitously command, either for the periodical exercise of the fire-engines, or in case of accidents from fire.

The regulation of the quality and price of meat and grain is entrusted to the burgher senate; the inspection of weights and measures, and the administration of a grain fund, which was established for the purpose of checking monopolies, and of providing for the supply of the inhabitants in cases of scarcity.

In the application and exercise of these controlling and administrative powers, the burgher senate is authorized, with the advice of the attorney-general, to frame regulations, and to enact penalties; which, upon receiving the approbation of the governor, are to be put in force by the former, with as much vigilance as if they had emanated from the government itself.

The appointment and control of the night watch, and the arrival and removal of all strangers in and from Cape Town, as well as their domicile, form a part of the executive police that has been lately transferred to the superintendent; but the burgher senate still continues to exercise a very vexatious control (under the pretext of securing their services in case of fire,) over the free blacks, who are required to take out a pass from the director of the fire-engines, to enable them to proceed to a short distance in the country, even for a few hours, and without which they are liable to be apprehended and lodged in gaol.

The burgher senate is also authorized to apprehend beggars and vagrants who are found in the town, and are charged with the care of such poor or aged and infirm persons, as well as lunatics, as have contributed to the town taxes, have resided three years in the colony, and have no means of their own, and are not supported by any church fund. For this purpose the "Somerset Hospital" was purchased out of the funds, and was also placed under the management of the burgher senate, who appoint the medical officers and servants of the establishment. Amongst other subjects committed to their care, was that of education and the superintendence of schools in Cape Town, a duty which is now almost entirely in the hands of the bible and school commission.

By the 29th article of their instructions, the burgher senate are directed to attend to the morals of the inhabitants, and to represent to the governor any acts of excess or licentiousness in individuals that may have an influence over others, and be injurious to themselves.

The collection receipt and administration of the taxes paid by the inhabitants of Cape Town, and the environs already described, constitute the most important branch of their functions. They have no authority to impose new, or to increase the amount of former imposts without the consent of the governor; and they are required to transmit for his approbation, at the end of each year, estimates of the probable receipt and expenditure of the following one, together with an account of persons who have become liable to taxation by age or domicile, or of any increase or diminution in the rate at which they have been previously assessed. They are also required to transmit to the government an annual account of their receipts and disbursements.

For the purpose of enforcing their administrative powers, they can compel the attendance of persons by the issue of summonses, and until very lately their messenger was authorized to execute writs for the recovery of taxes in arrear. The great irregularities and abuses that were found to prevail in this branch of their administration, led to the recent dismissal and prosecution of the town treasurer, and to the suspension of the "town auditor and comptroller."

Such were the duties assigned to the president and members of the burgher senate, who, for the purposes of executing them, held monthly meetings at the town house, and kept journals of their proceedings and resolutions. In tracing the early history of this body, it would appear that their duties were chiefly of a judicial nature, and in this capacity they were considered to be specially charged with the interests of the class named burghers or freemen, as distinguished from persons in the immediate service of the Dutch East India Company. Even after the capture of the colony in the year 1796, they continued to furnish members to the court of justice, upon the selection of the governor. When the constitution of that court was altered by the British and Batavian governments, that part of their functions ceased, and their duties seem to have been strictly limited to those which concerned

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the administration of Cape Town, and which we have just enumerated. They never participated in the functions of the council, and were never specially invested with any representative rights, but at an early period they were admitted to be the medium of the remonstrances of the inhabitants against the measures of government.

In the year 1793 they addressed the Dutch commissioners, Messrs. Nederburg and Frekemus, for express permission to make representations through their members who had seats in the court of justice to the government, on matters relating to the interests of the colony, and also to address themselves to the Council of Seventeen in Holland. This permission was granted by the commissioners, and renewed by Sir James Craig, who, by his proclamation of the 31st January 1796, authorized "the president, in cases of necessity, for the prevention of disorders, to "make to government, in the name of the burgher senate, the necessary decent "representations."

By the instructions transmitted from Holland in the year 1804, the burgher senate was declared incompetent to interfere in any thing relating to the country districts, but they were enjoined to communicate to the government any information that might contribute to their good order and welfare. Amongst the later records of the colony, there are to be found representations addressed by the burgher senate to the government, both on behalf of individuals and on that of the public; and upon recent occasions, which were considered to affect the public interests deeply, the burgher senate have been requested by several of the inhabitants to communicate the representations of their grievances to the government. Without attributing to them as a body any representative rights, they have been recognized by the government, and regarded by the inhabitants of Cape Town, as the organs of any general representation of their grievances, and have been allowed on more recent occasions to hold meetings in the hall of the Stadt-house for the discussion of them.

Upon a review of the acts of the burgher senate, and more especially of their administration of their funds, collected within the limits of Cape Town, we find that all the evils which we have described as arising from the provincial administrations, have been multiplied. The colonial government has exercised a perpetual interference and direction in the application of their funds, in the purchase and sale of lands and buildings, and in the execution of expensive works; but we fear that no effectual check over the administration and expenditure has been maintained by any of the departments or officers of the colonial government, or even by the colonial auditor, while we are aware that great abuses and irregularities have prevailed, from which the indigent classes of the inhabitants have suffered considerably.

The annexation of a fixed salary to the person who succeeded by rotation to the president's chair, and the subsequent appointment of a "comptroller and auditor," in the year 1821, were measures which, it was hoped, would ensure attention on the part of the former to the increase of business that was to be transacted, and correctness and perspicuity of statement in the accounts. We regret to say that this expectation has been utterly disappointed; and although the situations of "comptroller and auditor" as well as "treasurer" are now filled by competent persons, and some obvious defects in the mode of keeping the accounts have been remedied, yet the proceedings of the burgher senate as at present constituted, hold out no expectation of any permanent improvement in the administration of the large revenue which passes through their hands in the course of the year, or what is of equal importance, in the execution of those municipal duties which bear so directly upon the public convenience. These duties appear to us to require a greater degree of attention to detail, and more constant superintendence than persons engaged in trade can be expected to devote to them, and at the same time, an independence of spirit and action which might be calculated (so far as it is in the nature of such institutions) to resist the effect of those corrupt or servile influences by which the interests of the public committed to their charge have been compromised.

It is possible that if the powers of the burgher senate where confirmed by a charter, and if their mode of election were such as to guarantee their independence, but at the same time to make them responsible for the exercise of their functions, some advantage might be derived from their local knowledge, and their community of

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of interest with the other classes of the people. But from the history of their functions, which the records of the colony furnish, they are nearly limited to municipal administration, which in point of efficiency and uniformity may, we think, be much improved, and placed under the immediate instead of the indirect control of the government, and be executed by persons chosen on account of their probity, competency and independence of all local and peculiar influence.

In recommending the abolition of the burgher senate, we are aware that the inhabitants will be partially deprived of the opportunities to which they have been accustomed to resort for the representation of their grievances to the colonial government. We should regret at a moment like the present, when, in consequence of the introduction of the late legislative regulations for the amelioration of the condition of the slaves, and the disappointment occasioned by the reduction of the value of the paper currency, the feelings of the inhabitants have been much excited, that any fresh cause for dissatisfaction should occur, from the denial of what they regard the exercise of a right in the interval which may take place before the more extensive privilege of popular representation be conceded to them. From the manner in which they have made use of the customary right of representation through the burgher senate upon some late occasions, we certainly should not be disposed to think that the interests of the inhabitants will sustain much injury by the temporary suspension of their functions as organs of the public feeling; and we have regretted to observe, that the admonitory term which was applied by the Dutch commissioners in 1793, to the representations that the burgher senate were admitted to make to the colonial government in times to come, has not been without occasion. At the same time we think it our duty to state to your Lordship, that there is nothing in the character or in the general conduct of the body of the people of this colony that implies a spirit of disaffection to the government, or that should warrant the adoption of harsh measures towards them. Their acquiescence in the justice or the policy of the system of government is much more likely to be gained by a mild and liberal attention to their representations, than by a cold or repulsive dismissal of them; and as there exists no political cause for the attachment of the inhabitants of this colony to any other interest than that which has led to its incorporation with the dominions of the British Crown, we think that it will not be a task of much difficulty to give strength and permanence to the connection, and to place it beyond the reach of any future attempts to disturb it.

We have the honour to be, &c.

(signed) JOHN THOMAS BIGGE.
WILLIAM M. G. COLEBROOKE.
W. BLAIR.

The Right Honourable the Earl Bathurst. K. G.

II.

Upon the Finances of the Cape of Good Hope.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL BATHURST, K.G.
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Cape of Good Hope, 6th September 1826.

MY LORD,

II. Finances.

IN submitting to your Lordship's consideration the state of the Finances of the Colony, and the arrangements that we have to propose, in order to make effectual provision for the charges to be incurred in the maintenance of its establishments, we think it necessary to afford your Lordship, in the first instance, a short explanation of the nature of the present system of revenue; and in the review that we shall proceed to take of the existing establishments, we shall explain the circumstances that have led to their increase, the necessity for their reduction and concentration, and the extent to which such changes will afford the means of remunerating past services, and provision for indispensable and efficient establishments.

In considering the state of the revenue, we shall have occasion to notice the origin of the several imposts that have been levied on the inhabitants, the objections that apply to some of them in practice and principle, and the resources to which we think it will be expedient to have recourse, in order to relieve them from much injurious restriction upon their industry and trade.

In the early periods of the colony, the settlement of the lands of the Cape Peninsula, within the Salt River (a tract of country formed by the isthmus which separates Table Bay from False Bay), appears to have been the limit which the colonists prescribed to themselves, and the settlement was originally formed with the confined object of procuring supplies for the Dutch East India Company's ships. Some portions of the lands which were in the first instance occupied, were cultivated in grain and tobacco, with the assistance of implements of husbandry and of cattle that were furnished by the East India Company. The lands thus cultivated were granted in freehold, and the settlers were exempted from the payment of all taxes for three years, but subsequently made liable to an assessment, which was fixed at one tenth of the produce raised from their lands. They were bound to dispose of their whole produce to the company, who exacted also a tenth of all stock from pasture lands that they were allowed to occupy. They were permitted to catch fish for their consumption, and to dispose of a part that they caught. They were restricted from keeping canteens, from trading in cattle with the natives, and the value of imported goods that they received on credit from the company, was secured by special mortgages upon their estates.

Some partial relaxation of these restrictions was subsequently permitted, and the privileges accorded to the free burghers of Cape Town, who were allowed to trade in certain articles of supply with the Boors, was followed by an extension of these privileges to the European colonists, and eventually, by the partial liberation of the trade of the country, but without any material reform of the system of revenue.

The tracts of which the natives were progressively dispossessed, were permitted to be held on annual leases, with an engagement to pay tithes in cattle to the company. Small portions of land which contained springs were granted in freehold, or in quit rent for a term of years, and various regulations were successively promulgated, with a view to secure the due cultivation of the lands and to protect the revenue.

The tithe on produce that was required to be delivered in kind at the company's stores was to be assessed by the collector, before the crop was reaped; and to prevent

vent frauds and evasions, no person was allowed to bake bread without a licence, under penalties of fine and imprisonment at hard labour for six months: further penalties were enacted against bakers who purchased grain without licence, or who ground flour except at the company's mills near the Castle. A. D. 1693.

In 1711 the tithe was extended to wine and cattle, though subsequently restricted to the produce of lands granted, the lands held on loan-leases being already assessed in the tenth of the stock that they were estimated to maintain, or to the value of twenty-four rix dollars * upon an extent of 3,000 morgen, or 6,000 acres nearly. This tax was called tribute, or "recognitie," and the leases were annually resumable. A further tax on cattle and sheep was levied for "repair of roads," and "destruction of noxious animals." The tithe on the produce of cultivated lands was subsequently farmed, and at a later period it was proposed to raise this tax by a composition with the landowners, on a general estimate of the produce of their lands, or of their capability of producing.

* Equal to £4. 16s. sterling.

In 1715 a tax of one rix dollar per legger was levied upon every legger of wine produced, and in 1743 a tax of three rix dollars per legger was substituted for a duty upon the export of wine that had previously been levied; from this tax the sweet wines of Constantia were exempted, in consideration of another burthen to which the growers of the wine were subjected. These taxes were levied on the entry of the produce at the barriers of Cape Town, and in 1789 they were required to be paid, either in ready money or in the notes of wine farmers and wine merchants.

The system of farming the tithes, the severe penalties enacted to prevent evasions, and the general scarcity of money, led, in the year 1792, to remonstrances, which were made through the burgher senate of Cape Town; and from the report of a committee that was held in the same year it appeared, that from the year 1781 to 1791 the sum of 2,652,898 guilders † had been levied in direct taxes upon the colonists, and that from the precarious resources of their lands, it was impracticable to increase the amount of taxation. The inhabitants were again permitted to deliver the tithe in produce into the company's magazine, and which was reissued to the licensed bakers for general consumption; but in the same year a separate granary was established under the management of a board, and a loan of 150,000 guilders was granted, in order to enable it to regulate the corn trade, and to provide for the regular supply of the town. A further advance of 85,000 rix dollars was made to the fund in 1793; and as this establishment was allowed to pay the annual tithe, the direct interest that the government had possessed in the corn trade was superseded, although it continued at a later period to impose restrictions, and to enforce by penalties the delivery of produce at an arbitrary rate. As it was impracticable to regulate this rate by the costs of production and of transport from great distances, or by a consideration of the whole supply which the crops throughout the colony might afford, it could not be expected in the absence of internal markets, to hold out due encouragement to the remote and inland farmers to cultivate corn beyond the demands for their immediate consumption.

† Then equal to £.176,889 sterling.

1792.

The Batavian government appears to have resisted all appeals for the diminution of the tithe tax on grain, or of the duty on wine entered for home consumption, which was extended also to brandy, and the licences for retail of wine were annually directed to be farmed to four persons, who were not to be wine-growers. This monopoly under the name of "pagt," was continued in Cape Town in the hands of one person, and is still supported in the country districts.

In 1797 the tithe was levied upon flour, and further to prevent the frauds that continued to be practised, various restrictions were imposed and enforced by severe penalties; and in the year 1800 the assessment was calculated at the market rate of the day, which had considerably increased the price of

Wheat	per load,	being	43	rix dollars,	and the tithe 3	rix dollars.
Barley	per load,	–	35	—	and the tithe 11	—
Pease	per load,	–	110	—	and the tithe 5	—
Beans	per load,	–	90	—	and the tithe 4	—
Wine	per legger,	–	40	—	and the tithe 3	—
Brandy	per legger,	–	51	—	and the tithe 3	—

By a proclamation of General Dundas in the year 1801, a remission of this duty was conceded, and some restrictions repealed. From that period no material

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alteration has been made in the nominal rate of the tax, which having continued to be levied in currency, subject to the depreciation of the exchange, was finally fixed in its sterling value by the ordinance of 6th June 1825.

The whole amount of the tithes collected during the year 1824, did not exceed 66,061 rix dollars, or 4,954 *l.* 11 *s.* 6 *d.* sterling, valuing the rix dollar at eighteen pence. These were levied exclusively upon the produce brought to Cape Town by land, the importations by sea from the out-ports of the colony being exempted from this and other charges to which the inland farmer is subject in bringing his produce to market. The tithe being a fixed charge, and the value of the produce being variable, it is impracticable to ascertain the precise rate of it, but in ordinary seasons it may be stated at from three to four per cent. on the value.

From the extension of the colony by the occupation of new lands, and the necessity that hence arose of forming district establishments, another class of taxes was imposed on the inhabitants; and as the regulation of these assessments was left to the district boards, under the general control of the government, and as they were allowed to be disbursed to a certain extent at their discretion, they have varied in amount in the several districts, as well as in Cape Town, where they have been levied by the burgher senate. These taxes, under the name of "opgaaf," have been assessed upon the property of the inhabitants. In the districts they have constituted a further tax upon produce and stock, in addition to the tithe levied at the market of Cape Town, and have included a capitation tax upon all male persons above the age of sixteen, and upon all females above that of twenty.

The assessment upon produce in the districts has been usually calculated upon the crops of each year, but that upon cattle has been annually levied upon the whole stock possessed by the farmer.

In Cape Town, and in some of the districts, the opgaaf taxes have been assessed upon the principle of a property tax, calculated upon a valuation of all stock and property of whatever description. In consequence of the great inequality in the rate of these assessments in the several districts, they were subjected to a general revision by the colonial government in the year 1814, and by a proclamation that was framed with a view to their assimilation, and upon the report of a committee appointed to investigate the subject, it was provided that the assessments which were raised in one district were to be made available to the expenses of the others; but though the rates of these assessments were fixed, and directed to be adhered to in all the districts, a principle was admitted and sanctioned which led to all the irregularity which it was a primary object of that regulation to correct. The opgaaf taxes having been raised to provide for those expenses of a local nature which were not defrayed from the general revenue, and these charges being often of a contingent nature, the assessments were raised under the head of "ordinary" and "extraordinary taxes;" the ordinary assessment being a fixed charge upon the persons, produce and stock of the inhabitants, and the extraordinary assessment, a proportionate increase under the ordinary head, regulated by the amount of the contingent charges to be provided for.

As the ordinary taxes have been in few cases sufficient to defray the expenses of the most populous and productive districts, there has rarely been a surplus that would have been applicable to the relief of districts in which the revenue was deficient, and in which the extraordinary assessments have been frequently swelled to meet the expenses incurred under various heads, but in particular that of journies occasionally made by the governors to the frontier districts, and by other persons travelling on the public service. Previous to the year 1813 it had been usual to press the waggons and horses of the inhabitants without any remuneration; but by a proclamation of that year it was directed that payment should be made from the district funds. These burthens have fallen unduly upon the eastern districts, from the road to that frontier having been more frequented, and in particular during the wars and negociations with the Caffre tribes, when the travelling charges led to a great increase of the extraordinary taxes during those and subsequent years. These taxes, under the name of "transport," were raised as an additional assessment upon produce and stock; but in the districts to the northward we observe, that travelling charges, when incurred, have been defrayed by a special tax upon waggons, draft oxen, and horses.

A great

A great augmentation of the extraordinary assessments has also been occasioned in all the districts from the loans contracted for the erection of public buildings, and the execution of other works, the interest of which loans they have had to provide for, as well as for the repayment of the principal by instalments, when in circumstances to afford it. A continual source of expenditure has arisen from the privilege conceded to the boards of landdrost and heemraaden, of incurring expenses to the amount of 500 rix dollars without any authority from government; and as various works have been undertaken without contract or estimate, and as the charges for them have often been blended together in the accounts, it has been impracticable in all cases to determine where the expenses incurred may have exceeded the authorized amount.

Since the year 1812 another tax has been assessed, upon the principle of the "opgaaf," denominated the "commando tax." All male inhabitants above the age of sixteen years having at all times been liable to be called upon to render personal service in defence of the frontiers against the independent tribes, the inconvenience sustained by the inhabitants of the western districts, from their occasional removal to great distances, and for indefinite periods from their houses, led to a proposal from them, which was acceded to by the government, for substituting a moderate tax, that was to be applied to the maintenance of a corps for the defence of the frontier. The personal services of the inhabitants of the advanced districts being more frequently required, they were exempted from this tax, which was imposed on the inhabitants of Cape Town, and of the five districts retired from the frontier. The tax was declared to be temporary, and the inhabitants were to be relieved from it in those years in which they might be required to serve on the commandos.

The sum proposed to be raised was 61,000 rix dollars, equivalent, at 1 *s.* 6 *d.* per rix dollar, to 4,575 *l.*; and the quota that each district was required to contribute, was fixed upon a comparative estimate of the number of male inhabitants. This estimate was necessarily of a very general nature, and the assessments upon individuals have accordingly fluctuated with the number of contributors for the year in each district; and also, from the principle adopted of assessing it as a property tax, the effect of it has been not only to render the burthen extremely unequal, but the assessment of it uncertain and complicated.

	Rix Dollars.
Cape Town - - - - -	15,000
Cape District - - - -	10,000
Stellenbosch District - -	12,000
Swellendam d° - - -	10,000
George - - - d° - - -	4,000
Tulbagh - - d° - -	10,000
Rix Dollars - -	61,000

We have already explained the origin of the tithes that were levied upon the produce of the arable lands, and upon the stock maintained upon pasture lands, which were generally allowed to be held on annual leases. Although the uncertainty of this tenure may have checked improvement, by preventing the sub-division of the lands, it does not appear to have prevented their frequent transfer by sale; and although the buildings and improvements were the only property that was ostensibly sold, the value of the land was allowed to be indirectly included in the consideration.

The transfer duty may have favoured these transactions, by connecting them with the interests of the government; and as the instances were rare in which the government resorted to its privilege of resuming the lands at the expiration of the leases, and of refusing to renew them, the confidence of the public in the possession of these occupancies was not disturbed, and the terms on which they held them were otherwise not unfavourable. As no tithe was assessed on produce raised for consumption on their farms, and as the annual rent for 6,000 acres was fixed uniformly at twenty-four rix dollars, the applications for the conversion of the tenures, and the acquirement of a more permanent possession, have been influenced or retarded by considerations of the value of the estate, and the facilities that would attend the sub-division of it. In the older districts of the colony, the conversions have been more general, but in the distant districts they have been greatly checked by the scanty supply of water, and the inconsiderable value of the land, the heavy expenses attending the inspection and survey, and the increased rent that would be imposed on them, without any corresponding advantage. The measure of conceding to the occupiers of loan-places a more permanent interest in the lands, was recommended by Governor Sir John Cradock, in the year 1813, with a view to the encouragement of agriculture, and to the improvement of the land revenue. The greater part of the lands of the colony being occupied under loan leases, paying an annual rent of twenty-four rix dollars, equal in the year 1813 to 3 *l.* sterling, for 6,000 acres, or tracts of greater extent, according to their resources of pasturage

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and water, and considerable tracts being occupied without any rent being paid for them, under the designation of "decroached lands," measures were successively taken to restrict the occupation of the latter, without some acknowledgment to the government, and to promote the conversion of loan-leases into perpetual quit rent, on a scale that was professedly regulated by the value and resources of the land, but in no case exceeding the sum of 250 rix dollars.

In the proclamations that were published, on the approval by your Lordship o the principle of these wise and politic measures, we have only had occasion to notice the practical error that was committed in making the increased rent which it was considered that the lands would bear, dependent on the conversion of the tenures; that conversion was declared to be "optional" with the holders of loan-leases; and as they avoided at once the expenses attending the inspection and survey, and the increased rent assessed under the new tenure, the measure has been retarded, and the revenue has suffered by the payment for such lands of the original loan rent only, and by the occupation of considerable tracts without paying any rent whatever. Besides the effect of depreciation in reducing the value of these rents, it has been a practice with the government to yield too readily to the representations of the boards of landdrost and heemraaden in reducing the quit rents after granting the lands. Another mistake occurred in not regulating the principle upon which these rents were to be calculated; much uncertainty has accordingly existed, and different principles have been resorted to by the local commissions not less dissimilar to each other than to those which have been adopted by the inspector of lands, whose duty has consisted in revising these calculations in his office at Cape Town, upon the information contained in the reports of the local inspections.

In general it may be stated, that the rates recommended by the landdrosts and heemraaden have been much lower than those of the inspector of lands, and that the former, from being founded on local observation and practical experience, have generally been adopted in preference to the latter, as depending more upon theory. Although the estimates of the inspector of lands have certainly been too high, we are at the same time of opinion, that he has shown a commendable desire to improve this branch of the revenue, though mistaken, as we think, in considering that the interests of the public would be consulted by fixing a rate of assessment, which in the actual circumstances of the colony, and during the continuance of a restriction upon the export of wheat after it had attained the price of £.9. 15s. 130 rix dollars per load, could not be rigorously imposed without impoverishing the landholder.

It was further overlooked, that the landholder was also subject to the payment of a tithe on the produce brought by him to the markets of Cape Town, and Simon's Town, and which had been the original rent he was required to pay on cultivated lands. The new deduction therefore of a tenth upon the profits of all lands to be granted to him, and that were fit for cultivation, and a tenth of all stock that could be maintained on the lands fit only for pasturage, was not only an addition to the assessment of the tithe, but a disproportionate charge upon the stock and produce of the farmer, by calculating the increase of these at the utmost extent that the land would bear. This principle was especially inapplicable to the arable lands, which could not be immediately brought into cultivation, or might never be advantageously cultivated on account of their distance from market.

The aggregate amount of the rents upon the lands held under various tenures on the 31st December 1825, was 126,632 rix dollars, or 9,497 *l.* sterling, but the amount actually collected during that year did not exceed 98,228 rix dollars, or 7,367 *l.* sterling.

We have thus enumerated the various assessments that have been imposed upon the inhabitants, either in the form of capitation taxes, or taxes upon property, and upon stock or produce, and we proceed to explain the manner of their collection, in which we shall include the various rates or duties that are raised for partial purposes, or those that are strictly local in their application.

The tithes are at present levied by a collector, or rather by his clerk, at the Cape Town market, upon all produce brought in from the country by land, that is subject to this impost.

The mode consists in examining the contents of the waggons and carts, and subjecting the farmer to troublesome delays, very disproportionate to the profit which the

the public derive from the aggregate collection. The expense of land-carriage to Cape Town being in itself a discouragement to the cultivation of the interior farms, the manner of collecting the tithe under the exclusive assessment of it on such produce has tended to augment that discouragement. Other duties are levied at the market in a similar manner, and by other establishments supported for the purpose.

A fee of one rix dollar is charged for gauging all casks of wine and brandy brought to market, with the object of raising a fund for the support of a public library in Cape Town.

The amount of this collection in the year 1824, was 16,181 rix-dollars, or 1,213 *l.* 11 *s.* 6 *d.*, and has been recently made part of the public revenue; the government taking upon itself the payment of the expenses of the library. Market duties are also assessed upon all produce of whatever description brought to market, and by an expensive establishment maintained by the burgher senate.

The object of these duties was to provide for the expense of erecting a new market, but as the collection has considerably exceeded the amount required to provide for this object, this ample revenue has been indirectly appropriated by the burgher senate to the maintenance of other establishments, and in providing for expenses in no way connected with the market. Your Lordship will observe that this duty has been levied according to a tariff, in a very detailed and complicated manner; the most minute article of supply brought to the market being liable to the payment of duty, and consequently subject to the search and control of the officers and clerks employed to collect it. The amount collected by the burgher senate on this account in the year 1825, was 45,266 rix dollars, or 3,394 *l.* sterling.

Another tax on the produce of the country, and that has tended to check consumption by raising the price of provisions, consists of a duty of two rix dollars levied upon every head of cattle killed or sold alive in Cape Town by the licensed butchers. This duty was imposed to provide for the expense of erecting a range of buildings called the "New Shambles," or rather to redeem the debt contracted on this account, and the collection is made by another establishment, appointed by the burgher senate for that purpose. The amount thus collected during the year 1825, was 33,193 rix dollars, or 2,489 *l.* 10 *s.* 8 *d.*

The establishment of the town granary, which we have already had occasion to notice, has led to an additional tax upon flour, the trade in which is confined by the regulations exclusively to the licensed bakers. These persons are required to pay a duty of one rix dollar per muid, (two bushels,) for all the flour purchased by them and consumed by the inhabitants, and this contribution is applied to the support of the establishment of the granary, and to the reduction of the debt imposed on the inhabitants, by the transfer of a large building formerly occupied as a custom-house. The amount collected on account of the granary in 1825, was 25,554 rix dollars, or 1,916 *l.* 11 *s.* 9 *d.* which has tended to increase the price of bread, as the regulations have given a privilege to the bakers extremely liable to abuse.

The recent abolition of the wine taster's fees has superseded the necessity of any particular remarks from us. The amount collected by this office upon wines exported during the year 1825, was 15,575 rix dollars, or 1,168 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* and we are not aware of any corresponding advantage that was gained throughout the whole period of its existence. I was an old office that was revived in the year 1812, and some of the worst wine that has been produced in the colony was suffered to pass the wine taster's office, and to which much of the unfavourable opinion that has been obtained of the wines of the colony may be attributed.

The expenses defrayed out of the surplus of the market dues and other town taxes are those of the Somerset Hospital, the "Stadt-house," comprehending the salaries of the president, secretary, clerks and attendants of the burgher senate, together with various charges incurred for repairs of streets, canals and buildings, for which the house tax levied in Cape Town may be deficient.

A further rate is levied on the inhabitants of Cape Town to defray the expenses of iron water-pipes, which were laid down in 1813, and the expenses on this account have lately been increased by laying down leaden pipes to Green Point, a distance of two miles and a half from the town. This rate, and the house tax for repairs of

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streets and canals, are equitably imposed upon the town, but the regulation of the assessment will need to be revised.

The regulations of the burgher senate for the town market, and for the licensed butchers and bakers, have been imitated by the boards of landdrost and heemraaden in the villages throughout the colony, and have tended in the same manner to restrain competition, and by enhancing the price of provisions to check that freedom of internal trade that would have been equally beneficial to the farmer and to the consumer. Notwithstanding the comparative cheapness of provisions in Cape Town, they would be at once cheaper and more abundant if such imposts were removed, with the establishments to which they have given rise, and if the demand and supply were left to regulate themselves. We accordingly recommend to your Lordship, that on the settlement of the land-tax in the manner that we shall hereafter propose, the original tithe shall cease to be levied on the produce of the country brought to Cape Town or Simon's Town by land, and that the establishment of the collector of tithes should be reduced; that the tax levied on the privileged bakers for the support of the town granary should cease, and the trade in bread corn be declared free; and that the establishment of the granary may be reduced, leaving to private capitalists, possessed of ample store-room throughout the town, to regulate the supply by the probable demand. The importation and export of corn we also recommend to be permanently unfettered and free from duty, by which the inhabitants may be enabled to economize their resources in years of scarcity or scanty supply, by exchanging their grain for rice or other cheap produce that would yield a more abundant subsistence for their numerous families. We recommend also the reduction of the tax levied on sheep and oxen slaughtered at the shambles in Cape Town, and the reduction of the establishment of the "director of shambles." The stalls in these buildings may be let for a moderate rent, with a condition to keep them in repair, and which will progressively liquidate the debt contracted for their erection.

We further recommend an entire reduction of the market duties, and of the establishment maintained for their collection, that all produce may be brought freely to market, and sold without hindrance or interference of any public establishment; and that the expense of a small establishment for the superintendence and regulation of the market may be defrayed by a moderate fee, payable for the use of the market weights and scales. We recommend also that the gauging fund, raised by a tax upon wine, for the support of the library, may be repealed; that the gauger's establishment may be discontinued, and that the expenses of the public library may be defrayed from other and appropriate sources of revenue than the produce of the wine farms, the proprietors of which derive no greater benefit from the establishment than other inhabitants of the colony.

In proposing these reductions to your Lordship, we cannot place the effect of them in a more striking point of view than by observing, that an abatement in the price of provisions of one halfpenny per day on the cost of subsistence for each individual, will effect a greater saving to the inhabitants in the maintenance of their families and slaves, than will meet the personal assessments which it is our intention to propose, in order to provide for the establishments of the colony, and to make up the deficiency of the revenue occasioned by the intended reductions; but we confidently hope that a removal of the restrictions, and in particular those that favour the licensed bakers and butchers, will effect a further saving to the inhabitants in the price of articles of the first necessity, that consumption will thus be increased, and a trade encouraged the most beneficial to the colony in the supply of shipping that may be attracted to its ports by the cheapness and abundance of the supplies they can procure in exchange for the commodities they may import.

In these measures we would also recommend the abolition of the privileges of the licensed butchers, who conduct by their agents the trade in cattle from the country. The establishment of fairs in the interior will give encouragement to this trade, and to the breeding of superior stock, and will gradually supersede a system which has never held out that encouragement to the farmer.

We recommend that the same freedom of internal trade may be extended to the villages in the interior of the colony, where the restrictive system has been adopted, and without any apparent reason or benefit.

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The assessment of the taxes under the name of "opgaaf" we have already described. The collection of them is effected in Cape Town by the burgher senate, and in each of the districts of the colony by the board of landdrost and heemraaden. In the month of March and April, after the harvest in the country, the inhabitants are called upon to make returns of their families, including slaves and free servants; their stock, and the produce of their farms either in grain or wine, specifying in detail the description of their stock and produce, and distinguishing persons above or under sixteen years of age.

In Cape Town, where other descriptions of property exist, a classified return of the income derived from it is required, and a tax is proportionably assessed.

The assessment in the country is imposed upon all descriptions of stock, and upon all produce, even if the returns should be insufficient to defray the expenses of cultivation. The defective principle of these assessments is not counterbalanced either by the amount collected, or by any facilities attending the collection of them. The inhabitant (as we have stated) is required to attend on certain days, and thus to travel from a great distance to the droostdy or district town, and there to make his return of property, &c.; the calculation of his quota of the taxes is then made by the secretary of the district, and sometimes checked by one of the heemraaden. An allowance called "vacatie," is paid to the landdrost, heemraaden, secretary and messenger, for the time they are engaged in this complicated process, and the inhabitant being informed of the amount of taxes due by him, discharges it, and receives an acquittance. Those who are in arrear, or who fail to attend are sued by the secretary of the district, and the amount is received with costs, but in many cases the indigence of the people, or the remissness of the functionaries, have occasioned loss to the revenue.

In Cape Town, where no "vacatie" is allowed to the members of the burgher senate, the taxes are in the greatest arrear; the arrears of taxes due on the 1st April 1824 and 1st April 1825 being still uncollected, and those due on the 1st April 1826 not yet assessed. The personal taxes being also imposed upon the poorest classes of the inhabitants, the expenses of recovery accumulated on them are in many cases ruinous to the individuals, and equally hurtful to that part of the revenue which arises from consumption of imported goods, or of colonial productions.

The allowance called "vacatie," enjoyed by the district boards for the collection of taxes may be stated to amount generally to 3½ per cent, on the gross collections, but it is very irregular, and has in some instances far exceeded that proportion. In the residency of Simon's Town, it amounted in the year 1822 to 17 per cent, and in 1823 to 10 per cent.

The preamble to the proclamation of the 1st April 1814 having clearly declared the object of that act to have been the relief of the districts from the unequal taxes with which they were burthened to provide for the control of government, and to afford the inhabitants throughout the colony an opportunity of ascertaining the amount they were called on to contribute, and the principle upon which the assessments were in future to be regulated, we have only to regret that these important objects have in no degree been attained, and the complaints we have received from the inhabitants in various parts of the colony support this conclusion. As the nature of the taxes themselves has been a principal cause of the entire failure of the relief that was undoubtedly intended to be afforded by these measures, we are convinced, after the maturest deliberation, that an entire change of the system will be necessary to remedy its inherent defects, and at once to support the revenue, and to protect the interests and convenience of the people.

We think that the whole of the opgaaf taxes would be advantageously commuted for assessments more just in their principle, and more simple in their operation.

1st. We recommend that the land-rents should be more strictly and uniformly assessed upon all the lands that are possessed or occupied throughout the colony, and upon a principle that will tend greatly to augment this branch of the revenue.

2dly. That such part of the opgaaf taxes as constitute an assessment on the stock and produce of the land, should be comprehended in the revised assessment of the land-rents, and that the personal assessments should be more equitably imposed, and collected for the general treasury.

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3dly. That a more prompt and efficacious mode should be adopted of collecting the assessed taxes, by entrusting this duty in the country to the "civil commissioners of districts," whose functions we have had the honour to describe in our Report upon the administration of the government, and in Cape Town, to a collector specially appointed for that purpose. In our Report upon the land tenures, we intend to bring under your Lordship's consideration the measures that are indispensably called for, with a view to the acquirement of a correct knowledge of the resources of the country, the nature and extent of the lands still ungranted, and the boundaries which it will be just and politic to fix, in order to check the disposition of the colonists to encroach on the possessions of the native tribes, and to spread themselves over tracts of waste land of little value, and which scarcely admit of being permanently settled. For the present, we confine ourselves to that branch of the subject which relates to the land revenue.

We have already stated that the aggregate amount of the land-rents for 1825 was 126,632 rix dollars, or 9,497 *l.* sterling; and from the returns in our possession, it appears that 41,887 rix-dollars (or 3,141 *l.* 10 *s.* 6 *d.*) are collected upon loan-places unconverted; 63,967 rix-dollars (or 4,797 *l.* 10 *s.* 6 *d.*) upon old and new quit rent lands; 9,829 rix dollars (or 737 *l.* 3 *s.* 6 *d.*) upon government farms; and 10,949 rix-dollars (or 821 *l.* 3 *s.* 6 *d.*) upon waste lands or common pastures. From a late return of the inspector of government lands and woods, it appears that scarcely one fourth of the loan-places have yet been converted, and that many of the quit rents are paid upon new lands that have been granted subsequently to 1813.

The occupiers of the remaining loan-places have consequently retained them upon the original low rent of twenty-four rix dollars per annum for 6,000 acres, which has been reduced in value by the depreciation of the currency, to one pound sixteen shillings sterling. In fact, from the same cause, the average rate of the quit rents assessed does not now exceed the rent formerly paid upon the annual and resumable lease of unimproved pasture land. We do not contend for the advantage of imposing high rents upon the lands, as we are aware that they tend to check the improvement of the country by impoverishing the farmers, and to diminish that consumption upon which other branches of the revenue depend. The high rents reserved on the leases of the government farms at Goonekloof have in this manner been ruinous to the tenants, as they were raised by competition, in the year 1816, to seven pence and eight pence per acre upon the pasture as well as upon the arable land. We are of opinion, however, that a moderate assessment upon all the lands that are occupied, as well as on those granted, would materially benefit the revenue, whilst it would place the farmers throughout the colony upon a more equal footing, and would check those evasions which have been so extensively practised by the continued occupation of lands in loan, without a renewal of the leases, and in many cases without any title or permission whatever.

As no established principle has been laid down for the calculation of the quit rents, and as much uncertainty and delay have been the consequence of the various modes adopted by the landdrosts, whose calculations have often been as much too low as those of the inspector have been too high, we recommend to your Lordship that a simple and comprehensive rule be forthwith adopted for the calculation of rents upon all lands throughout the colony, and that the civil commissioner in each district, assisted by the government surveyor to be appointed, (neither of whom should have any interest as proprietors or farmers of land in their districts,) should determine the average rate per acre, or per 100 acres, at which certain tracts of land may be generally assessed, with reference alone to their resources for the pasturage of cattle or sheep, either throughout the year or for certain seasons, and without reference to the applications for particular allotments, by which another source of the undue influence to which we have alluded will be excluded. This rate will be found to vary in different parts of the country, and will have to be determined by the local information that the civil commissioners already possess, or would be competent to take, as to the nature of the soil, climate, supplies of water and herbage in particular tracts. Upon this principle of assessment, the distance from a market would not necessarily be considered, as the removal of stock is not attended with any material expense; and as the stock maintained on unimproved land increases with but little expense or trouble to the owner, who in the grazing districts pays scarcely any attention to his herds and flocks, committing them to the care of Hottentots and Bosjesmen, who take them in search of pasturage, we conceive

ceive that two per cent on the value of the stock that can be grazed throughout the year, and proportionably reduced, if maintainable only for a part of the year, may be equitably assessed as a land-rent, comprehending the present various assessments of rent, opgaaff and tithe.

As soon as the rate can be determined, we think that it should be forthwith permanently assessed upon all the lands comprehended within the tract to which it applies, and which are occupied either under annual loan-leases that have ceased to be renewed since 1813, or by permission of the landdrosts, under the name of "request qlaces," or as in some cases without any permission at all; the extent of the occupancy being computed in a general way by the sworn surveyor, and delineated on the chart to be executed by him, of the tract of country, parish or field cornetcy.

It should be understood that while the government limits itself to the assessment of this rent upon the lands that may be granted in perpetuity, the payment of the same annual rent for permissive occupation does not constitute in itself any positive right to the possession of the land on a more permanent tenure, although the occupation for a term of years may be allowed to constitute an equitable claim, if the land has been stocked, and the rent regularly paid, and still more, if it should have been improved by cultivation. In order to give confidence to such occupiers, we recommend that leases for seven or ten years should be granted to them on application, and on their engaging to pay the stipulated rent. These leases should not subject them to the expenses of inspection and survey, usually incurred in the acquirement of grants; nor should be disposed to limit the extent of land applied for to be held on lease, by any individual who should be willing to hold it upon the terms proposed, as the collection of the land revenue would be much facilitated by diminishing the number, and as large pasture farms might tend to the improvement of stock, and the augmentation of capital.

Upon the principle adopted in 1813, of adding to the perpetual quit rents any rent that might formerly have been paid upon lands granted in freehold within the occupancy, we conceive that where proprietors of quit-rent estates may be applicants for the possession of lands bordering on their estates, denominated "accroached lands," they must submit to an estimate being made according to the average rate per acre determined upon for all the land so possessed or occupied by them in that situation, and to a proportional assessment upon the old as well as on the new grants, that would render the whole rent to be paid in accordance with that rate.

By this measure the land-rents would be gradually and equitably assimilated, while many impediments and restrictions of which the farmer now complains, would admit of being removed.

In cases where, from the local influence of the magistrates, the rents have been fixed at too low a rate, the aggregate assessment would be raised, and where the higher calculations of the inspector have been adopted, and may exceed the proposed rate, they would be proportionally reduced. The "accroached lands," being generally occupied by the proprietors of contiguous estates, an increased rent would be willingly paid upon these lands to acquire the possession; and we believe it was partly attributable to this cause, partly to the market for produce which St. Helena then afforded, that the Groenekloof farms were let at such exorbitant rents.

As the incorporation of the various assessments on the lands, stock and produce is very desirable, and the adoption of an equitable rate of assessment in the simple form of a land-rent, we recommend that that rate be applied, whenever it may be found practicable, in the manner that we have just described.

The assessments on all lands under cultivation, whether in corn or vineyard, we would propose to regulate on the assumption that five acres would maintain in pasturage throughout the year one ox or cow. The average resources of the unimproved pasture lands of the whole colony would not admit of a higher computation than ten or twelve acres for one ox, or for six sheep throughout the year. In the southern and eastern districts, bordering on the sea, the proportion would be the highest, and in the interior of the colony the lowest. On the lands denominated "Karroo," it would be needless to compute it with much precision. In the mode we have proposed, the assessment upon cultivated lands may be estimated at

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twopence sterling per acre per annum; that upon the ordinary pasture lands would be one penny per acre, and upon the inferior pastures it would not exceed one farthing per acre. The original loan-rent (exclusive of the tithe and opgaaf) was a tax on stock, averaging about one-fifth of a penny per acre throughout the colony. The maximum of the quit rent to be assessed under the proclamation of 6th August 1813, was higher than it is at present, having been fixed at 250 rix dollars for 6,000 acres, or five farthings sterling per acre, the value of the rix dollar in exchange upon England having been at that period 2*s.* 6*d.*

$\frac{27d.}{12s.}$

The current assessments, however, have been far below this maximum, notwithstanding the depreciation, and do not now average throughout the colony more than $1\frac{1}{8}$ stiver per morgen, or about one-fifth of a penny sterling per acre.

The rule proposed by the inspector, but not adopted by government, has been to assess one-tenth of the nett profits of arable lands, and one-tenth of the profits of grazing stock upon the pasture lands, a calculation higher than that we have proposed on a moderate valuation of the stock, and which did not take into account the tithe on produce, or the opgaaff assessments on produce and stock.

In order to facilitate the measure of consolidating the various assessments, and realizing the revenues from the country, we beg to observe that until the establishments can be reformed, and the surveys executed upon which the settlement may be permanently made, the detailed opgaaf returns of produce and stock, and the reports of the local commissions of inspection, collected in the public offices, and which have been usually referred to the inspector of lands, to enable him to report on the proposed assessments, would of themselves enable the officers who might be charged with this duty, under due check, to regulate the average rates of assessment in the several divisions or parishes, and to calculate the quota that each individual occupier should be called upon to pay.

The extent of arable land is universally estimated by the quantity of seed returned as sown, viz. one muid, or two bushels to an acre, and the grazing land is estimated to afford pasturage, according to its extent, for a specified quantity of stock, during a certain number of months in the year. For tracts of land that have not been measured, nor their resources ascertained, the assessment upon the opgaaf returns of stock might in the first instance be adopted. These returns are made by every individual in the colony, whether a proprietor of stock or an occupier of land; and it would only be necessary that the former should state in his return whether he grazes his stock upon the lands of government or of individuals, and that the occupiers should be made responsible under penalties, if they fail to return all the stock that they hold on their land, either of their own or of others, from which they might derive a rent. If on inspection the land should be found capable of bearing a larger stock, the rent might be permanently assessed at a proportionally higher rate, and a lease granted.

From the calculations we have made upon the latest returns of stock throughout the colony, it may be moderately valued at 1,323,196 *l.* sterling, and the assessment of a land-rent of two per cent on this value would amount to 26,463 *l.*; estimating the extent of land now cultivated throughout the colony at 99,858 acres, the amount of assessment at 2*d.* per acre would be 832 *l.*, and the land revenue would thus amount to 27,295 *l.*, without reference to increase from the accumulation of stock to the extent of the resources of the lands.

The practice of deriving a rent from grazing stock has not generally obtained throughout the colony, but it will probably be accelerated by assessing a rate upon the land proportioned to the value of the stock that it will bear, leaving to the occupier the full benefit of any improvement of its resources resulting from the application of his capital or industry.

The encouragement that will thus be given to agriculture is much required both by the corn farmers on account of the frequent failure of the crops in late years, and by the wine farmers on account of the present stagnation of the wine trade, and the expenses that have been incurred in the increased cultivation of the vine.

In order to counteract the habit that has been induced partly by the operation of the testamentary laws, and to prevent the indefinite subdivision of estates, it may

may be expedient to declare that the land-tax on the larger grants should not be paid in separate portions for smaller allotments than 500 acres, except in situations adapted for the settlement of towns or villages.

According to the rate of assessment proposed by the inspector, a land-tax of 44,597 *l.* would have been imposed on the country, exclusive of the opgaaf and tithe, which, with other charges upon the produce of the land, may be generally estimated at 20,000 *l.*

Opgaaff Assess[t] on Stock, &c.	£. 9,391
Market Duties	3,395
Shambles	2,489
Granary	1,916
Gauger's Fund	1,079
Wine Taster's Fund	1,283
	£. 19,553

According to the rate we propose, a land revenue will be raised of 27,295 *l.*, a considerable part of which will be borne, not by the present proprietors who have paid rent for their lands, but by the occupiers of land who have hitherto been made liable only to the district assessments.

From the observations we have made, your Lordship will perceive that two material branches of the district taxes (those on produce and stock) will be comprehended in the proposed settlement of the land tax, and it remains for us only to explain in what manner it may be expedient to assess the personal taxes that have been hitherto imposed upon the inhabitants of all classes in the opgaaf.

We have already explained to your Lordship the nature of these taxes, and the principles upon which they have been assessed; and the chief alteration that we would now propose is, to make the charge on each individual a fixed and uniform instead of a variable one; and to impose it more equitably with reference to classes, as well as to individuals, than is effected under the operation of the present assessments.

The commando tax being assessed as a property tax, and imposed on certain districts only, which are the least exposed to the depredations of the frontier tribes, we have considered that it will be expedient to repeal it on the present footing; and although the establishment of a government upon the frontier of the colony may be expected to lead to permanent tranquillity, and to the eventual reduction of the colonial force, for the maintenance of which that tax was imposed, the necessity of continuing that force on a diminished scale will still require the imposition of a tax upon those classes of the inhabitants who have been liable to serve on commandos, and for which service it has been considered as a commutation.

We propose that the tax should be still regarded as a temporary one, that it should be assessed on all the districts, and that it should not exceed the sum of 10 *s.* sterling per annum on each person liable to serve. We further propose, that the contributors to this tax should be relieved from the capitation tax now levied in the country districts, and from the income tax in Cape Town; and as the principal relief from fixing the charge will be extended to persons possessing property, who have in some instances been required to pay from 4 *l.* to 5 *l.* per annum on their returns, an immediate abatement will be afforded to those who are the employers of the other classes, upon whom we propose that a permanent tax should be levied.

Upon the same principle we recommend that these classes should be entirely exempt from the commando tax, as it would constitute an additional assessment upon their employers. The number of persons throughout the colony who are liable to serve in commandos are estimated at more than twelve thousand, exclusive of slaves and servants, and the amount that would be annually raised at 10 *s.* would be 6,000 *l.* or about one half of the expense to be incurred in supporting the Cape Corps, upon the reduced scale which we are prepared to recommend. We propose that the commando tax should only be remitted in case of the individual having been actually required to serve in a general commando, at a distance from home, for more than two months in the year, and upon a certificate from the magistrate being produced, as well as the order or authority in writing, for his proceeding on such service.

The Hottentots at the missionary institutions, from their general state of indigence, may, we conceive, be allowed to exempt themselves from the payment of commando tax, by being considered at all times liable to serve in defence of the frontier when required, either in the regular colonial corps, or in commandos. Those who should be in circumstances to pay the tax, and who should wish to commute this claim upon their personal services, might be permitted to do so.

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They should, however, be assessed in a land-tax proportioned to the stock maintained on the lands of the institutions, until a division of those lands should be made in allotments either of arable or pasture ground, or till a permanent rate may be assessed on them collectively, proportioned to their extent and resources.

The other classes of free coloured inhabitants in the colony, with exception of fishermen, may, we think, be called upon to contribute to the commando tax, excepting when in employment as servants.

The permanent taxes that we recommend to be imposed, consist of a tax upon all slaves above the age of ten and under sixty years, and on all male servants between the ages of sixteen and sixty, whether employed in domestic or in farm service.

Having, in a former Report, brought under the consideration of your Lordship the profits derived from the labour of slaves in this colony, and the consequent enhancements of their value to the proprietors, we will not repeat our observations upon the justice of imposing a slave-tax, both as it is borne in other colonial possessions of the Crown, and as in the present circumstances of the colony, it will fall on a description of property the most productive to the colonists, or that can at all times be made so by recourse to the very general practice of allowing them to hire out their labour at high rates of wages.

Adverting to the high price of labour in the colony, and the extent of these returns to the proprietors of slaves, we considered at one time that it would have been just to levy at once a tax of 1 *l.* sterling per annum upon each slave, but the distresses of the colonists at the present period, arising out of circumstances to which we have already partly adverted, have induced us to consider that an immediate assessment of 10 *s.* per annum upon all slaves of either sex within the ages we have mentione , and a tax upon all free male servants and apprentices, equivalent to the commando tax from which it is proposed to exempt them, would more equitably distribute the burthens which it is necessary to impose. We are of opinion, however, that when the circumstances of the colony improve, a further tax of 10 *s.* on slaves of both sexes between the ages of ten and sixty, will admit of being imposed, to enable the government to carry into full effect the measures that are desirable for providing for the instruction and improving the condition of the slave population.

* Between ten and sixty years.

The only exemption that we should now propose to admit from the operation of this tax, would be in cases where a certificate on oath of a physician or surgeon can be produced that the slave is in bad health, and incapable of rendering service, or of earning wages for the owner. The confinement of slave women in child-birth, except where the offspring should be declared free, would not constitute a ground of exemption, as, independently of the value of the child when reared, such women are frequently hired out as nurses at considerable wages.

From 2*l.* 5*s.* to 3*l.* 15*s.* per month.

As it is very desirable to discourage the removal of slaves to distant parts of the colony, which often occasions a very unfortunate change in their condition of life, by removing them further from the protection of the magistrate, and subjecting them to many hardships in the families of the most ignorant and indigent of the Boors, we are disposed to recommend that the tax should be levied in the same proportion upon slaves in the country and upon those in towns. The number of registered slaves between the ages of ten and sixty may be estimated at 24,482, and a tax of 10 *s.* would consequently amount to 12,241 *l.*, of which 12,000 *l.* may be taken as the effective result.

As this tax will chiefly fall on the inhabitants of the western province, who are the chief proprietors of slaves, we think it necessary to repeat, that the amount which they will thus be called upon to defray will bear no proportion to the advantage that they will derive from the measures we have proposed for reducing the price of provisions, and by which the expenses of large families may be expected to be considerably diminished.

We would further remark to your Lordship that a slave-tax has occasionally and very recently been resorted to in the districts, in aid of local revenues, and for expenses of inferior moment compared with those for which the general impost will be raised.

It made a part of the opgaaf assessment throughout the colony previous to 1813, but was judiciously repealed on the recommendation of the committee, although

slave proprietors have been subject to a partial assessment in the general tax upon property.

The tax of ten shillings that we have proposed to be levied on free servants, will be equally politic and just in the peculiar circumstances of this colony. The high wages enjoyed by European servants will admit of a moderate deduction in consideration of the payment of this tax, which the employer will at all times have the privilege of making, as the wages of the servant, if independently employed, would be liable to a similar deduction for the commando tax.

In the case of the coloured classes, whether Hottentots or Negroes, we regret to observe, that the rate of their remuneration has been generally very inadequate throughout the colony.

The prize negroes indentured for fourteen years, may in general be considered to have been as great a source of profit to their masters as slaves, and the undue advantage that has been confirmed to the masters by law, of claiming the gratuitous services of the children of prize negresses, from the age of five to eighteen years, has tended in many instances to perpetuate the advantages that have been derived from the servitude of this class. It has been customary with many persons holding indentures, to hire out the labour of prize negresses in the same manner as that of slaves.

The Hottentots contracted in the service of the Boors, are chiefly resident in the eastern province. They are usually engaged upon very low wages, and retained in a condition very unfavourable to their improvement. From weakness of constitution they are rarely fit for the labours of agriculture, but their knowledge of the country and their pastoral habits render them extremely useful to the Boors in the capacity of herdsmen, and the same observation is applicable to Bosjesmen, who are in the service of the Boors in the frontier districts.

The mixed race, who are the offspring of the colonists by Hottentot mothers, labour under the same disadvantages, which have led to settlements being formed by them beyond the confines of the colony, and the influence of the Boors.

In considering the advantages derived from the gratuitous services of prize negroes, and those that equally result to the grazier from the employment of Hottentots and of other native classes, without trouble to themselves or adequate remuneration to their servants, we think that in both cases the servant-tax of ten shillings may be equitably imposed, and if a greater degree of protection should be given to the interests of those classes, and should lead to their acquirement of a higher reward for their services, until enabled to form establishments for themselves, the tax, as in the case of European servants, would naturally constitute a deduction from the higher rate of wages which are readily to be obtained where a free competition is encouraged. The indolence of the Dutch farmers, induced by the employment of slaves in the more cultivated portions of the colony, and the facility with which they obtain the services of Hottentots in the grazing districts, have proved a great obstacle to the improvement of the colony; and as the influx of European settlers has of late years afforded some examples to the colonists of more industrious habits, it may tend further to call forth the industry of the Boors, to impose a tax upon hired servants. The ordinary labours of agriculture may thus in time be performed by their own families, which are often numerous, and a valuable accession would thus be gained to the productive classes throughout the colony, while the farmer would relieve himself from the operation of a tax on a class of servants who would still be available to him on extraordinary occasions.

The law which has compelled the Hottentot to enter into service, and has bestowed to the employer a right to the services of their children from eight to eighteen years of age, if born on their estates, has tended to retard the improvement of the Hottentots, and the benefits to be derived to the colony at large, and to those districts in particular in which they are settled in communities. Their services in harvest time have thus been found more valuable to the neighbouring farmers, than where whole families subsist throughout the year as indigent retainers.

As we propose to limit this tax to those servants who are engaged for a year, the labourers hired in the harvest season would thus be exempted from its operation; and also the females who are now retained on the farms, and on whom a capitation tax has been hitherto paid.

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We estimate the number of male apprentices and servants hired or contracted by the year at 10,000 throughout the colony, and a tax of 10 *s.* would consequently amount to 5,000 *l.*

From the operation of these personal taxes, your Lordship will perceive that an assessment of 10 *s.* will be imposed upon all free male persons thoughout the colony between the ages of sixteen and sixty years, and upon all slaves male and female from ten to sixty years; a distinction that we conceive to be just; as by the laws of the colony, a slave child may be separated from its mother and sold at the age of ten years, and as female slaves are not only a source of profit to their owners, but exclusively the means of perpetuating a species of property, the evil effects of which are apparent to the colonists themselves, and engaged the serious attention of the Batavian government with a view to its progressive extinction.

With the same view we conceive that it would be politic and just to exempt from taxation all female slaves whose offspring born after the promulgation of the tax may be declared free; and it should be competent for the slave-owner to record such a declaration in the registry, opposite the name of any female slave of whatever age, and that such entry by the owner should be effectual in law, and that he should from that date be exempt from the operation of all taxes for such female slave now or hereafter to be imposed.

In proposing the assessment of these taxes we have only to add our recommendation for the simultaneous repeal of all personal taxes now borne by the inhabitants, and in general, of all assessments upon property, with exception of an inconsiderable church-rate which we propose to be assessed in all the counties, a tax on carriages and horses kept for luxury, and a small rate on waggons throughout the colony, for the ordinary repairs of roads, and to relieve the districts from the "transport" or travelling charges now irregularly borne by them.

For local purposes we propose to retain the house or hearth tax, for the repairs of streets, bridges and canals in Cape Town, and the several tolls that have been sanctioned, or that may be found necessary for the improvement of roads and passes, and the establishment of ferries.

Rix Dol. 2. 1. 2. or, 3*s.* 6*d.* sterling.

Rix Dol. 4. 2. 4. or, 6*s.* 6*d.* sterling.

The church-rate is a small assessment that has been imposed in certain districts to aid the erection of churches, and consists of two stivers per week, or 3 *s.* 3 *d.* per annum upon each "erf" or building allotment in villages, and four stivers per week, or 6 *s.* 6 *d.* per annum on farms or "places" in the district. The amount of this rate, if imposed throughout the colony, would not at present exceed 626 *l.* per annum, although the more general occupation of the lands, and the subdivision of allotments would increase it. On the revised settlement of the land-tax, we think it may be estimated to amount to 900 *l.* per annum, and in order to regulate the assessment on a stricter principle, we propose that the "erven" or building allotments in towns and villages, should be classed, and that 2 *s.* be assessed on the larger, and 1 *s.* on the smaller allotments. In the same manner, we recommend that all farms above two thousand acres in extent should contribute 4 *s.*; and all farms of smaller extent 2 *s.* per annum. We recommend that the "house or hearth tax," which is imposed in Cape Town for the expenses of the night-watch, should be continued for the repairs of streets, canals and bridges, but that it should be assessed on the same principle, according to the classes of the houses, instead of being equally assessed as it now is upon houses and stores of every class.

The separate assessment that has hitherto been imposed to provide for the expenses of laying down water-pipes in the town, may be made a part of the same general rate upon the houses, and the streets, canals, and water-pipes be placed under one superintendence. We recommend that this rate should be annually regulated by the amount of expenses actually incurred, although it will not admit of material reduction until the debt contracted for laying down the pipes has been liquidated.

The same principle should be adopted in the assessment of a rate in other towns and villages for the repair of streets, and improvement of watercourses; and the inhabitants of the country should not in future be subject to any tax for these purposes, unless for the houses they possess within the respective towns and villages.

The tax at present imposed in some of the districts on waggons, draft horses and oxen, to provide for the charges of travelling on the public service, and for repairing roads, we propose to assess in a manner that will tend to relieve the inhabitants of the

the country from the very irregular burthens to which they have been subject on this account.

In this view, we recommend a graduated tax according to the following schedule, to be imposed upon carriages, waggons and carts of all descriptions, and upon saddle and draft horses that are not used for agricultural purposes; viz.

	£.	s.	d.
On each four-wheeled waggon used in agriculture - - -	–	5	–
On each two-wheeled cart so used - - - - -	–	2	6
On each four-wheeled carriage or waggon not so used - -	2	–	–
On each two-wheeled carriage or cart not so used - - -	1	–	–
On each saddle or draft horse not used in agriculture - -	–	10	–

The returns do not enable us to estimate precisely the produce of this tax, but we can state it generally at 5,000 *l.* The division of the colony will diminish the expenses attendant on the journies of the public functionaries, and also of the judicial circuits; and as from the nature of the country the ordinary repairs of roads are limited to the removal of occasional obstructions in the tracks over the plains, we recommend that all expensive undertakings for improving the means of communication, by opening passes in the mountains, for constructing roads, and for establishing ferries, should be provided for by the establishment of tolls, and that no assessment should in future be imposed on the inhabitants of the districts in aid of these objects. Upon this principle we recommend that tolls should be established at the Fransche Hock and Du Toits Kloof in the Stellenbosch district, and at Cradock's Kloof in the George district, and that the duty hitherto levied for this object of one rix dollar, or eighteen pence per load, on all timber cut in the forests of George, should be received in future as an assessment on those lands in aid of the church fund, as we intend to recommend to your Lordship that a provision for the church should be made from the settlement of a tract of country which comprehends these forests. Until such settlement may be effected upon the plan we have to propose, the duty in question may be generally levied upon all timber cut in the forests of George and of Uitenhage, which are contiguous, and on the "Cedar" mountains, in the district of Clanwilliam. We shall hereafter have occasion to renew the consideration of the church fund.

It only remains for us in this place to explain to your Lordship the mode which we recommend to be adopted for collecting and accounting for the assessed taxes, together with other branches of internal revenue, and by which the inconveniences attending the present system may be obviated.

In our Report upon the administration of the government, we have already explained some of the prominent inconveniences that have been attendant on that system, and in a preceding part of this Report we have explained the mode in which the district taxes have been raised and applied.

In the administration of these revenues the accounts have usually been kept by the district secretary, subject to revision by the board of landdrost and heemraaden, at their ordinary meetings. They compare the vouchers with the several charges, and sanction those expenses which they are allowed to incur without reference to government, and recommend those which are estimated to exceed the sum they are authorized to disburse. The accounts are signed by the landdrost and heemraden quarterly, and transmitted annually to government, where they have undergone an inspection by the auditor-general, but without any comparison with the vouchers, which until very recently were not forwarded with the accounts.

500 rix dollars.

The auditor certified the accounts, but without any means of judging of the correctness of the charges.

All applications for remission of taxes are made to the landdrost and heemraaden of the district, who regulate the amount of the extraordinary assessment, of which no previous estimate is framed or transmitted for the sanction of government; although by a regulation that is contemplated, the principle of that of 1813 will be revived, by making the balance in one district available for the expenses of another.

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The accounts which are kept in the districts, and the records and correspondence, are very voluminous, and give employment to many clerks.

Loans are contracted, and money lent at interest on account of the districts, either with the government, the public establishments, or individuals. This has given rise to numerous accounts and transactions which still remain unadjusted.

The duty of collecting the taxes in the country, we think, should in future be entrusted to the civil commissioners, and those in Cape Town to a collector to be appointed for that purpose; and as the provincial division of the colony will render it expedient to appoint a general treasurer for each province, we are of opinion that much facility will attend the collection of these and other branches of revenue, by making the civil commissioners directly responsible to the treasurer in their respective provinces, for the recovery of every species of revenue

The appointment of seven of these functionaries will provide for the execution of these duties in both provinces, on the plan we have recommended; and as we have estimated the allowances now granted to the district boards for receiving the taxes at three and one-third per cent upon their amount, they may in future be appropriated to the payment of part of the salaries of the civil commissioners, which £.400. we propose to fix at 400 *l.* per annum, with the present allowance of 12 *s.* per day when employed in the inspection of lands, to be made up by the treasury to 100 *l.* per annum, in the event of the fees not amounting to that sum. We propose that the salary of the collector of taxes in Cape Town should be fixed at 300 *l.* per annum, with an addition of one per cent upon the amount of his collections.

We recommend that previous to the first of January in each year, printed forms of returns should be circulated from the treasurers to the several commissioners, and by them to all the inhabitants of their respective counties, and which in the simple form that may hereafter be found sufficient, will be more readily filled up than at present, by the inhabitants themselves. This practice has been already introduced in the residency of Simon's Town, and has been attended with much advantage. These returns should comprehend the number of persons in the family, the number of slaves and free servants, the description of stock, and the extent of the land under cultivation.

In the case of Hottentots residing at the missionary establishment or kraals, it should be the duty of the missionary, if a government agent, or of the nearest justice of the peace or other magistrate, to make the return upon the declaration of each Hottentot, who should be responsible in the same manner with any other inhabitant for the correctness of his return, on explanation being made to him of the nature of the penalties.

These returns should be made up on the 1st of January, and transmitted to the commissioners by the 1st of February, and the collections made in the months of April and May.

Monthly reports should be made by the commissioners to the respective treasurers, of the sums that have been collected by them; and on the 30th of June a return of all taxes in arrear should be transmitted, and recoveries made by prosecution of the parties in the county courts. In order to obviate the inconvenience now experienced by the inhabitants in being required to attend at the seat of magistracy for the payment of their taxes, we think that the civil commissioner should give notice through the field cornets or constables, of the periods at which he intends to repair to the several places or stations most convenient for the collection of taxes, and that the inhabitants should be required to attend on certain days to make their payments there. All petitions for remission of taxes should be addressed by the inhabitants of the western province to the governor, and by those of the eastern province to the lieutenant governor.

We should also recommend that no exemption from the operation of any of the taxes should be allowed to any of the servants of the Crown, either in the judicial or civil department.

In cases where the inhabitants, from indigence, may plead their inability to pay the tax on their slaves or servants, facilities may be given by the local authorities obtaining employment for them on any public works in the county, and of appropriating the wages of their labour in the discharge of the arrears that may be due for taxes,

after

after providing for the just demands of the servant or slave on his master. It should be at the discretion of the civil commissioner to resort to this mode of recovery in cases of actual distress; but in general it may be observed, that as the wages afforded by the Boors to their servants are very low, and the cost of subsistence inconsiderable, and as the returns upon labour may so readily be made a source of profit, we are not of opinion that any indulgence need be shown beyond the convenience of the public that might attend such an arrangement.

We now proceed to bring under your Lordship's consideration the nature of the revenue derived from other sources. We have already stated that a duty on the transfer of all fixed property was imposed at a very early period by the Dutch government. This duty, which was regulated by various enactments of the British and Batavian governments, is at present levied at the rate of four per cent on the purchase money of all lands and houses sold or transferred; the transfer of loan-places has constituted an exception, the buildings on them called the "opstal" having at all times been allowed to be sold by the occupier, and a transfer duty of two and a half per cent only has been levied, and which, as the value of the land has generally been included, even in the purchases that have been made by government in resuming loan-places, we think may have operated as a further inducement to the colonists to delay the conversion of the lands held on loan into perpetual quit rent. A. D. 1686.

As we recommend that leases should be executed for all lands that are occupied until they may be finally granted, we conceive that it will tend to promote improvement to allow a tenant the full benefit of them; requiring, however, that in all sales or assignment of such leases a transfer duty of four per cent be levied, as in the case of all other fixed property, and that at the expiration of the term of lease he should be allowed to receive a grant of the land thus improved, at the rate of quit rent already fixed, or the valuation of his improvements.

The average receipts of three years on account of transfer duty have amounted to 108,038 rix dollars, or 8,102 *l.* sterling. As the transfer of all fixed property is subject to registry in an office that has hitherto been attached to that of the colonial secretary, and as the transfer duties have been received in another office established for the joint collection of tithes and transfer dues, we recommend with the abolition of this office the establishment of a separate office of registry in each province, and that in these offices transfers should be made, upon the production of a certificate from the respective treasurers that the duties have been received in the colonial treasury. Another branch of revenue consists of fees received on the issue of certain licences, which under the present system are required to be taken out on various occasions, in which we conceive that they may be advantageously dispensed with, as in the instance of "Licences to collect fire-wood in the lands near Cape Town." Licences to erect tents at the wharf; licences to go to the hot baths; licences to remain in or quit the colony. The licences to butchers and bakers have already been noticed. Several other licences are issued from the office of the colonial secretary, where the fees have also been collected. The licences for selling wine, spirits, beer, &c. by *wholesale*, are issued from the colonial secretary's office upon stamps, and the fees collected there. Those for the *retail* of wine and spirits are issued from the office of the collector of tithes, and the revenue collected there. 1822, 1823 & 1824.

In the month of November 1823 the monopoly that we have better described under the denomination of the "pagt," was abolished in Cape Town, and licences were issued for the sale of wine and spirits by retail, but this system has not been extended to more than one of the districts (Albany.)

We regret to observe, that owing to the neglect of the officers appointed to protect the interests of the public, these duties have been evaded, and the revenue has materially suffered. On the other hand, the nominal sums for which the monopoly of the "pagt" was annually sold were rarely collected, and the failure of the pagters in successive years led to considerable losses, the recovery of which for the public has been found impracticable.

We think that it would be very desirable to abolish these monopolies throughout the colony, which have tended in some districts, remote from the general market, to discourage the cultivation of the vine, and possibly in some situations the production of wines of superior quality, which would bear the expenses of transport by land. The practical inconvenience that has resulted to the wine farmer of being prohibited from disposing of a smaller quantity of wine than a half aum, or

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nineteen gallons, without the pagter's licence, has led to certain exemptions being granted by some of the landdrosts to enable the farmers in such situations to retail wine to travellers. We think it would be a means of relieving the inhabitants of the country from the undue claim on their hospitality, and of encouraging the cultivation of the vine throughout the colony, to allow the wine farmers who are situated at a distance of ten miles from any town or village, and living within one mile of any of the principal roads, to take out licences annually for the retail of wines on their estates, in quantities not exceeding a gallon, and that such annual licence should be granted on a stamp of 5 *l.*, but subject to a penalty of 100 *l.* if sold off the estate of the person thus qualified, or in any larger quantity except to a licensed dealer; one half of the penalty being payable on conviction to the informer, and one half to the treasury, to be recovered in the county courts.

In the same manner we recommend that a fine of 100 *l.* be levied upon all persons who may sell wine or spirits by wholesale or retail in the several towns and villages, and that these penalties be divided in the same manner between the informer and the government, and be recoverable in the respective courts.

In all cases the persons convicted should be declared incapable of holding a licence. We recommend that the fees on all licences which are retained should be included in the stamp on which the licence is granted, and collected at the stamp office. The licences that we propose to retain, are those for marriages by special licence, public billiard tables, retail shops, and fishing or shore boats, game licences, auctioneers licences, and those for hawkers and pedlars.

In the abstract statement that we have prepared, and the new rates that we have proposed therein, your Lordship will perceive that we have estimated the annual revenue from licences in all parts of the colony at 12,776 *l.*; we recommend that this may be collected through the medium of stamps, and for the benefit of the colonial treasury in the respective provinces.

1824.

The produce of the wine licences in the district of Albany alone, have amounted in one year to 35,000 rix dollars, or 2,625 *l.* chiefly arising from the expenditure of the English settlers and the troops on the frontier. This branch of the revenue has been given up to some of the districts, but we hope that all such licences, including those to farmers for retailing the produce of their vineyards, will in future be a source of considerable revenue to the government, and of relief to the inhabitants of the country from injurious restrictions.

The revenue from stamps, which were introduced by the Dutch government in 1714, has been regulated from time to time by tariffs, which were revised in the year 1824. We are of opinion that it will be necessary to reduce the stamp duty in some cases, and to augment it in others.

Upon reference to the tariff it will be found that the stamp duties attach to nearly every species of civil transaction, and in many instances, in augmentation of the duties to which they have been made subject.

Stamps are used in transfers of real property, mortgages, bonds, wills, donations, balances of all administrations, marriage contracts and licences, ordinary contracts, sales by auctions, licences to carry on trades, grants of land, receipts for annual quit rent, and lastly, for proceedings in the courts of justice, (including the office of the sequestrator,) and copies of documents made in the office of the secretary to the court of justice. Although the revenue derived from the aggregate amount of the stamp duties is very considerable, yet we do not think that the pressure of them is much felt, except in the judicial proceedings, and more especially in those that are conducted in the inferior courts; this inconvenience will be partially removed by the simplification and abridgment of the proceedings that we have had the honour to propose in the higher courts, and by dispensing with all stamps on proceedings in the lower courts, where the sum in demand does not amount to 50 rix dollars, or 3 *l.* 15 *s.* sterling, and by extending the reduction lately made in the value of stamps on proceedings under 100 rix dollars to those under 300 rix dollars, or 22 *l.* 10 *s.* sterling.

It is fit, however, that we should draw your Lordship's attention to a stamp of rather peculiar nature and amount, that is required upon an application for leave to bring actions against certain officers of the government, called a "*venia agendi*," to which we have adverted in our remarks upon the judicial establishments. The

stamp

stamp upon the application amounts to three rix dollars, or 4*s.* 6*d.* and upon the reply or decision of the court, to twelve rix dollars, or 18*s.* sterling. It was raised to this amount for the purpose of affording additional protection to the officers, who by custom have been considered entitled to it from vexatious actions.

By taking away the protection, and limiting it by charter, the use of this heavy stamp will necessarily cease.

In other respects we do not consider that the stamps used in judicial proceedings are burthensome, with the exception of those charged in the sequestrator's office, on the liquidation of accounts between debtor and creditor. We think that settlements of accounts obtained through the intervention of the courts of justice, and the sequestrator's office, should be exempt from the stamp described in the sixth article; and adverting to those which are required by the fifth and sixth articles of the tariff, on the receipt of interest on short loans made by the government bank, and for quit rent paid on lands at the annual collection, we recommend that they should be abolished, and that stamps regulated by the scale that is now adopted in England, should be required for all receipts of money above forty shillings sterling.

By the adoption of these measures relief will be afforded to the agricultural classes from the unequal pressure of the stamp duties on the receipt of quit rents, which are now chargeable upon the extent of the land, and not upon the amount of the quit rent, and greater regularity will also be observed in the adjustment of mercantile accounts.

The stamps upon proceedings in insolvent estates we think should be altogether withdrawn, as an improper deduction from the small amount of dividend that remains to creditors after payment of privileged debts.

We further recommend that the stamps hitherto required upon all memorials or petitions addressed to the governor or lieutenant-governor, may be repealed, in addition to those that we have before mentioned.

As it has hitherto been the practice that paper should be stamped for the use of the stamp office, in the presence of commissioned members of the court of justice, and as we consider that such attendance would occasion an undue interruption to the judicial proceedings, we recommend that the secretary to government should be directly charged with the care of the stamps, and that a committee be from time to time assembled at the requisition of the commissioner of stamps, for the purpose of witnessing the stamping of paper, and in whose presence the seals are to be opened and again closed. This committee should consist of the treasurer, the auditor, the registrar of slaves and deeds, and the commissioner of stamps. The paper stamped on such occasions to be delivered over to the latter, who should be debited with the amount in his accounts with the treasurer, subject to a final settlement at the end of each quarter, when an account should be rendered of the quantity and value of stamps sold in the preceding quarter; we think that the practice of signing the stamps may in future be discontinued, and that the residence of the commissioner of stamps in Cape Town, which has latterly been dispensed with, will be necessary to secure the interests of the public in so important a branch of revenue.

The duty hitherto performed by him has been confined to the signature of the stamped paper, which has been transmitted to Graham's Town for that purpose; exposed to the risk of accident common to that journey, and constituting a serious addition to the ordinary burthen of the post. A fee proportioned to the value of the stamps has been allowed to the commissioner on the sales of stamped paper, conducted in the office at Cape Town, and which has been received on his account by the collector, but not accounted for, as nearly all other fees have been, to government. The fees in the stamp office have constituted an additional charge upon the public, and their average annual amount during the three years, 1822, 1823 and 1824, was 9,637 rix dollars, or 722*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* sterling, that is about six per cent in addition to the amount of duties collected, which have averaged 149,045 rix dollars per annum, or 11,178*l.* sterling. The very important duty of keeping and issuing the stamped paper, and accounting for the proceeds to government, which previously to the year 1822 had been occasionally superintended by the principals in the office, has since that period been entrusted to a clerk in the office of the colonial secretary, who has been allowed 60*l.* per annum by the commissioner of stamps. We recommend that the mode of remunerating the commissioner of stamps should in future be assimilated

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milated to that of the other officers in Cape Town, that the fees should be abolished, and that a salary of 800 *l.* per annum should be assigned to him out of the colonial evenues.

The sale of stamps in the country districts has hitherto been exclusively entrusted to the secretaries of districts, but this practice we conceive may be discontinued, and the stamps disposed of by stationers, as is customary in England.

We are not of opinion that it will be necessary to establish a separate stamp office in the eastern province.

An emolument consisting of one skilling or twopence farthing sterling per pound on all gunpowder sold from the ordnance stores to the inhabitants of the colony, has been derived by the commissioner of stamps from the fees on certificates or permits that he has been authorized to grant for the sale of gunpowder by the ordnance department. These fees have averaged 3,580 rix dollars, or 268 *l.* per annum.

In a country in which the use of gunpowder is so general, both for the destruction of wild animals, and for the defence of insulated farms if attacked, we are not aware that it is necessary in the present state of the colony to subject the inhabitants to the inconvenience attendant on the maintenance of the monopoly in the hands of government, or to impose on the ordnance department the inconvenience of keeping accounts of the retail trade that it is necessitated to conduct in supplying the demands of the Boors. That this restriction has not had the effect of preventing the smuggling trade in arms and gunpowder upon the frontier is apparent, from the supplies of both that are obtained by the Griquas or Bastaards who are settled beyond the Orange River; and as these resources enabled them to repel the attacks of the more northern tribes of savages in 1824, by which the invasion of the colonial frontier may have been prevented, we are disposed to think that it may be expedient to legalize a traffic, which from the immense extent of the northern frontier, and the absence of all control over it, it must be impracticable altogether to suppress. The gradual introduction of fire-arms amongst the Caffres, when the relations of trade have connected their interests more firmly with those of the colony, would in the same manner enable them to resist the threatened attack of a warlike tribe of savages on their eastern confines; although the prohibition will be properly subject to the discretion of the lieutenant-governor of the eastern province, and dependent on his local experience and observation. We think, however, that the restriction may be entirely removed within the colony, and the certificates from the stamp office discontinued.

A considerable revenue has been derived from duties upon auction sales, which have been conducted exclusively by a department of the government, a practice which originated in the monopolies of the Dutch East India Company, was abolished by the British government in 1798, and was revived by the Batavian administration that succeeded, and has continued to the present time with little modification, except by a change of designation of vendue master, and the appointment of two "joint commissaries of vendues."

All public sales in Cape Town are conducted by auctioneers attached to the vendue department, and under the superintendence of the joint commissaries. The applications of merchants or of individuals are addressed to the commissaries of vendues, when they wish to dispose of their property by public auction, and the days and hours are fixed by ballot, on which their sales are to be respectively held, and which are duly notified in the gazette. The sales of merchants are generally conducted in the public streets, where the goods are displayed. The authorized credit allowed by the vendue office is for three months on all sales of moveable property effected in Cape Town or Simon's Town, and four months on sales in the country districts. All persons who have credit with the vendue office are allowed by the auctioneers to bid at the sales. This credit has been acquired with great facility by persons in business, and others of a certain class, who by purchasing at a credit of three months are enabled immediately to retail them, and often at an exorbitant profit to the poorer classes of the inhabitants, who do not possess the credit that would enable them to purchase at the auctions for themselves. The retail profits in Cape Town are considered to check consumption, and thus to discourage the trade of the colony; and the facilities afforded by the credit of the vendue office enable many persons to become speculators at such sales without capital of their own, and

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to obtain prompt repayment at advanced prices for the goods they have purchased, and before they are called upon to discharge their accounts with the vendue office.

At the conclusion of each sale accounts are prepared in the vendue office, called "vendue rolls," which on account of the responsibility of government, and of the privilege of the department to recover by the summary process of "*parata executio*," are readily discounted either at the bank or by individuals, at six per cent per annum.

It was the practice at one time to discount these bills at the vendue office, which was a source of considerable emolument to the commissaries of vendues, but since the repayment to the colonial treasury of a sum of 30,000 rix dollars, which had been advanced for this purpose, the practice has been discontinued.

We will not detain your Lordship by attempting to explain the complicated mode in which the fees and emoluments now enjoyed by the numerous officers of this department are apportioned. The aggregate amount of these emoluments, including salaries, amounts to 3,513 *l.* sterling. The profits to government arise from a charge of five per cent on the sale of all moveable property, including slaves, and of two and a half per cent upon all immoveable property.

The business of the vendue department in the districts is conducted under regulations similar to those in Cape Town, and the profits of the vendue masters have consisted of two per cent upon the sale of moveable, and one half per cent on immoveable property, deducted from the vendue duty of five and two and a half per cent.

A vendue master and an auctioneer are appointed to each district. The former appointments have been held in many instances by the secretaries of districts, whose duties are entirely incompatible with those of vendue masters. At Stellenbosch, the vendue master has been allowed to take counter security from the auctioneer, who performs both duties.

With a view to afford dispatch to the transactions of the vendue department, the vendue bills, after receiving the fiat and signature of a commissioned member of the court of justice, or in the country districts of the landdrost and heemraaden, become entitled to speedy execution in the hands of the sequestrator.

By virtue also of certain instructions that were issued to the vendue master in the year 1808 by Lord Caledon, for the purpose of giving security to the vendue master, he possesses a lien, or tacit hypothecation, upon the property sold by auction, if found in the possession of the purchaser within six months after the date of the purchase; and he has preference also during that period to all general obligations, whether registered or notarial, of a later date than the day of sale.

The colonial government has lately declared its responsibility for all claims upon the vendue department for the proceeds of sales held for the * regulated periods of credit; provided such claims are made within three days after they become due, and that the parties have reported the default of the vendue master in five days after the demand has been made.

* Cape Town 3 m^th^.
Districts - 4 d^o^.

On a recent occasion of the failure of the vendue master in the district of Albany, several claims were brought forward by the creditors of the department, which were immediately satisfied by an advance from the funds belonging to estates under sequestration, in expectation of eventual reimbursement from some private sources of credit on which he relied. The charge has not hitherto been made on the colonial treasury, which however is responsible for the amount, as well as for an accommodation previously afforded by the bank to the same vendue master by order of the government.

The system adopted by the British government in 1795, consisted in granting licences to auctioneers who accounted for the regulated per centage claimed by government on the proceeds of their sales, and paid a stamped duty for their licence granted to them, on affording security for the due discharge of the public claims. A penalty of 200 *l.* was enacted against those who should conduct sales without a licence, or without accounting for the auction duty.

It has been represented to us that the want of persons of sufficient responsibility, may be considered to have operated at that period in defeating the salutary objects that were contemplated by the British administration, in relinquishing the exclusive privilege of conducting the auction sales by means of a department of government.

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The responsibility, however, which attaches to the government for such a numerous class of officers in all parts of the colony, and under a system so complicated, that an entire reform would in any event be necessary, induces us to consider that the credit of government should cease to be afforded to this branch of trade, and that auctioneers should again be licensed in conformity to the principles of the proclamation dated 30th October 1795; requiring, however, that they should give security to the public in two sureties of 500 *l.* each, and that all penalties for breaches of the regulations should be payable on conviction, in the proportion of one half to the treasury, and the other half to the informer.

We think it right to add, that the distribution of the penalties imposed in this, as well as in all other acts and ordinances for the security of the revenue, should be distinctly stated, as we are induced to think that the omission of such a declaration in the proclamation of 1795, and in the ordinances of the year 1821 and 1823, has been injurious to the branches of revenue which they were intended to protect.

As many interests will be affected by this change, we think that the greatest vigilance on the part of officers of government will be necessary in the first instance to protect the public revenue, and as the accounts of the vendue office will require some time for their final adjustment, we recommend the continuance of one of the commissaries of vendues for a limited period, who should be charged with the settlement of all accounts, and the recovery of all arrears due to the government.

We think it probable that many of the auctioneers of the department are in circumstances to conduct business for themselves, and we should recommend that one sworn auctioneer and appraiser should be licensed in each county, and who should conduct sales on account of estates administered by the orphan chamber, and (at the option of the sheriffs,) of property taken in execution. They should also assist at the valuation of property in cases of division by inheritance.

The licensed auctioneers should be required to produce their books monthly to the collector of taxes, and quarterly in the counties to the civil commissioners, when they should swear to the amount of all sales effected by them. At the end of every quarter the auctioneers in Cape Town should be required to pay over the amount of the auction duty to the collector of taxes, and those in the country at the end of four months to the civil commissioners.

We recommend that the auction duty be reduced from its present rate, at five per cent to four per cent upon moveable property, and from two and a half per cent to two per cent on immoveable property; allowing the auctioneer to charge the difference for his own profit, being one per cent upon moveable, and half per cent upon immoveable property.

At present the auctioneers of the vendue department in Cape Town are allowed one-ninth part of five per cent on moveable property, and one-ninth of two and a half per cent on immoveable property sold, or somewhat more than half per cent on moveable, and one quarter per cent on immoveable property. In the country districts the vendue masters are allowed two per cent on moveable, and one half per cent on immoveable property. In consideration of the present state of property in the districts, with the exception of that of Stellenbosch, where the sales are frequent, and of extensive amount, we recommend that this allowance to auctioneers should be continued, but that the same rate of profit which we have proposed for the auctioneers in Cape Town should be allowed to those in Stellenbosch.

We estimate that the salaries, emoluments and expenses of the vendue department constitute a deduction of more than twenty per cent, exclusive of all losses that may be sustained by the government in consequence of its responsibility for defaults; a sum that is more than equivalent to the profit we have proposed to assign to the auctioneers.

The annual amount of the gross revenue derived by government from the vendue department has averaged in four years, 1821, 1822, 1823 and 1824, 173,289 rix dollars, the sum of 12,996 *l.*; and we are induced to expect that the effects of competition in the revival of prosperity, will much tend to increase this branch of the revenue.

We have already noticed the stamps chargeable upon insolvent estates. All sales on account of estates under sequestration having been conducted by the officers of that

that department, a duty of five per cent is charged upon the gross produce of landed as well as moveable property, and two and a half per cent on the liquidation of sentences, and on payments made to the sequestrator.

Independent of the stamps required, fees are charged according to a schedule, and received by the government, and yielding an annual revenue, which upon an average of four years has amounted to 3,126*l.* sterling. A deduction is thus made from the property of the debtor, or at least so much of it as may have exceeded the expenses of the department on which this duty has devolved. In cases of partial sequestration the charge has been proportionably augmented to the debtor, and this in many cases has led to the ruin of indigent persons. We have had the honour to represent to your Lordship, in our Report upon the judicial establishments, that the appointment of sheriffs in the western and eastern provinces for the superintendence of the executive duties, and of a commissioner of bankrupt and insolvent estates, for the equitable jurisdiction, now exercised by the sequestrator, would tend greatly to facilitate the recovery of debts, and the earlier distribution of them amongst the creditors. To both these officers we have recommended that salaries should be paid from the colonial treasury. On the other hand, we recommended that no stamps should be used in the recovery of debts under fifty rix dollars, or 3*l.* 15*s.*, and we purpose that the charges of the sheriff should be limited in such cases to a fee of one rix dollar, or 1*s.* 6*d.* on writs of execution, to the necessary expenses occasioned by travelling, and levying the debt out of town, and in proportion to the distance. We anticipate some reduction in the fees now paid to government by the sequestrator's office, from a simplification of the forms of proceeding on executions; and we further recommend that the charge of five per cent on the proceeds of property sold in satisfaction of debts, should be reduced to two and a half per cent, and that this charge of two and a half per cent should be extended to all payments made to the sheriff on sentences previous to the sale of goods levied upon. We estimate that the amount of this per centage will indemnify the government for the salary we have recommended for the sheriffs in each province, who should be allowed to charge for the attendance and travelling expenses of a clerk and messenger. 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824.

We have lastly to recommend, that all sales of property, taken or sold under judicial sentences, either by the sheriff himself or by the auctioneers, and all sales of insolvent and bankrupt estates, should be exempt from the auction duty.

The customs are a branch of revenue in this colony comparatively of modern date. During the existence of the monopoly of the Dutch East India Company it had no existence, and the growth of this revenue is a decisive proof of the effects that have resulted from the partial removal of impolitic restrictions, and of those further advantages which may reasonably be expected to ensue, when all obstructions to the prosperity of the colony have been removed, and when their industry and enterprize may be commensurate with their inclination to enjoy the comforts and conveniences of life.

We have already explained to your Lordship the nature of the restrictions on the commerce of the colony, and which, though partially removed during the first occupation by the British government, were not superseded till a later period. The colonists having been excluded from all participation in the external trade of the colony, as well as hampered in their internal transactions, appeared to have limited their desires to the natural resources of the colony, and to the acquirement of a few articles of the first necessity. Mechanical and agricultural labour was rudely performed by slaves, and the facilities afforded by the slave trade enabled the colonists to indulge their taste in the erection of spacious dwelling-houses not unsuited to the climate, and to subsist numerous retainers upon the cheap productions of the soil and pastures. These frugal tastes were rather encouraged and fostered under the Batavian administration that succeeded in 1803, and the little intercourse which was maintained with Europe subsequently to the renewal of war, had reduced the colonists still further to a dependence on their own resources. The sudden influx of capital after the capture of the colony in 1806, the disbursements occasioned by the support of fleets and armies, and the sale of the cargoes of British ships, and those of captured vessels, created at once a demand for the produce of the colony, a quick return to the colonists, and a ready means of supplying themselves with those articles of luxury and convenience from which they had formerly been in a great degree excluded.

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The inhabitants of Cape Town participated to a great extent in these advantages, from the trade of the colony being exclusively confined to their port; and the abolition of the slave trade, which increased the value of their property in slaves, afforded them a considerable resource from the hire of their labour.

The influx of European settlers has tended to increase the importation of goods, by the introduction of a new class of consumers, supporting themselves by their industry, and ambitious to improve their circumstances, in which some individuals of the mechanical class have been prominently successful.

The issues of paper currency in the years 1810 and 1812 gave a momentary stimulus to the colony, and the accommodations afforded by the banking operations of the government, which were extended by these issues of inconvertible paper, encouraged the colonists to engage in transactions, which, however improvident in themselves, increased the trade of the colony, and gratified the taste for luxuries. The diminution of the government expenditure, consequent upon the establishment of peace and the reduction of the garrison and fleet, and also the decline in the value of the currency, suddenly contracted the means of the colonists, who continued however to derive a resource from the labour or the wages of their slaves, and were encouraged to mortgage them, together with their fixed and moveable property, by the accommodations afforded them by the government treasury and banks; and which they could also derive from the funds of certain institutions and charitable foundations.

While their means of redeeming these debts have been gradually impaired, (notwithstanding the depreciation of the currency in which they were contracted,) the decline of the wine trade, which had led to considerable speculations, and the repeated failure of corn crops, have tended to augment their difficulties; and although these losses have been chiefly felt by the agriculturists, a material declension has also occurred in the resources of the inhabitants of Cape Town, but without producing any discernible change in their external circumstances, in their houses, equipage and dress. The revenue of customs which rapidly increased, has been sustained in a greater degree by the system of accommodation that has facilitated the indulgence of these tastes, than by the solid prosperity of a thriving and industrious population.

The imposition of a colonial duty of ten per cent on goods imported from the eastward, having discouraged an intercourse that was highly beneficial to the colony, the trade has been principally carried on of late years with England; the cheapness of British manufactures would have encouraged the consumption of them independently of such protection, but the effect of these duties has been chiefly injurious to the colony in checking the importation of supplies, which, from the comparative nearness of several of the eastern ports, and the prompt supply to be obtained from them of cheap corn and rice, were of the greatest importance to the people in times of scarcity.

On the other hand the colony possesses no shipping which could enable it to embark to any extent in the trade of supplies with the West Indies or South America, nor has it benefited much from the trade with the continent of Europe, from whence but few ships arrive. The importations from Holland of certain manufactured articles of domestic use, for which the old inhabitants still manifest a preference, and occasionally of a few articles of French manufacture in the vessels of that nation, constitute the only exception.

The duties now levied at the custom-houses in Cape Town and Simon's Town consist of three and a quarter per cent on all produce and manufactures of Great Britain imported in British vessels, and of ten per cent on all foreign goods, and upon all articles the growth or produce of eastern countries, whether imported in British or in foreign vessels. Without anticipating the details which will be contained in our Report upon the trade of the colony, we would here observe, that as the peculiar advantage which this colony derives from its geographical position, is the opportunity that it affords to the vessels of all nations trading with the east of frequenting its ports in search of those supplies which, if duly encouraged by a revision of internal regulations, may be brought to market more cheaply and abundantly than in any other colony in the possession of the Crown, we consider that it is a measure no less of justice than of policy to give the utmost encouragement to a trade on which the colony must in a principal degree depend for its recovery from the effects of recent depression; for although the exports of the colony may gradually increase, as they have already in

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some degree done since the war, it is manifest from the effects of the encouragement which was given from the earliest establishment of this settlement to the production of tho e supplies that were required by the Dutch East India Company for their shipping, and were subsequently made available in provisioning our fleets and garrisons during the war, that it is on these resources the colonists have principally to depend for the acquirement of the conveniences, and of many of the necessaries of life.

A partial export of such supplies to Mauritius and Bourbon may be expected to take place in exchange for sugar and coffee, but the demands of ships that may casually enter the ports, and which they may have an opportunity of compensating by the exchange of a part of their cargoes, would collectively constitute a greater resource; and although for the purposes of general trade it will not be necessary to establish a custom-house at each of the outports of the colony, we think that it will be conducive to the interests of the colonists in the remoter districts, if the residents at the outports should be authorized to allow vessels to import a part of their cargoes in exchange for such supplies as may be procured from the neighbouring farms. Settlements would thus be encouraged upon the coasts which might eventually justify an increase in their establishments, and secure to the inhabitants of the interior a full participation in the advantages of general commerce.

In the present circumstances of the colony, we are not of opinion that it will be necessary to establish a separate custom-house, except at Port Elizabeth, in which the custom duties received in the eastern province may be accounted for in the same manner as those in Cape Town.

The duties of the custom-house in Cape Town are entrusted to a collector and comptroller, whose offices are contiguous.

In the absence of the collector his duties are performed by the comptroller, who is also comptroller of the customs at Simon's Town, where a collector's department is also established; separate books and accounts are kept in the offices of the collector and comptroller: the collector, in common with other receivers of revenue in Cape Town, is required to deposit daily in the bank all sums received by him on account of the public.

As it is the duty of the auditor-general to examine the books of the several collectors of revenue, we think that the performance of this duty will constitute an efficient check upon the receipts of the customs in Cape Town, with the opportunity he has of comparing the entries of the merchants with the permits granted by the collector, and his receipts with the amount deposited in the bank.

Although we do not recommend the entire reduction of the office of comptroller of customs in Cape Town, we think that a salary of 700 *l.* per annum will be an adequate remuneration for all the duties he is called upon to perform.

We recommend that the salary of the collector of customs at Cape Town should continue at the present rate of 1,000 *l.* per annum, but that the salary of the collector at Simon's Town should be reduced from 700 *l.* to 400 *l.* per annum. The duties of Port Captain in Simon's Bay might also be annexed to it, as we do not consider the duties of these two offices to be incompatable with each other.

We are not of opinion that it will be necessary to continue the appointment of comptroller of customs at Simon's Town.

The reduction of these offices amounting to 900 *l.* will provide for the establishment of a custom-house at Port Elizabeth, a port contiguous to Uitenhage, which we have proposed to establish as the seat of government in the eastern province, and that which is most likely to prove attractive to shipping. We recommend the continuance of the appointment of an officer of customs at Port Frances, who should report to and act under the orders of the collector at Port Elizabeth. The gross revenue derived from the customs in all the ports of the colony has averaged during four years, 23,199 sterling per annum.

Reduction in the Salary of		£.
Comptroller, Cape Town		300.
Collector Simon's Town	-	300.
Comptroller	- d° -	150.
Port Captain	- d° -	150.
		£. 900.

1821, 1822, 1823, 1824.

Since the year 1819 the duties have been required to be paid before the goods pass the custom-house, and directly upon the invoice prices; but an exception has been made in favour of the East India Company, whose agent is permitted to land their

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their investments, and after disposing of them by public auction, to pay the custom duties upon the net proceeds of the sales. In our Report upon the trade of the colony we shall have occasion particularly to advert to the effects of this monopoly, which was originally established with a view to the convenience of the inhabitants. The interests of the colony would be promoted by an abatement of the duty, and also of the monopoly price enjoyed by the Company, and which is enhanced at present by the charge of very expensive freight for the whole voyage from Canton to England. Some reciprocal benefit would result were the East India Company to promote the trade in supplies with Saint Helena, and the export of wines to England, and to their Indian possessions, in return for the value of their teas and other goods imported into the colony.

As we shall advert more particularly to this subject in our Report upon the trade of the colony, we shall here only add, that if the East India Company are interested in the monopoly of the tea trade at the Cape, while their own possessions in the east are supplied by licence, the colony is at least entitled to the reciprocal benefits we have proposed, and which should be made the condition of their retaining the exclusive privilege, which may perhaps be important to them as long as they possess the general monopoly of the tea trade, and which might be evaded through the medium of the Cape traders.

After giving the fullest consideration to the subject of the colonial duties now chargeable upon British and foreign goods imported, we are disposed to recommend to your Lordship a considerable reduction of them, and in particular upon foreign and eastern goods; a measure that we think would tend to an early increase in the trade of the colony, without prejudice to British manufactures, the taste for which is now generally established.

The increased consumption of the productive classes would be the consequence of the facilities afforded to the colonists for the disposal of their surplus produce, whether by exportation to Mauritius, or to other places, or in furnishing the supplies required by shipping in the prosecution of their voyages round the Cape, whether outward bound from Europe or America, or in returning from the ports of Asia. From the effects of an increasing trade with the several parts of the colony, we should be induced to anticipate an eventual increase, rather than a diminution of the revenue, from a reduction of the colonial duties, and we accordingly recommend that three per cent should in future be charged upon all goods imported in British vessels, whether registered in England or in India, if navigated by British seamen, and five per cent upon all goods imported in foreign vessels, or in British vessels registered in India, but navigated by Lascars or European foreigners.

By a proclamation of 1803, a fee of four skillings, or 9*d.* sterling, is required to be paid at the custom-house, on taking out a permit to land the baggage of individuals, and a fee of one rix dollar for a permit to land merchandise.

By a proclamation of the governor in 1814, a charge has been made by the custom-house upon all goods bonded in the government stores in proportion to their bulk. The annual amount received on this account has not averaged more than 245*l.*

The expenses attendant on the landing and re-exportation of goods at the Cape are so considerable, that we entertain doubts whether any merchants will be induced to bond their goods, and to incur the expense of a double freight in addition to those charges. The bonding of corn may take place in anticipation of an unfavourable season, and the establishment of granaries at each of the outports, (a measure that was contemplated and even commenced by the Batavian government), would greatly tend to facilitate the export of corn in favourable seasons from all parts of the colony, as well as the prompt supply of the farmers in years of scarcity with seed, wheat, and grain for consumption.

The inability of the farmers to send to Cape Town for supplies, has been the occasion in the last year of a deficient quantity being sown, and by which the losses occasioned by the late failures might have been in some degree compensated. These granaries would facilitate the deposit of goods at the outports, which might be landed in exchange for supplies, and they might remain in bond until the authority was received from the custom-house at Cape Town, or at Port Elizabeth, for the payment of the duties.

The

The wharf duties in Table Bay and Simon's Bay form another branch of the collections for which the department of customs is responsible. Those at Cape Town are collected by authority of a proclamation of the governor in 1819, to provide for the repairs of the wharf, and of the cranes employed in landing and embarking goods. The wharfage duty levied in Table Bay amounted in the year 1823 to 1,436*l.*, and on an average of six years, to 1,347*l.* per annum.

These collections are immediately made by the clerks appointed to attend at the wharf, and attached to the wharf master, an office that has recently been suppressed.

The post office, which has been established at the Cape under colonial regulation, has not hitherto been a source of revenue to the government; and occasionally the annual expenses of the department have far exceeded the amount of postage collected. The rates of postage which were regulated in 1816, will we think admit of some augmentation.

The mails throughout the colony are conveyed on horseback by post-riders, who are generally Hottentots or slaves in the service of the Boors, residing near the high roads, and who are appointed "post-holders." They receive an allowance regulated by the number of hours journey that are estimated from their residence to the next post, and for which they engage to carry the mails. One mail in each week is forwarded from the general post office in Cape Town and returned; extra posts to and from the frontier are also despatched when the public service requires it. In consequence of the increased communication on the eastern road during the military operations on that frontier, and subsequently from the settlement of the English emigrants in Albany, the allowance to the post-holders on that road has been increased from 3 rix dollars or 4*s.* 6*d.* to 9 rix dollars or 13*s.* 6*d.* an hour; but on the northern and western roads, and on the cross roads, the sum of 3 rix dollars continues to be the rate: for this sum the post-holder is bound to provide a man and horse for the carriage of the ordinary mail, and the extra posts are paid for throughout the colony at the rate of 3 rix dollars.

From the increased communication on the eastern road, two and sometimes three horses are required; and the weight of the mails which are carried by the riders, or slung over the led horses, was until lately much increased by the transmission of stamped paper for the signature of the commissioner, during his residence in the Albany district, and by the carriage of English and colonial newspapers, for neither of which any postage has hitherto been charged. The post-holders are also bound to note the hour of arrival and departure of the mails from their stations.

In the several villages postmasters are appointed, with authority to open the mails, to distribute the letters, and to collect postage within their respective districts, but they are not required to give security.

The post-holders are appointed by the landdrosts, and are not subject to the control of the postmaster-general in Cape Town.

Tenders have occasionally been made by individuals to contract for the conveyance of the mails through certain districts, but they have not been accepted.

The transmission of mails has been accelerated by the attention that has been paid to this object by the British administrations, and by the increased remuneration that has been made to the post-holders on the eastern road; but the arrangement is very defective, both as it is removed from the direct control of the postmaster-general in Cape Town, and as the persons employed to carry the mails (who are generally Hottentots,) are very inadequately paid and provided by the Boors, being frequently contracted to them for the performance of this very laborious duty, for wages that in some instances have not exceeded two rix dollars, or three shillings per month, and are compelled to ride with the mails in all seasons and at all hours with very little clothing. It has also been customary with some of the landdrosts to consider this employment of post-riders in the service of the Boors in the light of a public duty, which the Hottentots of the missionary institutions have been bound to render, and for the performance of which they have been required to relinquish other and more profitable employment. In some instances they have been required to perform this service gratuitously.

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A survey was made of the roads, with the distances estimated in hours, and a copy of it was lent to us when we made the circuit of the colony; but we do not find any copy of this survey on record in the public offices, nor in the offices of the deputy quartermaster-general or chief engineer.

The report of Colonel Collins contains some useful details; but it will be necessary that the attention of the surveyor-general's department, the establishment of which we propose to recommend to your Lordship, should be directed to the early completion of the admeasurement of the roads in British statute miles, by which the transmission of mails should in future be regulated.

We think that it will be found practicable for the postmaster-general to contract with individuals for the carriage of the mails throughout the colony, and to secure the attention of the persons who may reside at the post stations, by the superintendance of a smaller number of contractors, who should be required to enter into security for the due performance of their contracts.

The annual expense of the post offices in Cape Town and country districts have averaged 1,575 *l.*; and the allowances to post-holders for conveying the mails 3,320 *l.* thus constituting a total charge of 4,875 *l.* sterling; while the annual amount of postage received has not averaged more than 1,950 *l.* leaving a deficiency of 2,925 *l.* per annum chargeable upon the colonial revenues.

With the reforms that are indispensable in this department, we cannot therefore calculate upon any revenue being immediately derived from it, although we are of opinion that the carriage of private letters ought not to be a source of expense to the public. The correspondence of public officers and departments is at present more considerable than that of individuals; but we think that the former may be considerably abridged (as it will necessarily be, in some degree, by the separation of the administrative authority of the two provinces,) and that the latter will increase with the general intercourse and transactions throughout the colony.

We are much disposed to think that a reduction of the expense may be made by discontinuing the post from Tulbagh to Graff Reinet, and carrying on the correspondence with the latter district through Graham's Town and Somerset.

A revenue has been nominally derived by the colonial government from the profits of a printing establishment maintained at the public expense. It existed under the Batavian government, and continued until the year 1824 to engross the whole of the printing business of the colony, either for the government or for individuals. Certain fees having been improperly taken and appropriated by the superintendent to himself and others in the printing office, the department was regulated in the last year, and a new superintendent appointed.

Since the establishment of two private presses in Cape Town, much of the business formerly performed in the government printing office has been withdrawn from it; and although it continues to print for the public, and has the benefit of advertisements, the charges for which are regulated by tariff, the profits arising from this source have been much reduced.

On the other hand, it has been found expedient to limit the government gazette printed at this office to the publication of the ordinances and regulations of the government, and to such private advertisements as are offered.

The department has been lately engaged in printing a compilation of the laws and regulations of the colony in English and Dutch, from the year 1806 to the present time; and it is ordinarily employed in printing the various blank returns and papers required by the public departments.

Considering that the annual expenses of this department are 1,735 *l.* sterling, and that it is expedient that the government should relinquish the profit it derives from private business, which for the most part is now performed by two private presses, we are of opinion that the estimated profit of 838 *l.* per annum would not be an object for which the maintenance of such an establishment would be justified, admitting that the department was a source of real profit to this extent, and that the printing business of government could not be more cheaply executed. We are therefore of opinion, that the government printing office may be advantageously reduced; and that the printing business of the government, including the publica-

tion of ordinances and government advertisements, may be contracted for by a private printer. But as occasions may arise which require extraordinary dispatch and secrecy, it will be expedient to employ a small printing press in one of the government offices, the expense of which will be very inconsiderable.

We cannot doubt that the printing business of the government would be an object of considerable importance to a printer, who would undertake it upon terms more advantageous to the public, than are comprehended in the permanent and contingent charges of a stipendiary department.

The fees collected in certain public offices in Cape Town have been carried to the credit of the public, pursuant to the orders of His Majesty's government to that effect. The former practice of the Dutch government, has, however, been adhered to in some offices of allowing the fees taken in them to form a part of the emoluments of the functionaries. This practice has chiefly prevailed in the vendue, stamp and printing offices in Cape Town, and in almost all the public offices in the country districts.

The amount of fees paid into the colonial treasury during the year 1825, was 75,074 rix dollars, or 5,630*l.* sterling; and we have estimated that after deducting the fees that are now taken in offices which we have recommended to be abolished, and transferring the receipt of those that we propose to continue to the colonial treasury, the revenue from this source will amount to 7,500*l.* per annum.

It only remains for us to explain to your Lordship the nature of the revenue that has been derived from the banking establishments of the government, in the consideration of which we shall take occasion to explain their origin, the principles upon which they have been conducted, and the means by which they may be rendered more conducive to the interests and convenience of the public. The importance of this subject will we hope excuse the details into which we think it necessary to enter.

The nature of the regulations relating to the trade of the colony, under the government of the Dutch East India Company, by whom it was entirely engrossed, restricted the transactions of the colonists within very narrow limits. The supplies of cattle and corn from the country being exchanged for merchandize imported by the company, the maintenance of its establishments depended as well upon the profits of the traffic, as on the land assessments and other sources of revenue.

In those transactions, when they were not accomplished by means of barter, specie must have been employed until the year 1782, when the interruption in the commerce of the Dutch, occasioned by their participation in the American war, led to the issue of paper currency, which has continued to be the prevailing medium of exchange within the colony, although from its inconvertible nature, it has not been available in the transactions of external commerce.

Having already explained to your Lordship in a former Report, the origin of the colonial debt, contracted from the issues of this paper by the Dutch and English governments, we will not repeat our observations respecting it; but as the transactions of the bank have depended altogether upon these issues, it is necessary that we should state, that although the paper currency was received by the government at the par of exchange, and although the principal part of the debt contracted by the issues from 1782 to 1784 was redeemed between the years 1787 and 1789, from the nature of the currency, it carried with it the principle of its own degradation, so soon as the commerce of the colony should be opened, and the quantity forced into circulation should exceed the demand for it as a medium of internal transactions.

The Lombard bank was formed in 1793 by the Batavian commissioners, and appears to have originated in the complaints of distress which were at that time made by the colonists, who had long been accustomed to depend on the assistance they derived in their agricultural pursuits from the commercial transactions of the East India Company. The object of the Batavian commissioners was to form an establishment which would enable the colonists to obtain accommodations without resorting to the injurious course of accepting private advances at ruinous rates of interest.

As the capital of the Dutch East India Company was withdrawn, the small capitals in the hands of individuals were thus with facility employed, and from this source may have originated that system of accommodation which has prevailed so extensively

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sively in all the public establishments in which funds have been accumulated, and the eagerness of individuals to obtain loans from such funds at a moderate rate of interest, some of which were directly employed by the borrowers in improving their estates, and others in affording accommodations at a premium to those who could not obtain them.

On the establishment of the Lombard Bank in 1793, various sums in paper currency were advanced to it, and which amounted in the first year to 525,000 rix dollars, and at the period of the capture in 1795, to 680,000 rix dollars.

By the regulations that were framed, and that were raised in 1804, these funds were applicable to the relief of the inhabitants, by advances being made to them upon pledges of their personal property, and upon mortgages of their real property.

The establishment of the bank was composed of a board of three commissioners, a book-keeper, treasurer and clerks, appointed by the government, the senior member being president for a year. The capital advanced by the treasury was directed to be lent out by the commissioners at an interest of five per cent per annum, for which they were to be accountable to the government. The loans on lands and houses were to be secured by mortgages, and repayable by instalments. The loans on deeds and registered bonds, on gold, silver and merchandise, and on furniture, linen and other articles not perishable, were to be repaid within eighteen months or sooner, according to the nature of the property upon the security of which the money might be advanced.

Loans on mortgages in Cape Town, (principally on houses,) were to be granted to the extent of half the value of the property, and loans in the country, chiefly on lands, to the extent of two-thirds of the estimated value; and collateral securities for principal and interest were to be taken at the discretion of the commissioners, who were required to be unanimous in granting any loan.

All deeds passed before two of the commissioners were to be valid, and were required to be registered and executed on stamps. Fees were to be taken on the renewal of loans, and on all moveable property; the loans were not to be negotiated for a shorter period than six months, nor for a longer period than two years.

The commissioners were directed to hold sales of unredeemed pledges; and were allowed to recover the claims of the bank, by a short process called "*parata executio.*"

"Eighty-five per cent" was allowed to be advanced upon pledges of gold and silver, and fifty per cent upon merchandise and moveable property; not more than 20,000 rix dollars in currency were allowed to be kept in deposit by the bank at one time, the surplus being required to be deposited with the receiver-general; and the treasurer of the bank was allowed to retain in his chest a sum of 1,000 rix dollars. The books of the bank were directed to be signed by the commissioners monthly, and to be made up at the termination of each year, to be examined by the governor in council, and discharged by the board of finance: each commissioner was required to give security in a sum of 5,000 rix dollars.

In the year 1796 a repayment of 14,500 rix dollars appears to have been made by order of the British governor to the colonial government, and in 1802 a further advance was made by government to the bank, of 165,000 rix dollars, at which period nominal capital appears to have amounted to 810,255 rix dollars, 12 stivers. During the period of the Batavian administration that succeeded, a measure was adopted of calling in the paper currency, which had been successively issued by the government of the Dutch East India Company and by the British government (the last of which had been duly accounted for), and a new paper currency was issued to the full amount; by this the obligations contracted under successive loans, were blended in one general recognition of the Batavian government, but without any declaration of its engagement to redeem the debt, or to repay the notes at any fixed rate.

After the capture of the colony in 1806, it became apparent to the government that the resources of the bank had been diverted from the object to which it had been destined at the period of its foundation; and as considerable distress was alleged to prevail in the community in 1807, an inquiry was directed into the operations

rations of the bank, with a view to correct the abuses of the establishment, and to ascertain the means of rendering it in future available for the encouragement of industry and trade.

It was considered that a practice had prevailed of affording accommodation to persons who availed themselves of the low rate of interest to derive a profit from the employment of their own capital at a higher rate, by lending to those who had occasion for temporary accommodations; and as the renewal of these bank loans was obtained with facility by such persons, the capital of the bank had become absorbed, and diverted from the original objects of the institution. In the report of the committee that was made to government in January 1808, several important points were brought forward in the history of the establishment, accompanied with suggestions for its future management, and especially as to the means of redeeming its funds, which were absorbed in *permanent* loans, and of applying them to the relief of the inhabitants by extending the accommodations for short periods.

It was observed by the committee, that so entirely had the regulations been lost sight of, that loans had been perpetuated to individuals without even the form of renewal; that additional loans had been subsequently obtained by parties on their property originally mortgaged to the bank, and upon the assumed increase in the value of such property during the interval.

The practice that continues to prevail at this day, in respect to the loans from the funds of the reformed church, many of which have been outstanding for the last thirty or forty years, sufficiently evinces the disposition of the colonists to perpetuate mortgages upon their fixed property; a means by which they have been enabled to transfer their houses and lands to persons possessed of very little capital, and to render their own capital productive, by employing it either in agriculture or trade, or in lending it to those who required temporary accommodation.

It was admitted that the regulations of the bank had been infringed by the commissioners; applications for loans had been rejected without any satisfactory reasons being assigned, while renewals were granted in some cases, and funds allowed to remain in the possession of individuals, without even this form being observed.

The commerce of the colony being in the hands of private merchants, the temporary accommodation of discounts on their bills and acceptances was required; and it appears that the demands for this species of accommodation had led to extensive transactions by the vendue departments, in which all sales were conducted; and the privilege it possessed, and the credit of the government which it employed, enabled it to discount the bills of auction sales at ten per cent per annum.

To relieve the community from this heavy exaction, and from the exorbitant premiums demanded by those who engrossed the capital of the bank, it was proposed by the committee that the whole of that capital should be gradually redeemed, and that 500,000 rix dollars should constitute a fund to be specially employed in affording the accommodation of discount for short periods.

With a view to prevent the inconvenience that might result from redeeming the entire capital of the bank lent out on mortgages, it was proposed by the committee, that the remaining portion of the capital (310,255 rix dollars) should be reissued to "persons who have not previously derived benefit from loans, or who "were evidently in want of support to carry on agricultural improvements."

As an immediate resource to enable the bank to afford the accommodations required, it was suggested that the several receivers of revenue should be required to make deposits with the bank, as well as the orphan and insolvent chambers, of their unappropriated funds.

It was the opinion of the committee "that the paper currency then * in circula- "tion, amounting to two millions of rix dollars and upwards, was fully adequate "for all the purposes of commerce, as well as internal improvements;" but they appear to have been influenced by a belief that the absorption of the capital of the bank in protracted loans had checked the active circulation of the currency, which it was their object to restore. It appears however to have escaped their consideration, that it was already in active circulation by means of the usurious transactions which it was their desire (and very properly) to supersede; and that not being exchangeable

* January 1808.

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at the pleasure of the holder, nor referable to any standard value, there was no means of regulating the amount held in circulation by the fluctuating demands of the public.

It was further recommended by the committee, that the bank should receive deposits, and allow interest at five per cent per annum upon all sums above 1,000 rix dollars that were lodged for a period not less than three months. The bank was to discount at six per cent, and the interest on all loans to be raised to that rate.

It was further proposed by the committee, that the president of the bank should be permanently appointed, and the whole establishment paid by fixed salaries; the entire profits of the bank and all fees being carried to the credit of government.

We have referred thus particularly to the recommendations of this committee, as they tend to elucidate the measures that were subsequently adopted.

It did not appear to the government advisable to call in the capitals that had been lent out upon mortgages for long periods, but provision was made for their gradual redemption, by instalments of ten per cent per annum upon the loans in Cape Town, and six per cent upon those in the country; the first instalments being payable after the expiration of two years, by which the loans in Cape Town would be redeemed in twelve years, and those in the country in nineteen years. It was, however, directed that twenty per cent of the outstanding capital should be called in upon the transfer of any mortgage taking place.

In order to provide for the early accommodation of the public, a further advance of 150,000 rix dollars was made to the bank to constitute a fund from which loans for short periods were to be made, in sums not exceeding 5,000 rix dollars, and for terms varying from two to six months.

The formation of a discount bank was postponed, but in the course of the same year (1808) it was established, and its operations commenced by means of the deposits of the receivers of revenue, and the annual deposits, on interest, which individuals were encouraged to make, of sums not less than 1,000 rix dollars.

The bank was authorized from these sources to discount at six per cent per annum the vendue rolls, hitherto discounted by the vendue department at ten per cent, and private bonds called "kustings."

The demand for these accommodations not being equal to the amount of the deposits, the directors of the bank at their own discretion employed the surplus in short loans, and subsequently an extension of the discounts to private bills and promissory notes was sanctioned. In order to facilitate these transactions, the cashier of the discount bank was allowed to be entrusted by the directors with as much currency as might be required to meet the daily demands upon the establishment.

Upon these measures we have generally to observe, that if it may have been inexpedient before the cession of the colony to make any considerable change in a system by which the government was exclusively engaged in transactions of the nature that we have described, and which had its origin in the circumstance of the colony having been established under the Dutch East India Company, it was at all events of great importance to check the abuses which had obtained, and to restore or to reform the regulations that had been infringed or misapplied. As the object of the establishment of the loan bank has been the encouragement of trade and agriculture, both of which by the decline of the Dutch East India Company had ceased to depend exclusively on its resources, it was an obvious departure from these views, as well as from the regulations of the bank, to perpetuate loans upon mortgage which were not directly employed in improving the resources of the colony, or in giving effect to industrious enterprise; and the usurious transactions complained of may be considered to have been extended by the improper application of the resources of the bank. The proposal, therefore, to revert to the system of lending for short periods to those who were engaged in agriculture, who had fixed property to offer as security, and who were not possessed of capital absorbed in loans on mortgage at high interest, was unquestionably sound and judicious; nor does it appear that the government was bound to consult the convenience of those who had for a series of years profited from the resources of government, through the facilities afforded by the bank, and who had lent their own capitals at higher rates of interest than the bank demanded from them. To have required such persons to refund

refund the advances by redeeming their own loans, and to have afforded accommodation for short periods to parties whose property was involved in private mortgages, was an obvious measure of justice and expediency.

The application of the funds thus redeemed, in forming a capital for a bank of of discount, was also a measure that would not have been objectionable in the circumstances of the colony, being a means of providing those facilities to persons engaged in trade, which the short loans were calculated to afford to the agriculturists, and as it was also very desirable to arrest the transactions of the vendue department, in discounting their bills of sales at an exorbitant rate of interest.

The measure adopted by the government of augmenting the capital of the bank by advancing 150,000 rix dollars of colonial paper currency from the treasury, was intended to afford the required accommodation, and to obviate any sudden or peremptory demands upon the persons by whom the capital of the bank had been absorbed.

The subsequent measure of establishing the discount bank, without appropriating any part of these funds to the formation of a capital, involved the government in extended transactions of a nature that could be submitted to no efficient control, and although a source of considerable profit, exposed it to the risk of embarrassment in the event of the deposits on which it depended being suddenly withdrawn. The interest allowed on sums deposited for a year afforded the best security for the continuance of those deposits, by holding out an inducement to annuitants to place their funds in the bank, and to be content with a smaller income in consideration of the greater security afforded by a public establishment, and the punctual discharge of its engagements.

The management of the loan bank does not appear to have undergone any material change in consequence of these measures, except in the extension of its transactions by means of the new fund placed at its disposal, and as both banks were placed under the same direction, and as the office of president was united with that of receiver-general, a system of accommodation was introduced betweeen the colonial treasury and the banks, which was at variance with the regulations of both departments, and augmented the risk attending the transactions of the discount bank.

The same causes which had led to the distresses before complained of being still in operation, an apparent deficiency in the means of the bank to relieve the productive classes was again alleged, and it was considered advisable to have recourse to the measure of creating 1,000,000 of rix dollars, in addition to the paper currency already in circulation; 500,000 to be added to the capital of the loan bank, to enable it to afford additional loans to individuals, and 500,000 to constitute a separate fund for the execution of such public works as were considered to be necessary. The formation of the latter fund was postponed, but in the year 1810, 500,000 rix dollars were created and made over to the Lombard bank to be issued on loans at six per cent to individuals, in sums not exceeding 10,000 rix dollars to one person. 2,171,082 rix dol.

It is just to observe, that an important measure of general improvement in Cape Town was connected with this issue of paper currency, by affording accommodation to the inhabitants, and thus enabling them to remove the thatched roofs from their dwelling-houses, which had exposed them to the danger of frequent accidents from fire, and to substitute flat roofs, bearing a thick course of plaister, which have equally tended to the security and the embellishment of the town.

By this advance the capital of the loan bank was raised to 1,310,255 rix dollars, which constituted what was called the "Long Loan Fund," while the short loan fund amounted to 175,000 rix dollars; a further instalment of 25,000 rix dollars having been added to it in October 1808.

From a report that was made by the president of the bank to the governor in December 1811, it appeared that the accommodations of the loan bank had been even further extended; the limitation of the discounts to vendue rolls, and to knotings or registered bonds, having induced the directors to exercise a discretion in applying a part of the deposits in aid of the short loan fund, which was not required for discounts. The deposits of the public departments were stated to amount to 175,000 rix dollars, and those of annuitants for twelve months certain, to 157,000 rix dollars, to which a large addition of casual or mercantile deposits had been made. The sums outstanding in discounts were stated to amount to 123,000 rix dollars,

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and the sums issued in short loans to 225,000 rix dollars, or 50,000 rix dollars beyond the total amount of the short loan fund. It was proposed by the president, and acceded to by the governor (Sir John Cradock), to extend the discounts to private bills and promissory notes, in sums not exceeding 5,000 rix dollars, unless with the sanction of the governor.

By this extension the whole amount of the public and private deposits was absorbed in discounts in the year 1812. In the same year the attention of the governor was drawn by the colonial secretary to the extent of these transactions; and in a correspondence that ensued, some further explanations were afforded as to the nature and tendency of the institution, and the circumstances of the colony at that period.

The persons engaged in the trade of the colony appear to have been very limited in number, but the operations of the bank had certainly tended to afford facilities to the agriculturist as well as to the merchant; and during their continuance, gave an appearance of prosperity which has been productive of the effects that we have already noticed in our observations upon the revenue of customs. The affluence of the inhabitants, their style of living, the increase and elegance of the buildings, were referred to by the president as proofs of the encouragement that the bank had afforded to trade, as the increase of cultivation attested the support it had given to agriculture. It was, however, justly observed by the president, that the operations of the loan bank were not calculated to afford that prompt assistance which the circumstances of the community required; but as the government had been induced to extend the transactions of that bank, rather than to restrict them, and to sanction the issue of its large capital in loans for twelve and twenty years, and which in practice continued to be renewable for further periods, it cannot be considered to have been prudent to involve the government in responsibility for a new class of transactions, without redeeming and appropriating any part of that capital to the support of them.

The governor appears at first to have been impressed with these apprehensions, from the inquiries that he instituted, but he finally determined to adhere to the system that had been commenced by his predecessor (Lord Caledon), although he continued to entertain doubts of the safety of extending the operations of the discount bank upon the security of casual deposits, and even of annual deposits on interest at five per cent.

At the end of the year 1812 the sum of 100,000 rix dollars was repaid from the short loan fund to the colonial treasury, thus leaving the sum of 75,000 rix dollars as the total amount of that fund.

From the year 1807 the revenue derived by government from the banks had been considerable; that of the loan bank consisting of six per cent per annum on the amount of the loans, together with some inconsiderable fees, increased from 25,765 rix dollars, paid to government in 1807, to 83,689 rix dollars paid in 1812.

The profits arising from discounts, which in the year 1808 amounted to 3,478 rix dollars, increased in 1812 to 18,759 rix dollars, and in 1814 to 37,427 rix dollars, after deducting the amount of interest paid on deposits.

In the years 1812, 1813 and 1814, the sum of 500,000 rix dollars, created for the execution of public works, was issued to the bank in five instalments, and was immediately applied to the various objects that are detailed in the abstract statement that we have prepared from the returns of the bank.

The removal of the public offices from the Castle, and the erection of new offices, with a court of justice and public library, and the construction of reservoirs and laying down water-pipes, constituted the principal improvements in Cape Town, to which have subsequently been added advances from the fund in aid of the erection of a commercial exchange, of the purchase of a town granary, (formerly the custom-house), and of the purchase of an hospital for the town.

In the districts the advances from this fund have been applied to the opening of passes, the erection of churches and civil buildings, and subsequently to the purchase of lands and buildings for the establishment of new drostdies, or seats of magistracy.

Except

Except in the erection of the public offices at Cape Town, these advances have been made a charge upon the town and districts, to be repaid from the local taxes; and interest at six per cent has been charged upon the several sums, with the exception of those advanced for the water-works.

The sums originally advanced and subsequently re-issued, amount to 624,551 rix dollars, of which 315,719 rix dollars have been repaid on account of principal and interest; and by allowing the amount of interest that has been paid, and that has retarded the redemption of the principal to be carried to the credit of "capital repaid," a sum of 321,165 rix dollars is still due to the fund.

Besides these advances from the bank, considerable sums were issued from the colonial treasury to effect the purchase of buildings, or the execution of works, which we shall have occasion to notice in the sequel of our Report.

Soon after the succession of Lord Charles Somerset to the government in 1814, the affairs of the bank engaged his attention, and in June of that year his Lordship directed the colonial secretary to address a letter to the president, in which he noticed that an interest of five per cent was payable upon a sum of 673,000 rix dollars, which was at that time deposited in the bank, and employed in discounts; his Lordship directed that this interest should cease to be paid, anticipating at the same time that the security which the bank afforded would still operate as an inducement with the public to deposit their funds. By this arrangement the deduction occasioned by the payment of interest on annual deposits was added to the profits of the establishment, without affecting the amount of the deposits in subsequent years. On the other hand it is stated by the president, who retired from that office upon the adoption of this measure, that the persons who were in the receipt of interest upon annual deposits, were generally of a class of annuitants who were satisfied with the means they thus securely derived from their funds, and that the large sums which did not bear interest, and were liable to be suddenly withdrawn, were chiefly deposited by persons engaged in trade.

The aggregate deposits in the discount bank at this period, amounted to 1,268,543 rix dollars, and of this sum only 223,746 rix dollars were in the chest; the remainder having been issued in discounts upon the security of bills and bonds. 17 June 1814.

It also appears, that though the discounts had been restricted by the regulations to one-third of the amount of deposits, the president had been allowed to exercise his discretion in extending the discounts to so large a proportion as three-fourths of the amount.

On the appointment of a new president of the bank, the office of receiver-general was again separated from it.

The transactions of the discount bank having been extended in subsequent years, and the loans of the Lombard bank having been unrestricted, the revenue derived from these establishments has been very considerable. The interest upon loans had increased to 93,730 rix dollars in the year 1824, and the profits upon discounts in the same year to 47,251 rix dollars, making the revenue derivable from these sources, 140,000 rix dollars per annum. On the other hand the depreciation in the colonial currency, of which the capital of the bank has wholly consisted, has diminished the value of this as well as of other branches of revenue.

It does not appear that any material change was made in the management of the banks subsequent to the year 1814. The system of renewing loans was continued to a late period, and the regulations for their repayment by instalments were but imperfectly observed. The Lombard bank was made the medium of issuing additional loans to individuals who had suffered from the failure of the harvest in 1822, out of funds advanced for that purpose by the colonial government. Two hundred thousand rix dollars were issued in this manner, besides the loans made through the district boards, from the paper currency created in the same year, for the relief of individuals who had suffered losses from the storm, amounting to 200,000 rix dollars.

The transactions of the discount bank have been much extended, although the deposits have been more casual and uncertain than when an interest was allowed. In

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the years 1823, 1824 and 1825, the average annual amount of private bills and vendue acceptances discounted by the bank was 3,299,182 rix dollars.

The president of the bank has been conscious of the precarious nature of the resources from which these discounts have been afforded, and he has estimated the amount of private deposits in 1824 at 1,500,000 rix dollars; and the aggregate amount of sums received at the discount bank within the year, at 15,000,000 rix dollars.

The agent of the East India Company having in that year (1824) intimated an intention of withdrawing the considerable balance of the company, derived from the profits of its tea trade, it was proposed by the president, and acceded to by the government, to allow an interest of four per cent per annum on a sum of 200,000 rix dollars, being about one half of the amount then held in deposit, for six months certain. It is admitted, that if this sum had been withdrawn the bank would have been exposed to considerable inconvenience. It is also admitted by the president, that the instruction for restricting the discounts to one-third of the amount deposited had never been observed, and that they had at no time been less in amount than two-thirds of the deposits.

One of the directors of the bank has stated, that since the year 1817 the discounts have been in the proportion of four to one with the sums held in deposit. As the governor was aware of this fact, from the monthly statements furnished to him, the president had always concluded that the practice was not considered as objectionable; he has added, that his personal communications with the governor and the colonial secretary have been constant, although he has not considered that any verbal instructions superseded the necessity of obtaining an official sanction for departing from the regulations of the establishment.

We have, however, to observe to your Lordship, that no authority is on record for various transactions which appear to be deviations from the regulations of the bank. A system of accommodation has been practised in advancing on loan from the deposits in the discount bank, in anticipation of the receipts of the loan bank.

The discretion of the directors has been exercised in accepting securities where they have considered the real securities sufficient; they have allowed the same individual to afford personal security in numerous instances, and to an amount far beyond his means.

Individuals have afforded counter security to each other.

Much laxity has prevailed in enforcing the punctual discharge of the instalments of principal and arrears of interest. Parties have even obtained further loans while in arrear for former advances, and loans have been granted to a larger amount than was authorized by the regulations.

It is alleged in extenuation of these irregularities, that the distresses of individuals have been great, and that the delays in recovering by judicial process have been attributable to the tardy proceedings of the sequestrator's department; and that although the arrears due to the bank have been considerable, its losses have been trifling, and that the securities taken by the bank have been ample.

In the year 1822 a measure was resorted to of inviting subscriptions to debentures which it was proposed to issue, bearing an interest of four per cent per annum. They were not, however, taken up to any considerable extent, a circumstance that has been attributed to the principal and interest not being made payable in currency at the treasury, and which prevented them from being accepted at the bank. We are disposed, however, to consider that the state of the colonial paper currency, in which alone these debentures were payable, and the reduced rate of interest allowed upon them, may also account for the reluctance of the public to accept them.

Considering the extent to which the capitals of individuals have been invested in private mortgages, the want of punctuality in the discharge of arrears, and the delays and expenses attendant on recoveries by judicial process, we cannot doubt the inclination of annuitants to accept the security of the public for their funds. Previous to the late injurious fluctuations in the exchangeable value of the currency, the annual deposits in the discount bank were very considerable. It would, therefore, be desirable that a public fund should be erected, not only to afford the means

of secure investment to the colonists, but also to facilitate the redemption of the funds of the orphan chamber, and the several churches and charitable institutions, from the numerous private mortgages in which they are absorbed. The loans of the orphan chamber are liable to be called in upon a notice of six months being given; but it is unnecessary to explain, that in the present circumstances of the colony these recoveries would be tardily effected, when considerable sums are required to meet the demands of claimants. The officers of the orphan chamber have also been admitted to hold an interest in the loans, both as principals and securities, and under circumstances which (we are bound to state) are very objectionable.

The extreme avidity with which the disposable funds of any institution are absorbed in loans, we apprehend, is attributable to the same causes that were formerly in operation, and which have from time to time induced the colonial government to resort to the questionable expedient of adding to the capital of the bank by augmenting the amount of colonial paper currency, and without rendering it controvertible, or regulating its value by any known standard. The nominal value of the rix dollar at four shillings sterling was adhered to, while in exchange on England it had depreciated to 1 *s.* 6 *d.* sterling. The issues having been increased to 3,000,000 of rix dollars, on a general impression of the necessity of satisfying the demands of the community for available funds; it has been maintained that this sum was not in excess, with reference to the extent of the transactions of which this currency was alone the medium. On the other hand it was apparent, that the demands for remittance, and the competition for the purchase of bills of exchange, had operated to depreciate the paper in proportion to the premium that was paid by the merchants who redeemed it in the price of their goods; and although this depreciation was less apparent in the internal transactions of the colony, there could be no real distinction in the relative value of the currency in the internal and external transactions of the colony, as the products of the country were themselves disposable in the same markets with the goods imported, and at nominal prices, fluctuating with the value of the currency as determined by the premium upon bills of exchange.

The nominal prices of the articles of export may have been less variable, on account of the reduced value of produce on the failure of the demands occasioned by the war, and by the maintenance of a garrison at Saint Helena, the depreciation of the paper being thus simultaneous with the diminished value of produce.

It is admitted that the transactions of the banks, and the circulation of the paper currency, have not extended much beyond the neighbourhood of the Cape district, as indeed the deposits in the discount bank have alone amounted to half the amount of paper currency that has been issued. It would also appear that very few of the Dutch capitalists have opened accounts with the discount bank, however extensively they may have participated in the accommodations afforded by it, and by the loan bank.

The transactions of the colonists in the remoter districts, which chiefly furnish supplies of cattle and other stock, are regulated either by barter, or by means of the bills which are passed by the licensed butchers in Cape Town in payment of these supplies; these bills, which have been made recoverable by "*parata executio*," have even been accepted at the district treasuries as a medium for the remittance of the revenue to Cape Town.

In the retail trade of the country carried on by hawkers, and in the payment of the wages of Hottentot servants, barter has been chiefly resorted to.

We have already had occasion to notice to your Lordship, that the demands for loans in the year 1822 did not extend beyond the districts in the immediate neighbourhood of Cape Town, and the damages sustained by the inhabitants from the storms, even in the district of Tulbagh, were repaired from their own resources. These resources have been occasionally available in the execution of public works in the district. The contribution of labour and materials was formerly a mode by which some of the public works were executed; and although in later times some considerable advances have been made to the districts from the fund created in 1812 for the erection of public works, those works have in some instances been executed from local resources.

The accommodations afforded by the bank to individuals, and the loans of paper currency from the treasury, having been for the most part limited to Cape Town

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and its neighbourhood, any attempt to compensate the losses which had resulted from the extent of those issues would have been severely felt by the colonists in those parts of the colony which have been in a great degree excluded from participating in these accommodations, and in which very little commercial capital exists, while the merchants of Cape Town would have acquired an increase of value upon their deposits of paper currency, even in cases where a commercial profit had already been derived, and had amply compensated them for any losses from the depreciation. The funds deposited in the discount bank by the East India Company's agent, may be adduced as a prominent illustration of this last remark, as a sum of 400,000 rix dollars had thus been accumulated from the profits of a trade in tea, retailed to the colonists at exorbitant monopoly prices.

That fixed property has declined in value must be attributed to other causes than the depreciation of the paper currency, the excessive issue of which might have been expected to raise the nominal prices estimated in rix dollars.

We have already explained to your Lordship our sentiments on the nature of the pledges of the British Government for the colonial paper currency, and of the security upon which it was considered to depend by the capitulation. We shall therefore confine our observations in this place to the measures which we think it will be necessary to pursue, in order to give effect to the decision of His Majesty's Government, by which the further depreciation of the currency, and the ruinous fluctuations of exchange, were for the future prevented.

As these measures are in some degree connected with the consideration of the future establishment of the banks, through whose agency the circulation has been chiefly promoted, and which hold the securities for the loans, it will be desirable to advert to them together, and to notice, at the same time, the extent and appropriation of the various funds that have been hitherto under the administration of boards, or public establishments, and the means that may be found of simplifying the transactions in which the colonial government has heen directly or indirectly engaged.

According to the principles upon which the banks have been established, and the transactions in which they have been so extensively concerned, we are by no means of opinion that it would be expedient, or even safe, for His Majesty's Government to sanction the continuance of them upon their present footing. At the same time it is satisfactory to reflect, that although the regulations, which were framed with a view to diminish the hazard of such transactions in the hands of a department of the government, have been frequently neglected, no material loss is likely to be sustained by the government, except from the repayment of the loans in a medium that has so much depreciated since the period at which they were issued. This loss government will sustain in common with individual capitalists, and more particularly mortgagees and annuitants, who are entitled to the first consideration in any arrangements that may be adopted; for the depreciation in the value of *real* property must be attributed to other causes.

The extent to which the government has been involved by these concerns precludes the expectation that it could now withdraw from all participation in the banking transactions which it has hitherto exclusively conducted; but independently of this consideration, the transactions which properly appertained to the government bear so large a proportion to the general transactions of the colony, that any bank established upon private resources alone, and acting independently, would be subject to the influence of those transactions, which would unavoidably tend to embarrass its operations, unless conducted through the medium of such an establishment. The perpetual dependence of the Dutch colonists upon the government of the East India Company, in the various relations of agriculture and trade, have been partially relieved by the encouragement of private speculations; but the extent to which the accommodations of the bank have been carried, and the system of renewing and perpetuating loans, have tended to foster that dependence which it would be impracticable abruptly to supersede. The accommodations that have been afforded by the discount banks have augmented in late years the dependence of the public upon the credit of the government; and it is observable, that whilst the colonial government has engaged so extensively in transactions of this nature, it has not so generally availed itself of the assistance that such establishments might have afforded in the management of large funds entrusted to separate boards, for which it has been directly

directly or collaterally responsible. To some extent, however, the banks have afforded a means of secure deposit for monies appertaining to the public, and have been intrusted with the management of the accounts of certain funds; and it would have tended to simplify the various transactions of the government if this practice had been more generally adopted.

Considering that it woud be impracticable and inexpedient wholly to suspend the operations of the loan and discount banks, our attention has been directed to the measures that it may be desirable to adopt, in order to preserve to the public the benefits which they are calculated to afford, without compromising the interests of the government, or hazarding the security of the establishment.

In the consideration of this subject we have been led to advert to the principles upon which a bank was established in Bengal in the year 1806, under the protection of the government, and in the advantages of which it participated to a certain extent in common with the public. The success that has attended that institution, under the regulations that were framed and incorporated in a charter, and the subsequent enlargement of its transactions, are at once a proof of the benefits that the government and the public have derived from it.

The plan of this bank appears to have comprehended the objects that were contemplated by the government of this colony in establishing the loan and discount banks, namely, granting loans for short periods on good security, and discounting bills of exchange. The general regulations that were proposed, and subsequently adopted, were of a nature to afford to the public the guarantee of that security which the government of this colony has hitherto afforded, and at the same time to engage the interest and the co-operation of the public in the support of an establishment in the advantages of which they were invited to participate. Keeping in view the regulations of this bank, to which we beg to refer, and to those of the Lombard and discount banks which we have already explained, we shall occasionally revert to the provisions of both, in submitting the arrangements that we have to propose.

With a view to afford to annuitants a means of securely investing their funds in a manner that would be acceptable to them, we have already had the honour to propose to your Lordship that debentures should be allowed to be issued by the colonial government to the extent of 50,000 *l.* sterling, and as these securities will be acceptable to mortgagees and annuitants rather than to capitalists engaged in trade, the accommodation will be held out to those who have suffered from the depreciation of the currency, and who are exposed to the inconvenience attendant on the uncertain payment of the interest on private mortgages. We think, however, that as the colonial government has hitherto enjoyed a revenue from the creation and issue in private loans of inconvertible paper currency, and as from the terms of these loans they are repayable by instalments in twelve and nineteen years, it will be equally expedient and just to issue debentures, bearing interest to an amount equivalent to the paper currency absorbed in private loans, and to apply the interest received upon the loans to the payment of the interest on the debentures.

In this view we recommend to your Lordship to sanction the issue of debentures to the amount of one hundred thousand pounds sterling, bearing interest at six per cent per annum, payable in the colony, and for sums not less than 100 *l.* sterling, exchangeable for paper currency at one shilling and sixpence per rix dollar, or thirteen rix dollars two skillings four stivers per pound sterling.

In order to render these debentures more extensively negotiable, an interest at four per cent per annum may be made payable on them in England, at the option of the holder.

With a view to promote the objects connected with the establishment of a bank, and upon the principles to which we have adverted, we recommend that a charter of incorporation be granted for a bank to be established in Cape Town for a term of ten years, and upon a capital to be subscribed of 100,000 *l.* sterling, to be divided into five hundred shares of 200 *l.* each of these we recommend that government should take two hundred shares, and that the remaining three hundred shares should be subscribed by individuals; one half of the government shares should be subscribed in debentures, and the other half in British silver and copper money; and the shares of individuals might be receivable in colonial paper currency, the paper

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currency being immediately exchangeable at the treasury for British silver and copper money, and for debentures, in the proportions above mentioned of one half in each.

By this measure the capital of the bank would consist of government securities, bearing interest, and negotiable to the amount of 50,000 *l.* and of British silver and copper currency to the same amount; and the bank should be empowered to issue on loans, and discounts its own notes, payable on demand to the extent of two thirds of its capital; these notes not to exceed the nominal amount of 50 *l.* and not to be less than 1 *l.* sterling.

The loans of the bank should be repayable in six months, and an interest of six per cent per annum chargeable upon them. The bank should not be allowed to grant any new loans when the cash in hand does not amount to one third of the amount of notes and other claims outstanding and payable on demand. Loans should not be renewable, but should be punctually repaid when due.

The bank should not charge at a higher rate of interest than six per cent per annum, and should not advance on loan to government at any one time more than 10,000 *l.*, nor to an individual more than 2,000 *l.*

The bank may be allowed to sell the government securities subscribed, and may purchase government securities at any time; provided that the debentures in their possession (exclusive of any paper that may be deposited) never exceeds at any one time the proportion of 50,000 *l.* originally subscribed in debentures. The bank should be restricted from contracting debts by bond, bill, note or otherwise, to an amount exceeding 100,000 *l.* the original stock.

Bullion and jewels may be received in deposit at the bank, but as being attended with trouble and risk, and tending to involve the bank in litigation, they should not be accepted as security for loans.

The bank should receive deposits of cash, and keep running accounts with individuals; but it should make no advances on such accounts without security (such as government debentures) to an amount at least equal to the loan.

The bank should be entirely restricted from engaging in trade directly or indirectly, and the directors and officers should be subject to the same restriction, and prohibited from acting as agents or brokers.

The bank should be charged with the recovery of the long and short loans of the Lombard bank on mortgage to individuals, and should require the punctual discharge of the interest and the instalments of the principal, according to the conditions of the loans; and all loans that have been negotiated to individuals through the district boards should be also recoverable by the bank, with whom the mortgages and securities should be lodged, and the whole incorporated in one general account of the outstanding claims of the colonial government. The punctual repayment of such loans should be strictly enforced in the instance of all persons who have themselves lent out capitals on securities, and who are receiving interest on such loans.

A monthly account should be furnished by the bank to the colonial government of all sums received in repayment of loans; and a quarterly report should be made to your Lordship of the state of the account, specifying the amount repaid, and the amount still outstanding.

The bank should apply the interest of outstanding loans to the payment of interest on government debentures, whether payable in the colony or in England. To facilitate these transactions, we recommend that the interest of four per cent should be payable by the colonial agent in England, and that the bank should open an account with him, and give him credit for the amount of all dividends so paid.

We further recommend that the bank should keep a public account, in which the interest of all outstanding loans, and the profits arising on the government shares in the bank, should be credited, and in which the interest on government debentures, and upon the advances of the British treasury, should be debited.

In order to facilitate the circulation of British silver money in the colony, we recommend that the bank should in the first instance make over to the treasury in exchange, to be cancelled, all notes of fifty rix dollars, and those of smaller denominations, which it might receive either in subscriptions or deposits; and that in order

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to promote the circulation of bank notes of one pound sterling and upwards, those notes should be receivable at the treasuries of both provinces, and by all public accountants, in payment of the colonial revenues,

The mode that has been adopted and pursued of preparing and issuing the government paper currency, is liable to such serious objections, that we think it will be extremely desirable that no delay should take place in providing for the redemption of the smaller notes, and for the substitution of others under more efficient checks and precautions against fraud, for such part of the debt as may remain for any time unredeemed.

The returns of the paper currency that we shall transmit, have been prepared from the records of the receiver-general's office; but as the numbers of the notes are not registered, and as they are reissued by the bank and by the public offices in a state so defaced and mutilated that it is difficult at times to recognize the nominal value, and as they are only exchanged for new notes when in such a condition that it is no longer practicable to circulate them, we apprehend that on the one hand considerable loss must have been sustained by the holders of small notes, and on the other that forgeries have been practised to some extent by counterfeiting the notes, and that it has been found practicable by fraudulent persons to pass the notes of inferior for those of higher nominal value; such frauds have been sometimes detected, and as the notes are formed of cartoon, it often happens that they circulate in separate payments, or are united in a manner to obliterate the signatures and numbers.

The plan we propose is, to provide for the progressive destruction of the notes, beginning with some of the inferior denominations; and as in the measures we have recommended a considerable part of the paper would be forthwith redeemed, it would be practicable to withdraw and cancel at once the whole of the notes of fifty rix dollars, and those of smaller denominations; and for the notes above fifty rix dollars we should recommend that until finally withdrawn from circulation they should cease to be re-issued either by the treasury, by the bank, or by the commissariat department, but should be immediately exchanged at the treasury for new notes, prepared upon thin paper, and which should be duly entered in a register specifying their numbers, dates, and the signatures of the officers of government severally attached to them. These new notes should also be declared to be exchangeable for government debentures bearing interest at six per cent per annum, and to be redeemable at one shilling and six pence sterling per rix dollar; the latter condition being specified in the margin.

We recommend that the bank should be made the depository of the credits of the orphan chamber, and that it should receive the interest upon the outstanding loans of that establishment, according to such instructions as might be given by the board of orphan masters. As a part of the capital of the orphan chamber constitutes what is called the "*private fund*" of that establishment, amounting to rix dollars 446,817. 5. 3, or 33,511 *l.* 6 *s.* 6 *d.* sterling, arising from the principal and interest accumulated upon the estates of unknown heirs, and from the other sources to which we have alluded in a former Report, we recommend that it be allowed in future to constitute a fund for the execution of some works of public utility, which will be acceptable to the colonists, and which we propose to bring under your Lordship's consideration. From this fund advances amounting to 6,127 *l.* 10 *s.* sterling have already been made at different times upon the orders of the colonial government in aid of various public buildings devoted to religious, charitable and literary purposes.

We recommend that the bank should further be entrusted with the recovery of the loans on mortgage that have been advanced from the funds of the bible and school commission. These funds, which have been raised for the establishment of schools and the dissemination of religious instruction, amount to 3,586 *l.* 5 *s.* sterling, and when recovered, should be applied by the commissioners appointed by government for their management, to the objects for which they were intended.

We have finally to propose, that the loans on mortgage and bonds that have been advanced from the church funds in Cape Town, and in the country districts which are under the administration of the several consistories, should be redeemed through the bank. The loans from the funds of the reformed church in Cape Town amount to 16,387 *l.* 10 *s.* sterling. In the country districts, the debts of the several churches amount to 8,718 *l.* 4 *d.*, and their credits to 1,383 *l.* 19 *s.* 11 *d.* The settlement of these

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these accounts, and the appropriation of the funds to the objects for which they were intended, we shall have the honour to explain hereafter.

We propose that the bank in Cape Town should open an account current with the colonial agent in England, and that his pecuniary transactions with the colony should be conducted through this medium, and that the payment of the interest upon all advances from His Majesty's treasury should be effected through the same medium.

In aid of the objects that we have had the honour to propose to the consideration of your Lordship, in which the redemption of the paper currency will be comprehended, we recommend that British silver and copper currency be sent from England and placed at the disposal of the colonial government, to the extent of 65,000 *l.* sterling; of which 13,000 *l.* should be in gold, 50,000 *l.* in silver, and 2,000 *l.* in copper, chiefly in halfpence and farthings, which are much required in the colony; and that the colonial government should be empowered to draw upon His Majesty's treasury from time to time to the extent of a further sum of 35,000 *l.* sterling, to aid the redemption of the paper currency.

We further recommend that the claim of the British treasury upon the colony for the repayment of the sum of 35,097 *l.* 10 *s.* 7 *d.* advanced for the relief of the inhabitants who had suffered from the storm in 1822, should be cancelled, and that it should be considered as a further payment by His Majesty's government towards the redemption of the paper currency; and lastly, that the whole of the sums we have enumerated, amounting to 135,097 *l.*, may be paid or credited by the British treasury, without any charge of interest to the colony.

As the bank will continue as heretofore to be the depository of all monies collected on account of the revenues of the colony, and will receive the instalments paid in on account of the various loans, with the collection of which it may be entrusted, the gradual redemption of the paper currency through the medium of this establishment will tend greatly to facilitate its own transactions, in the success of which the government and the public will be interested. It will only be necessary therefore to provide, that in the quarterly reports to be made to your Lordship, should be specified the number and the nature of all currency notes successively paid over by the bank and cancelled at the treasury; and after the issue from the colonial treasury of the sum that we have proposed to be sent out in specie, it may be left to the bank to regulate its further importations of metallic currency by the extent of its own engagements.

As we have proposed that a portion of the sum afforded for the redemption of the paper currency, amounting to 40,000 *l.* should be subscribed by the colonial government towards the formation of a capital for the bank, this sum, or 533,333 rix dollars of colonial currency will thus remain in circulation.

The government shares in the bank should be considered as pledged to the redemption of it at the expiration of the charter (ten years); and if it should be found expedient to withdraw this remaining portion from circulation at an earlier period, we recommend a further issue of debentures to the amount of 40,000 for the term of the bank charter that may be then unexpired, and the interest to be defrayed from the dividends on the government shares in the bank.

Having detailed to your Lordship the functions of the proposed bank, in its relations to the government and to the community, it only remains for us to explain the nature of the establishment by which it will require to be conducted.

The affairs of the bank, established on the principles we have proposed, should be superintended by the body of proprietors at large, and immediately intrusted to a court of directors, nine in number, three of whom to be nominated by the government, and six by the other proprietors. The directors should be sworn before the governor to a faithful discharge of their duties, and of the trust reposed in them. The six directors appointed by the proprietors to be elected by ballot at a general meeting, and no person to be eligible to a seat in the direction who does not possess at least one bank share. The directors appointed by government to be an exception to this rule. We recommend that all naturalized subjects of His Majesty resident in the colony, or holding landed property, should be eligible as directors.

Two of the directors elected by the proprietors should retire annually; each of the six directors so elected being thus allowed to remain in office during three years; a director to be re eligible at the expiration of one year from the date of his retirement.

A director may be dismissed by a majority of votes of proprietors; but the directors nominated by government should be removable only by the authority that appointed them, but the goverument should be responsible for its own directors.

We recommend further, that the directors to be nominated by the government should be selected from amongst the principal officers of the civil departments at Cape Town; that the directors should elect their own president, and appoint a secretary, treasurer, and the other officers of the bank, limiting the expense of the establishment to 1,500 *l.* per annum, unless increased with the consent of the proprietors; two-fifths of this charge, or 600 *l.* would be defrayed from the dividends upon the government shares.

It will be required to regulate the number of votes in proportion to the number of shares that each proprietor may hold.

When the general principles upon which the bank may be constituted are confirmed by charter, we recommend that the colonial government should not interfere in the superintendence or management of the institution, further than by the exercise of a general control in maintaining an adherence to the principles of the establishment.

The directors should be empowered, with the concurrence of the proprietors, to make such bye-laws as may not be repugnant to those principles.

As it will be an object of great importance to extend the benefits derivable from such an institution to the eastern province of the colony, the inhabitants of which have participated to so small an extent in the accommodations of the existing banks, we recommend to your Lordship that the charter should contain a provision for the establishment of a branch bank at the seat of government for that province. This measure we think may be accomplished most conveniently by an augmentation of the capital of the bank at Cape Town. The chief officers of the civil departments in the eastern province should be similarly appointed to be directors, with others to be elected by proprietors; and the local government should exercise a control, subject, however, to the concurrence of the government of the western province, in the regulations it may propose.

The operations of this bank will afford the same facilities to the government in the eastern province that the other will be calculated to afford in the western province, and it will tend to relieve the inhabitants in the remote parts of the colony from the inconvenience to which they are now exposed by the limited circulation of any currency, and by the substitution of the bills of licensed butchers in Cape Town, or the notes of traders or shopkeepers in the frontier districts to which they have had recourse in the adjustment of various transactions of barter.

The circulation of British silver and copper currency by the eastern bank, will be of great importance in facilitating the traffic with the Caffres and other tribes, at the fairs now and hereafter to be established on the frontier.

It only remains for us to state to your Lordship the charges that are yet to be provided for in settling the account of the colonial government. In submitting this statement it is necessary to explain to your Lordship the nature of certain transactions connected with these accounts, which have grown out of the system on which the finances of the colony have been administered.

Those charges which have arisen out of the creation and issue of paper currency we have already explained. The gradual redemption of the colonial paper currency, by the creation of debentures to the amount of the bank loans, and by funds supplied from the British treasury, including the advance in 1822, will comprehend all these charges; but there are some other unsettled accounts which it will be necessary to provide for, and which, as they will properly constitute a charge upon the colony to be redeemed from its resources, we shall submit in a separate account from the foregoing.

These charges consist, first, of debts contracted by the colonial government in the purchase of houses and public buildings, and upon which it is now paying an interest

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of six per cent per annum; secondly, of a loan that was contracted with the East India Company's agent; and thirdly, of advances which the colonial government have received from the commissariat department, in aid of the subsistence of the Cape corps, and other colonial disbursements. Against these last charges the colonial government has a claim on the British treasury for certain expenses incurred on account of the settlers who emigrated in 1820. From this claim, however, we think it equitable to deduct the amount of revenue derived by the colonial government from the sale of licences to retail wine and spirits in the Albany district.

The balance of these accounts will be found to be 60,682 *l.* 6 *s.* 1 *d.*; and if liquidated by an advance from the British treasury, the interest should constitute a charge upon the colonial revenues.

We now proceed to state to your Lordship the appropriation that we recommend of the funds of the orphan chamber, and of the several churches, after shortly explaining the sources from which they have been derived.

The "private fund" of the orphan chamber, which we have already stated to have arisen from the estates of unknown heirs, and from the accumulated interest upon mortgages, is strictly at the disposal of the Crown; and we respectfully recommend that His Majesty's gracious consent may be obtained for its application to objects connected with the improvement of the colony, and the interests of its inhabitants.

This fund, as we have stated, amounts to 33,511 *l.* 1 *s.* 6 *d.* of which 6,127 *l.* 10 *s.* having already been advanced in aid of objects of general utility, we recommend the remaining capital of 27,383 *l.* 16 *s.* 6 *d.* may be appropriated in the following manner:

The government house in Cape Town, although substantial, being an old building, and that the repairs that would be necessary to render it a suitable residence for the governor being unavoidably attended with great expense, we have considered that without any material alteration, it might be converted with great advantage into a public library and museum, attaching and throwing open to the public a portion of the grounds adjacent to it, to be laid out in a botanical garden.

The situation of the government slave lodge at the upper angle of these gardens, we think, would be extremely well calculated for the site of a new government house, which we think it would be very desirable to erect, both on account of the accom modation that it will be necessary to afford to the governor in a town residence, and also to enable the government to make the appropriation of the old government house to an object that would be acceptable to the colonists.

The government house at Newlands has been so defectively constructed, that we apprehend the repairs of it will be a perpetual source of expense, even if it should not require at some future period to be nearly re-built; if therefore an opportunity should offer for disposing on reasonable terms of the grounds attached to it, we should be inclined to recommend the sale of them, and the application of the proceeds in aid of the object of purchasing a country residence upon a less extensive scale, and more in proportion to the diminished income of the governor.

If this arrangement should be sanctioned by your Lordship, we think that a sum of 12,000*l.* might be applied from the private fund of the orphan chamber in aid of the expenses, and which together with the sum realized from the sale of the goverment property at Newlands, we should hope would be sufficient to provide for the erection of a new government house in Cape Town, and for the adaptation of the old one, with the offices attached, to the purposes of a library and museum, for which it is extremely well calculated.

The next appropriation that we recommend of the private fund of the orphan chamber, is to the improvement of the courts of justice; and as the government possesses a share in the present commercial exchange, and as that building from its situation would be well calculated for the courts of justice, we have considered that it would be desirable if the government, with the consent of the other proprietors, were to complete the purchase of the building, and to apply the sum of 5,000 from the private fund of the orphan chamber in aid of this object.

The defective state of the gaol in Cape Town, and its inconvenient and exposed situation adjoining the custom-house, obliges us to recommend that a new gaol in Cape

Cape Town be erected, in a situation to be chosen, and that 5,000 *l.* be appropriated from the private fund of the orphan chamber to this object, and that the present gaol adjoining the custom-house be either converted into stores for the use of the customs, or otherwise disposed of or sold. The situation (overlooking Table Bay) would, we think, be well suited for a commercial exchange, if the inhabitants should be disposed to apply the building, or a part of it, to this object.

The remaining portion of the private fund of the orphan chamber, after appropriating a further sum of 3,000 *l.* to the support of the orphan asylum in Cape Town, we recommend to be applied in aid of a fund that we propose should be established for the erection of churches throughout the colony, and in which certain other funds may possibly be incorporated.

The church funds now invested in mortgages, and which we have recommended to be redeemed through the agency of the colonial bank, have arisen partly from charitable bequests and donations, from collections in the churches, from certain fines and collections that were formerly made on board of Dutch ships during their voyage to the Cape, from fees on burials in ground set apart for Christian inhabitants, from the hire of seats in the church, from fees paid on the emancipation of slaves, and lastly, from a small rate upon lands and building allotments, which has ceased to be levied in Cape Town, but is assessed in those districts where the expense of erecting churches has still to be defrayed. In one of the districts (Uitenhage) certain fees have been collected for the church, upon licences for cutting timber in the forests along the coasts, and for collecting salt in the salt pans.

As these funds have been derived partly from the produce of taxes levied on the inhabitants at large, and which originated at a period when the Dutch reformed church was exclusively tolerated and supported by the government, we have considered that in the present state of the establishments of the colony, an exclusive application of the produce of taxes imposed upon all denominations of Christians to the maintenance of one church, and without allowing any participation to others, would be at variance with the principles on which the British Government has supported the several communions, and in particular the Dutch reformed church, by defraying the salaries of the clergymen from the revenues of the colony, and maintaining the establishments of each of the churches throughout the districts. The interest of the church fund in Cape Town has been hitherto applied to the support of the poor of the Dutch reformed church, and the collections which are made from the sources we have mentioned have been similarly applied, but without any establishment being formed. A distribution is made amongst indigent persons, and in such sums that we much doubt whether any effectual relief is afforded in many cases, and whether the persons so relieved are in all instances the objects entitled to such assistance. With a view to provide more effectually for the charitable objects for which so considerable a fund has been partly accumulated, we think that after redeeming the mortgages it will be desirable to appropriate a considerable sum to the establishment of an infirmary in Cape Town, for aged and indigent persons, the support of which should afterwards be provided for from the charitable collections in the several churches, from the hire of seats, and funeral and burying ground fees, which may continue to be levied for this object; and each congregation that participates in the benefit of this establishment for their own poor should apply their church collections in aid of it.

A fund that has been raised for the support of aged prize negroes, and is now in the orphan chamber, may also be applied to this object, and entitle that class to the benefit of admission.

We think that the land contiguous to the "Town Somerset Hospital," would be well calculated from its situation for an infirmary, in which a greater degree of comfort would be secured to the unfortunate class of persons who would be claimants for support, than by the present mode of distribution, and with greater economy of the resources to be applied.

The sum that we should propose to be set apart from the church funds for the erection of an infirmary is 5,000 *l.*

We have already stated that the aggregate amount of the church funds in Cape Town and the country districts is 18,346 *l.* 9 *s.* 11 *d.*, and as the dispersion of the descendants

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descendants of the original colonists may not be considered to invalidate their claim to participate in a fund which was chiefly accumulated in the early periods of the colony, and as sums have been occasionally granted from this fund in aid of the district churches, we think, that after appropriating the sum of 5,000 *l.* for the infirmary, and discharging all the debts of the district churches, except those which are due to the orphan chamber, the balances should be incorporated in one fund, to aid the erection and repairs of churches throughout the colony. These balances, with the addition of 2,383 *l.* to be advanced from the private fund of the orphan chamber, would amount to 10,686 *l.* 9 *s.* 7 *d.*

This fund we recommend to be placed in the hands of trustees selected from the clergymen of the several Protestant churches in the colony; and in the first instance it would be just that an appropriation should be made of a sufficient sum to erect a small church or chapel for that part of the Dutch congregation which cannot be accommodated in the present reformed church in Cape Town, and after providing for this object, that 2,000 *l.* be appropriated to the completion of the church at Uitenhage, and that 500 *l.* be afforded in every instance in which a sufficient subscription can be raised by the inhabitants of a county or parish, to erect a plain church for their own accommodation.

A church which has been erected at Stellenbosch by the inhabitants, for the religious instruction of the slaves, we think should receive an advance from this fund of 500 *l.* in relief of the debt contracted in the undertaking; and as in many parts of the colony the poverty of the inhabitants may preclude them from providing for the erection of churches and schools, we are of opinion that in such situations the two objects would be desirably united; and as a means would thus be afforded of providing for the religious instruction of the slaves and free coloured classes, we think that in every case in which a church and school may be erected in the counties, the government should contribute 500 *l*, from the revenues of the colony in addition to the advance of 500 *l.* from the church fund, and that in all instances of the erection of such churches they should be considered open to the use of the inhabitants of either the Episcopalian or Presbyterian communion, and that a salary for a clergyman should be granted by the government.

In support of the church fund we have already recommended that the rate which has hitherto been assessed in certain districts, of three shillings and three pence per annum on each building allotment or "erf;" and of six shillings and sixpence upon each farm or place held in quit rent or on lease, should be levied throughout the colony, on a scale proportioned to the extent of the farm or building allotment. This tax, which we estimated at 626 *l.* per annum, and which will be increased by the occupation of new lands and allotments, we recommend to be paid over to the trustees of the fund to provide for the erection and repairs of churches.

We think that the churches which are more particularly required by the English and Scotch inhabitants of Cape Town and Simon's Town should be erected by means of subscriptions amongst themselves, and by such contributions from England as it may please His Majesty's Government to afford.

The bible and school fund entrusted to a commission appointed by the colonial government, will afford assistance to the objects contemplated in the erection of churches and schools; and the redemption of the mortgages in which the fund has been absorbed, will render it available for the support of establishments and for the supply of books.

We have thought it expedient to bring separately under the consideration of your Lordship the revenues and resources which we have proposed to reserve as a permanent provision for the church establishment throughout the colony; and as in detailing our proposed plan for the settlement of the land revenue, we postponed the consideration of the manner in which the lands intended to be reserved for the church might be most advantageously distributed and settled, we shall explain in this place the situation of these lands, and the nature of the settlement that may be made with a view of deriving an immediate though inconsiderable revenue from them, but which may be augmented in future years.

It having been hitherto the practice to attach certain lands to the drostdies or residencies of landdrosts, and as we think it expedient to recommend to your Lordship

ship that the civil commissioners in both provinces should in future be prohibited from possessing or cultivating farms on their own account in their respective districts; and as the salaries that we propose to assign to them will include a compensation for any loss they may sustain from relinquishing their farms, we recommend that the several drostdy farms which are conveniently situated with reference to the district churches should in future be attached to them as glebes, and that the rents derived from them should respectively be applied to the support of the clergy, and be collected either for the general fund, or be considered as a deduction from their stipends.

In situations where churches may hereafter be established, we recommend that in the same manner the drostdy farms should be attached as glebes, or that lands of equal extent should be reserved and attached to the church.

With a view to extend the benefits of this provision to the coloured inhabitants of the colony in general, we recommend that in all instances in which applications may be made by any number of families of Hottentots, Bosjesmen, or Malays, or of any other class of coloured people settled within the colony, or on application being made by clergymen or missionaries on their behalf for assistance to be afforded to them in acquiring the means of instruction and religious communion, a reserve should be made of land in the parish in which they propose to settle or reside; and a distinct allotment should be attached as glebe, for the support of a clergyman or teacher, that a proportionate salary be assigned to such person, and that 500 *l.* be appropriated from the revenues of the colony for the erection of a plain church and school, to which they may contribute whatever it may be within their own power to afford in aid of the establishment.

For the support of the clergy in Cape Town, now paid from the colonial revenues, we recommend that the government farm of "Paarden Island," in the neighbourhood of the town, may be assigned as a glebe, and that a sum equivalent to the rent should be deducted from the stipend of the clergyman of the English church in Cape Town, who may be permitted to occupy it, unless it should be let for the benefit of the general fund.

As a general provision for the church establishment in the western province, we have already recommended to your Lordship that the government farms at Grone Kloof should be set apart for the use of the church, and that those farms which have hitherto been directly under the management of the government should be let on lease, and that the rents derived from them, as well as from those which are already leased, should be applied to the support of the established churches in the western province.

The accounts of those farms that have been under the management of the government have not proved that any advantage has resulted from them which would justify us in recommending the continuance of them on their present footing. The corn farms in the vicinity have hitherto been exposed to the inconvenience attending the transport of all their produce by land to Cape Town, through a heavy sand, for a distance of twenty-six miles; this might have been partly obviated by opening a small port called Buck Bay, situated at no great distance from those farms, and from which the produce might have been transported in a few hours to Cape Town. The government having kept a small establishment at Buck Bay for burning lime, it has not been allowed to be opened to the farmers. We recommend the reduction of the establishment in question, and that the government should purchase the lime required for public works; and when facility is thus afforded to the Grone Kloof farms in sending their produce to market, we think that they may be let to advantage.

The rents at present derived from certain salt-pans near Cape Town may also we think be advantageously collected for the church fund.

In the eastern province, we recommend that the fees taken on licences for cutting wood and collecting salt in the lands and places which we have already described, may be appropriated to the support of the church fund; and that those lands and places, the revenues of which are derived in this manner, may be considered to be attached to the church, including the tract of forest land on the eastern coast called the Sitzikamma. The revenue that can be raised from the resources we have enumerated cannot at present be estimated at a higher rate than 2,000 *l.* sterling per annum;

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annum; but we anticipate a considerable increase from the improving circumstances of the colony, and we hope that by attention to the means of augmenting these revenues, the several church establishments throughout the colony may in a few years cease to be a charge on the revenues of the colonial government.

Having detailed to your Lordship the extent of the revenual resources of the colony that will be applicable to the maintenance of the future establishments, and having accompanied this detail with such observations as have occurred to us upon the mode in which we propose to provide for the future collection of the revenues, and the nature of the establishments to be employed in those duties, we proceed to the consideration of the charges which will be necessarily incurred in providing for the general establishments of the colony.

In submitting a schedule of the establishments, and of the salaries and emoluments which we propose to attach to each, we shall limit our observations in this place to those points on which any particular explanation may be required to account for changes that we recommend, and where those explanations may not already have been afforded in this and other sections of our Report.

Your Lordship will observe that the future salary which we have proposed for the governor in the western province is 7,000 *l.* sterling per annum. The reduction in the civil and judicial business occasioned by the appointment of a lieutenant-governor for the eastern province, the appointment of a council to assist the governor, and the transfer of the business of the court of appeals to the judicial authorities, that we have recommended, will render this salary a sufficient remuneration to the governor, and should include all the charges that we think ought to be incurred by the public in the maintenance of his household establishment, as well as a compensation for the loss of the services of government slaves and prize negroes, which we have estimated at 600 *l.* per annum.

The governor, however, should not be charged with the expense of supplying furniture for the rooms of public reception in the government houses, nor with the expenses attendant on keeping the grounds attached to them in order; but the superintendent of works should be allowed to expend upon them a sum not exceeding 200 *l.* per annum for Newlands, and a like sum for the government garden in Cape Town, until the greater portion of it may be appropriated to the purpose of a botanic garden. Some labourers from the establishment called the government slave lodge have hitherto been employed in these grounds; some of the most useful of these persons have from time to time been given or sold to individuals, and as a considerable number of those who remain are aged and inferior, and as the establishment, which has not been well conducted, is a source of expense uncompensated by any advantage to the public, we have no hesitation in recommending the abolition of it, and the emancipation of all the slaves who remain in it, by a public declaration of the government to that effect. A few effective labourers with their families may be settled on the grounds at Newlands, where they may be usefully employed, and a suitable provision will require to be made for the others, who are from age or infirmity incapable of supporting themselves, during the remainder of their lives.

We have proposed to fix the salary of any future "secretary to the government of the western province" at 1,500 *l.* per annum, in consideration of the reduction in the duties of the secretary's office by the establishment of a separate office for the registry of deeds and mortgages, and by the establishment of a surveyor-general's office for the preparation and record of grants of land, both of these duties having hitherto been performed in the office of the secretary to government.

The salaries and establishments of the secretaries in the eastern and western provinces have been fixed with reference to the limitation that has already been imposed on the duties of the office, by the transaction of much business in the council office, and by superseding a practice that has long prevailed of keeping general accounts of the revenue in the colonial secretary's office, with the assistance of an officer called the "accountant," whom it is now proposed to attach to the office of the auditor-general.

As the correspondence of this and other offices is now conducted in the English language, we think that the office of translator to government may be altogether dispensed with.

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The appointment of a "treasurer and accountant-general" in Cape Town, which we have already recommended to your Lordship, will provide for the duties that are now performed by the receiver-general, and by the colonial paymaster, and will supersede the necessity of retaining any other department for the collection of the land revenue or transfer duty.

Without entering into any further explanation at present of these which we propose to supersede, or of the mode in which the revenues have been collected and accounted for previously and subsequently to the application of the instructions of the Lords of the Treasury, we will proceed to observe, that under the arrangements which we have proposed, the whole of the revenue received by the various collectors may henceforth be accounted for to the treasurer, who will be entrusted with the receipts and disbursements throughout the whole colony, keeping, however, separate records of the receipts and expenditure for the eastern province.

The treasurer should keep the cash balance of the treasury in deposit with the bank.

We recommend that a vice-treasurer be appointed in the eastern province, who should receive the revenue from the several collectors in that province, and make the necessary disbursements under the warrants of the lieutenant-governor.

The disbursements for the Cape corps will also be made by him, and it will be his duty to transmit all accounts to the treasurer at Cape Town, with the several vouchers and warrants for his payments, where they will undergo the revision of the auditor-general. We do not think that it will be necessary to appoint a separate auditor for the eastern province.

Although the revenue of the whole colony will be applicable to the disbursements of either province, we recommend that the accounts of receipt and expenditure in the two provinces may be made up separately.

The salary we have proposed of 1,500 *l.* per annum for the treasurer, and of 500 *l.* for the vice-treasurer, will remunerate those officers for the duties and trusts that will respectively devolve upon them.

The office of auditor-general will, we think, be sufficiently remunerated by a salary of 1,000 *l.* per annum. The introduction of a system of revenue more simple in its nature, and less encumbered by useless forms, will facilitate the discharge of the very important duties of this office.

We recommend that the offices of treasurer and of auditor-general should in no instance be held in conjunction with others, and that the treasurer should give his own security to the Crown, in the sum of 3,000 *l.*, and two sureties in the sum of 2,000 *l.* each.

The establishment of the custom-house under the arrangement we have submitted for the future collection of that branch of the revenue, will not occasion any material increase of expense, on account of the reductions that we have proposed to make in Cape Town and Simon's Town. The salary of the collector of customs in Cape Town we have already proposed to fix at its present rate of 1,000 *l.* per annum.

The office of "surveyor-general" is one to which we attach considerable importance in the new arrangements as it will devolve on this officer to superintend the detailed surveys that will require to be made of the several divisions of the colony; to ascertain the qualifications of the surveyors; to prepare instructions, and to prescribe forms for their guidance; to give his authority for their charges, after an examination and approval of their journals and field books, which should be transmitted to him; to regulate the order in which the surveys should be undertaken; to compile the materials thus collected, in his office, and with the assistance of a draftsman, to prepare a map of the colony, exhibiting the division into provinces, counties and parishes; he will receive the reports of the civil commissioners on their inspection of lands, and in conjunction with a board, of which the treasurer and auditor will be members, will report to the government on their situation and resources, on the pretensions of the several applicants for grants or leases of land. His attention will be directed to the improvement of the passes and roads, and to the measurement of the roads throughout the colony in British statute miles. In all surveys of government lands, and of lands held on loan-lease, notice of the intended survey and inspection should be published in the gazette, for the information of all

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parties interested who may wish to attend, and the commission should not proceed on such inspection without permission from the "Board of Commissioners for Lands," or without a public notification of the situation of the lands to be inspected.

The route surveys that he will cause to be executed will indicate the several stages throughout the colony, which will be a guide to the postmaster-general, and will enable the government to regulate the charges for travelling on the public service.

Lastly, it will be an important duty devolving upon the surveyor-general, with the assistance of his deputy in the eastern province, to cause a survey to be made of the boundary of the colony, and to define the limits with an accuracy that has not been hitherto observed, to ascertain the situations in which lands may be advantageously reserved for the settlement of the Bosjesmen, whose country has been comprised within the extended boundary line that has been recently drawn, and has included about forty-eight thousand square miles of infertile country.

The salary we have recommended for the surveyor-general is 800 *l.* per annum, and that of the deputy surveyor-general in the eastern province 400 *l.* The instruments he may require should be furnished at the public expense, and his travelling expenses defrayed.

We think that all surveys should be executed in the first instance at the expense of the government, and that when lands are granted or sold, the grantees or purchasers should reimburse those expenses, in proportion to the extent and value of the grants.

It will also be desirable that no memorials for lands should be entertained until the surveys have been executed, and the reports completed; in which should be included the fullest information on the nature of the climate and the soil, the supplies of water, the facilities that would attend the irrigation of the land.

It is unnecessary that we should impress upon your Lordship that the surveyor-general should be theoretically and practically conversant with his profession. It will become his duty to correct the errors that have been the consequence of the defective knowledge of the persons hitherto employed, and in some instances to obtain the services of more competent persons. The establishment of a school of instruction under his superintendence will be a means of enabling the young colonists to acquire the necessary information to qualify them to act as surveyors; at present they have no means of obtaining such instruction, and their surveys have been for the most part very defective, while the expenses devolving upon the public have been very considerable.

The registry of slaves throughout the colony is entrusted to a principal officer in Cape Town, assisted by agents in the country districts, in each of which a separate register is kept. These registers, although voluminous, are defective in form, and the removals of slaves have not been in all instances duly recorded. No description of the person of the slave is entered in the register, nor has it been customary to require the attendance of the slave at the office when he has been returned by the owner. We think that the establishment of an office of registry in Cape Town, and of one at Uitenhage or Graham's Town, in the eastern province, will be sufficient in future, and that they may be advantageously united to the office of registry of deeds, the duties of which are not dissimilar, and by the separation of the provinces, will be executed with greater facility and dispatch, and with much convenience to the inhabitants. We will at present only remark, that it will be essential that new returns of the slaves in both provinces should take place, and that they should be registered with an accurate description of each slave; that all transfers from one province to another should be duly noted in the registers and certificates taken out by the owners. The removal of slaves from one county to another should be duly reported to the officer in the respective provinces by the civil commissioners in the counties, by whom certificates should be given to the proprietors previous to the removal, and on the production of the slave or slaves at the office of the commissioner. In collecting the revenue arising from the tax upon slaves, the usual returns, called "opgaaf rolls," will be a guide, but they should be checked from the registry in either province, by the respective treasurers. We recommend that a salary of 700 *l.* per annum should be allowed for the registrar in the western province, and of 400 *l.* for the registrar in the eastern province. Your Lordship will observe that we have made a provision in the schedule of the proposed establishments for a civil architect, and an overseer of public works and buildings, for a medical inspector and vaccinator, and for a librarian:

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the utility of these appointments we shall take opportunities of explaining in discussing the several offices and establishments to which they appertain. We proceed, therefore, to notice the only two material subjects that are connected with this section of our Report, the establishment of the colonial corps of Hottentots for the protection of the frontier districts, and the pension fund which we recommend at a future period to be opened. The expensive establishment of the Cape corps has been a subject that has engaged much of our attention, with a view to the relief of the colony from a burthen that bears so heavily on its finances; and in the correspondence that we have respectively held with the governor, and since his departure with the lieutenant-governor, your Lordship will perceive that we have not been inattentive to the means of effecting a partial reduction. We regret that we cannot hold out the expectation that the situation of the frontier will admit of an early relief to the colonial finances to any greater extent than is provided for in the limited establishment proposed by Major-general Brucke, but in that limitation we are disposed entirely to concur. The expenses of the corps on the proposed establishment will amount to 12,407 *l.* a sum that we hope at a future period will be applicable either to the relief of the inhabitants from a part of the burthen of the assessed taxes, or of the trade of the colony from the colonial custom duties. In submitting this establishment, for the approval of your Lordship, we beg leave very strongly to recommend that the sons of respectable Dutch families in the colony may be selected for the junior appointments in the corps. In the present circumstances of the colony such an opening for their employment would be peculiarly acceptable, and from the examples of some who received commissions in the former Cape regiment, we think that the public service would be benefited by their advancement. With respect to other changes of a military nature that may devolve upon the colony, we have, in pursuance of the suggestion contained in the first section of our Report, provided an adequate salary for the commandant of Cape Town, by the reduction of that which is now allowed to the commandant of Simon's Town. The civil duties now performed by that officer will by the proposed arrangements be transferred to a resident magistrate, and we cannot perceive that there are any circumstances arising out of the situation of Simon's Town or its population, which in time of peace can require the presence of a military president for the direction of the very small force that is stationed there. We shall endeavour at an early period to submit to your Lordship a plan for a pension fund, which by means of annual contributions may hold out a reasonable expectation of retirement after a moderate length of service; but we consider that the benefits of such a scheme of remuneration are of less immediate importance to the civil servants of this colony than of those within the tropics, in consequence of the superiority and salubrity of its climate. With reference to the charge which will immediately devolve on the government in defraying the pensions that have already been granted, together with those that will be due to many retiring servants of the government, who have a just claim to consideration for their past services, we believe that the schedule that we have annexed will comprehend all the claims of this description that will have to be immediately provided for, and we have endeavoured to regulate the amount of the pensions by the length of service of each individual, and the nature of the office that he has held. As other retrospective claims of the same kind may be expected to arise, and as the changes immediately contemplated in the establishment will unavoidably occasion the removal of many persons who have served for a considerable time as clerks and assistants in the public offices upon very inadequate salaries, and who may be considered in some instances to have been impoverished by their adherence to the public service, we fully anticipate the disposition of your Lordship to consider the claims of such persons to preferment when any opening may present itself for their employment, according to their respective qualifications; but as it would be impracticable to make a suitable provision for effective establishments without considerably reducing the number of the present functionaries, we will briefly state the principle on which we think that the past services of those who may be excluded from the arrangements will require to be compensated. Although particular exceptions may require to be made, we think that in general it may be sufficient to provide, that all clerks in the public offices whose functions may expire, or who may not be readmitted to employment, should, if they have served three years, be entitled to a gratuity of one year's salary; if they have served five years, to a gratuity of two years salary of their respective situations: if, however, they should have served the government ten years, they should be entitled to a pension equal in amount to half the salaries attached to the situation last held by

II. Finances.

them, as a reasonable compensation for their services, and for the losses sustained by them from the depreciation of their currency salaries, and which salaries have in no instances been estimated with reference to the rates in sterling money. These gratuities should not, however, be paid in any case in which a suitable employment may be offered to the individual under the new arrangements; and we think that in all cases in which such employment may present itself within twelve months from the reduction of the office previously held by them, a gratuity of one year's salary may be sufficient, and that during the possession of office no pension should be payable to the incumbent, excepting those of two members of the court of justice appointed to seats in the orphan chamber; but that on retiring from the service he should be entitled to receive the pension previously assigned to him, without prejudice to any further claims that he may possess from recent services. It would be impracticable for us to form a very precise estimate of the charges that will have to be incurred in compensating the services of clerks and other individuals who may not be restored to employment; but we may generally observe, that the experience of the senior clerks and civil servants will render them useful in the various departments, keeping in view also the principle of preference which we have had previously the honour to submit in favour of the colonial youths already engaged in the service.

In concluding this section of our Report, we beg leave to assure your Lordship that in the arrangements we have submitted we have endeavoured to be guided by considerations that are due to the efficiency of the public service, and to the economical disposal of the revenues. We have also endeavoured, as far as possible, to apportion the burthens to the circumstances of the colonists, to impose them more equitably upon the different classes throughout the colony, and to provide for a just remuneration to the public servants. Although the estimates we have framed of the probable amount of the assessed taxes are from the nature of the colonial returns imperfect, we have endeavoured in all instances to state them within the probable amount, having made the calculations upon the statements of the population and stock that have been actually returned, and without allowing for any additions that may be found to be the result of a more active and vigilant attention to the public interests on the part of those who may hereafter be entrusted with the collection of the revenues. Assuming the present estimates, however, to be generally underrated, and that the circumstances of the colonists may lead to a progressive augmentation rather than a further decline of its resources, we entertain a hope that the fixed revenue of the colony will be found adequate to provide for all the establishments that we have recommended, except those of the Cape corps, amounting to 12,407 *l.*

This circumstance, however, must still depend upon the progressive augmentation that may be made in the land-rents, by the successful and early application of the principle of assessment that we have recommended; and which, although equitable in itself, and efficient in its operation, will doubtless receive some check from the general depression of all agricultural produce in the colony, the want of capital, and the impoverished state of a large majority of the agricultural classes.

In the estimate that we have framed your Lordship will perceive that the temporary deficiency in the land revenue amounts to the considerable sum of 18,000 *l.* sterling, for which it will be necessary more immediately to provide, if the new establishments we have recommended are to be carried into effect.

From the comparative view that is afforded in another estimate of the taxes proposed to be repealed and of those to be substituted, your Lordship will find that the amount of the former is 29,782 *l.*, and that of the latter 28,437 *l.*, constituting a diminution of burthen to the amount of 1,345 *l.*, but affording very inconsiderable relief to the inhabitants, except in the adoption of a more equitable principle of assessment. After an anxious consideration of the different causes of the present distressed state of the colonists, as well as an examination of the natural and artificial resources of the colony, we are unable to point out to your Lordship any new usbject of taxation, and we do not feel ourselves justified in proposing any addition to be made to the present amount, that would press too heavily upon the chief sources of productive industry.

On the other hand, in adverting to the charges that we consider unavoidable in remodelling the institutions of the colony, both in providing for past services, and in proposing adequate compensation for those which the gradual changes that we have proposed in the judicial system of the colony will render necessary, we must beg

IV. Finances.

beg leave to express a hope that His Majesty's government will not be averse to lend its assistance in the accomplishment of these very desirable objects.

A long period has elapsed during which the services of most of the judicial officers now about to retire have been remunerated by salaries which have been universally acknowledged to be inadequate, and which have suffered heavy diminution from the depreciation of the currency in which they were paid. The contemplated introduction of the language and laws of England must necessarily lead to the retirement of many officers in the judicial department, who, under the continuation of the present system might still have found the means of respectable employment, but for whom it is now necessary to provide.

While we deem it superfluous to dilate upon the inconvenience which such changes cannot fail to occasion to all classes of the inhabitants, we may observe, that the advantages which the mother country derives from the diffusion of her language, her institutions and her laws, in the colonies that she acquires, are at first more perceptible to herself than to the colonists themselves, especially to those who are habitually indisposed to purchase a remote advantage by submitting to a temporary inconvenience.

The more enlightened part of this community will see with satisfaction the new paths of industry and ambition which a nearer communication with England will open to them, but those who are less informed, and are suffering under the pressure of distress that we lament to state is very general, will regard every measure that has a tendency to aggravate those evils, by an addition to the present amount of the public burthens, with feelings of aversion and disgust.

It has been our earnest endeavour in fixing the scale of the new establishments, especially the judicial, to adopt the lowest rate of renumeration that was consistent with the nature of the duties and qualifications required for the just dispensation of the laws.

In providing for a more equal participation of that blessing by the inhabitants of the eastern province, we feel that a great portion of the new charges has been created; but when we reflect upon the character of its population, the necessity that was experienced at no distant period of repressing a rebellious spirit which prevailed in it, by an ultimate appeal to the severest vengeance of the law, and the expediency of overawing the population by the constant presence of the executive and judicial authority, we did not hesitate to submit to your Lordship an establishment which might provide for the exercise of both, although we regret to observe, that in this as well as all other establishments calculated for a population so widely dispersed, as we fear that of the Cape colony will for some time continue to be, the efficiency of such establishments must be greatly disproportioned to the expense of maintaining them.

Without applying that observation to the military defence of the frontier, we can only hope for a reduction of the heavy expense that is now incurred in maintaining it, by the progressive establishment of more amicable relations with the tribes on the frontier; and it is at once consolatory and satisfactory to reflect, that any measures which have a tendency to preserve the tranquillity of the frontier on the side of Caffraria, will in the same degree contribute to the prosperity and commercial enterprise of the colony.

We have the honor to be, &c.

(signed) JOHN THOMAS BIGGE,
WILLIAM M. G. COLEBROOKE,
W. BLAIR.

The Right Hon. the Earl Bathurst, K. G.

DOCUMENTS

Referred to in the Reports of the Commissioners of Inquiry upon the Government and Finances

OF THE

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE:

(*N° 282, present Session.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
30 *May* 1827.

Cape of Good Hope, 29th November 1826.

SCHEDULE OF DOCUMENTS

Referred to in the Reports of the Commissioners of Inquiry at the Cape of Good Hope.

G. N° 1.—COPY of the Charter of the Calcutta Bank - - - (*Retained at the Cape.*)

G. N° 7.—FORM of the Government Debenture issued under the Authority of the Proclamation, dated 21 June 1822 - - - - - - - - p. 5

G. N° 9.—Account Current between the Bank and the Colonial Government, from October 1818 to November 1824 - - - - - - - p. 6

G. N° 10.—Abstract Statement of the Capital of the Lombard Bank, showing its progressive increase and decrease, from 1793 to 1824 - - - p. 8

G. N° 12.—Statement of the Receipts and Issues on account of the Short Loan Fund, from 1808 to 1812, and from 1812 to 1824 - - - - - - p. 10

G. N° 16.—Abstract Statement of the Accounts of the Discount Bank, from 1808 to 1824 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 12

G. N° 17.—Return of Bills, Bonds, &c. discounted by the Discount Bank during one Month - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 14

G. N° 18.—Evidence of Mr. Marshall, President of the Lombard and Discount Banks, p. 18

G. N° 19.—Form of the Bonds passed before the Directors of the Bank for Money lent on Mortgage - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 31

G. N° 20.—Return of all Paper Money issued under the authority of successive Proclamations - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 32

G. N° 21.—Return of all Paper Money that has been withdrawn from time to time from Circulation, and destroyed - - - - - - - - - p. 38

G. N° 22.—Return of all Paper Money in Circulation on the 1st September 1826 p. 44

G. N° 29.—Evidence of Mr. Dashwood, formerly President of the Lombard and Discount Banks - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 48

G. N° 32.—Return of all Sums received by the Colonial Government on account of the Interest on Loans advanced by the Banks, from 1808 to 1824 - p. 51

G. N° 35.—Correspondence between Lord C. Somerset and the Commissioners of Inquiry, relative to the departure, on the part of the Directors of the Bank, from some of the Regulations established for their guidance. (Dated 24 December 1824) - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 62

G. N° 36.—Instructions and Regulations of the Lombard and Discount Banks - p. 68

G. N° 38.—Government Advertisements of the 4 June 1808 and 26 August 1808, establishing certain Regulations for the Bank - - - - - - p. 84

G. N° 39.—Evidence of Mr. Maasdorp, one of the Directors of the Bank - p. 86

G. N° 42.—Inventory and Estimated Value of Lands, Houses and Public Buildings at the Cape, the Property of the Dutch East India Company in 1793, which are considered to have been mortgaged for the Paper Currency - p. 87

G. N° 43.—State of the *Rds.* 500,000 Fund, created in 1812, for the Erection of Public Works, as it stood on the 26 May 1826 - - - - - - p. 95

G. N° 53.—Correspondence between Lord C. Somerset and the Commissioners of Inquiry, dated 15 & 23 August 1825, relative to the Causes which prevented the extinction of the Paper Currency, created in 1812 for the erection of Public Works - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 96

G. N° 54.—Return of the total Amount of Bills discounted by the Discount Bank in each of the Years 1823, 1824 and 1825, distinguishing the Amount of Vendue Notes - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 103

H. N° 2.—Report of the Committee appointed by Sir John Cradock, upon the Taxes collected in Cape Town and the Country Districts; dated 8 March 1814, p. 104

H. N° 12.—Account Current between the Colonial Government and the Commissariat Department, from 1823 to 1825 - - - - - - - - - p. 131

H. N° 14.—Abstracts of the Receiver-General's Accounts of the Receipt and Expenditure of the Colonial Government, for each Year, from 1806 to 1825 - p. 137

H. N° 17.—Return of all Pensions charged upon the Colonial Revenues (amounting to £.3,098. 19s. 1½d.) - - - - - - - - - - p. 178

H. N° 27.—Instructions and Regulations for the Collection of Tithes and Transfer Duties, together with a Tariff of Tithe Duties now levied, and a Return showing the total Amount collected under each Head, from the Year 1806 to 1824, p. 181

Evidence of Mr. Klerck, Collector of Tithes - - - p. 199

Evidence of Mr. Brest, Clerk at the Market - - - p. 203

H. N° 45.—Return of all Taxes collected in Cape Town by the Burgher Senate p. 211

H. N° 46.—Return of all Taxes assessed and collected in the Country Districts p. 222

H. N° 49.—Return of the Number of Licences annually issued from the Colonial Office, from the 1st January 1820 to the 15th November 1825; distinguishing the Amount of Stamp Duty from that of Office Fees charged upon each Licence - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 240

H. N° 51.—General Abstract of Land Revenue collected, and of Arrears due, in each of the Years 1824 and 1825 - - - - - - - - - - p. 242

H. N° 53.—Return of Vendue Sales held in Cape Town, Simon's Town and Cape District, from 7 June 1808 to 31 December 1824; showing the Amount of Duty annually received by the Colonial Government thereupon - - p. 246

O. N° 13.—Instructions and Regulations for the Vendue Department, from 1790 to 1825, p. 256

C. N° 76.—Sketch of the progressive State of the Measure for converting and improving the Land Tenure at the Cape, with a comparative Result of the State of the Land Revenue, as it stood in the Years 1821, 1822, 1823 and 1824, p. 279

V. N° 8.—General Opgaaf Return of the Population, Lands, Cattle, State of Cultivation, &c. &c. in each Year, from 1806 to 1824, inclusive - - - p. 285

L. N° 1.—Instructions issued by the Dutch and British Colonial Governments for the guidance of the Burgher Senate in Cape Town - - - - p. 325

L. N° 2.—Regulations for Butchers in Cape Town - - - - - p. 344

L. N° 33.—Regulations for Bakers in Cape Town - - - - - - p. 352

L. N° 25.—Regulations for the Market in Cape Town - - - - - p. 355

Office of the Commissioners of Inquiry,
Cape Town, 29 Nov. 1826.

(signed) *John Gregory*, Secr.

N. B.—*Some of the Accounts being very large, and consisting of many Columns, each Class of Columns in those cases are numbered, for the purpose of dividing such Accounts into pages*; *as in* Letter H. N° 27, N° 51, *and some others.*

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

DOCUMENTS

Referred to in the Reports of the Commissioners of Inquiry upon the Government and Finances of the Cape of Good Hope.

N° 282, present Session.

Letter - G.
Number 7. } FORM of the Government Debenture issued under the Authority of the Proclamation, dated 21 June 1822.

PROCLAMATION,
21st June 1822.

Government Debenture,

No.

Value Rix-Drs.

In favour of

Date of Issue,

Cape of Good Hope

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURE.

By Proclamation of the 21st June 1822.

No.

Value

Hundred Rix-Dollars,

CAPE CURRENCY.

With Interest, One per Cent. per Three Calendar Months;

Payable at the Bank, to the Holder, on the first Days of January and July, or on any subsequent Day of Business.

Entered at the Bank,

Auditor of Accounts.

Receiver General.

Letter - G.
Number 9.

ACCOUNT Current between the Colonial Government and

Dr. - - - - - - - - - - - The COLONIAL GOVERNMENT in Account

1818: October 20.	TO the Lombard Bank, *Rds.* 4,801. 4. 0. being the Amount paid to Mr. J. Collinson, by order from Government, dated the 28th September last - *Rds.*	4,801 4 -
1819: March - 10.	To Dº - - - *Rds.* 34,999. 5. 2. being the Amount paid on Bills drawn by the Colonial Secretary of the following dates, and payable to the hereundermentioned Persons; viz. Nº 1. dated 15 January 1819, payable to H. Schütte - - *Rds.* 5,000 - - Nº 2. - - 21 - - - - - - - - - A. G. Van Kewel - 8,333 - - Nº 3. - (no date) - - - - - - - - Landd. Cape Dist. - 5,000 - - Nº 4. dated 4 March - - - - - - - - - of Tulbagh - 16,666 5 2	34,999 5 2
1820: August - 25.	To Dº - - - *Rds.* 61,499. 7. 4. being the Amount paid on Bills drawn by the Colonial Secretary of the following dates, and payable to the hereundermentioned Persons; viz. Nº 1. dated 23 April 1819, payable to V. A. Schonnberg *Rds.* 3,000 - - - 2. - - 21 June - - - - - H. Schütte - - - 5,000 - - - 3. - - 3 September - - - Dist. Tulbagh - - 6,666 5 2 - 4. - - 21 - - - - - - - Ditto - - - - 10,000 - - - 5. - - 18 November - - - Dist. Swellendm - - 1,000 - - - 6. - - 22 December - - - Ditto of Tulbagh - - 2,222 1 4 - 7. - - 28 - - - - - - - Ditto Graaff Reinet - 10,000 - - - 8. - - 4 February 1820 - - Ditto of Tulbagh - - 4,444 3 2 - 9. - - 17 - - - - - - - - Mr. S. J. Bingers - 6,666 5 2 - 10. - - 20 April - - - - - to the Committee of the Commercial Room - 12,500 - -	61,499 7 4
September 4.	To Dº - - - *Rds.* 4,000. being the Amount paid on a Bill drawn by the Colonial Secretary, and payable to the Landd. of Swellendam - - -	4,000 - -
1822: June - 22.	To the Lombard Bank, *Rds.* 50,000. being the Amount given for the Agricultural Fund - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	50,000 - -
1823: June - 6.	To the Lombard Bank, *Rds.* 6,000. being the Amount paid on a Bill drawn by the Colonial Secretary on the 31st January 1822, and paid by the Discount Bank on the 1st February 1822 - - - - - - - - - - -	6,000 - -
August - 8.	To Lombard Bank, *Rds.* 7,000. being the Amount paid on a Bill drawn by the Colonial Secretary on the 1st August 1823, and payable to the District of Graaff Reinet - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	7,000 - -
	TOTAL - - - - *Rds.*	168,301 1 -

Lombard Bank,
ultimo November 1824.

the Lombard Bank; from October 1818 to November 1824.

with the LOMBARD BANK. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Cr.

1819: June - 9.	BY the Lombard Bank, in payment of a Bill drawn by the Colonial Secretary, in favour of the Landd. of the Cape District - - - - - - *Rds.*	5,000 - -
1820: October 7.	By Dº - - - in payment of two Bills drawn by the Colonial Secretary, in favour of H. Schütte, viz. 1 dated 15 January 1819 - - *Rds.* 5,000 - -	
	2 - 21 June - - - - - 5,000 - -	
		10,000 - -
1821: April - 17.	By the Lombard Bank, in payment of two Bills drawn by the Colonial Secretary, in favour of V. A. Schonnberg; 1 dated 23 April 1819 - *Rds.* 3,000 - -	
	2 - 18 Nov. - - - - 1,000 - -	
		4,000 - -
1823: June - 6.	By the Lombard Bank, in payment of one Bill drawn by the Colonial Secretary, in favour of Swellendam - - - - - - - - - - - -	6,000 - -
1824: January -	By Dº - - - in payment of a Bill drawn on the 1st August, in favour of Graaff Reinet, as by letter of Government, dated 5th January, to the President and Directors of the Bank - - - - - - - - - - - -	7,000 - -
June - 9.	By Dº - - - - Dº - - 8 June - - Dº - - - - - -	50,000 - -
Nov. ultimo.	By Balance due - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	86,301 1 -
	TOTAL - - - - *Rds.*	168,301 1 -

A true Copy from the Book kept for the 500,000 Funds.

H. Grocus, Book-keeper L. Bank.

Letter - G.
Number 10. ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the total Amount of the Funds of the LOMBARD BANK; exhibiting the Periods at which they have successively been received, cancelled or refunded; from its first Establishment in the Year 1793 to ultimo November 1824.

DATE.		AMOUNT.	
		Rds.	*Stiv.*
1793:			
April - - 19.		20,000	–
– - - 23.		20,000	–
– - - 25.		20,000	–
– - - 27.		20,000	–
– - - 30.		20,000	–
May - - 2.		20,000	–
– - - 3.		50,000	–
– - - 11.		50,000	–
– - - 16.		40,000	–
June - - 6.		30,000	–
– - - 10.		4,000	–
– - - 24.		60,000	–
July - - 2.		46,000	–
– - - 16.		30,000	–
August - 20.		20,000	–
September 24.		25,000	–
October - 16.		25,000	–
November 25.		25,000	–
		525,000	–
1794:			
January - 15.		25,000	–
February 12.		25,000	–
March - 25.		25,000	–
April - - 25.		10,000	–
May - - 7.		20,000	–
– - - 17.		20,000	–
December 15.		30,000	–
	Rds.	680,000	–
	REPAID TO GOVERNMENT:		
1795:			
June - - 24.	*Rds.* 15,244 36		
July - - 1.	5,000 –		
1796:			
August - 8.	To the Secretary Ross, by order of General Graig - - - - - 14,500 –		
		34,744	36
	Remained - - - *Rds.*	645,255	12
1802:			
February - 9.	Received from Government - - - - - -	165,000	–
	Rds.	810,255	12
1810:			
June - - 26.	Received from Government - - - - - -	500,000	–
	Total Amount of the Long Loans - - - *Rds.*	1,310,255	12

Abstract Statement of the Funds of the LOMBARD BANK—*continued.*

DATE.		AMOUNT.
		Rds. *Stiv.*
1808: June - - 13.	Received on account of the Short Loan Funds - -	150,000 –
October - 3.	- - - Ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	25,000 –
	Rds.	175,000 –
1812: December 31.	Repaid to Government - - - - - - -	100,000 –
	Total Amount of the Short Loans - - - *Rds.*	75,000 –
1812: January - 23.	Received from Government for carrying on Public Works - - - - - *Rds.*	100,000 –
November 9.	- - - Ditto - - - ditto - - - - - -	100,000 –
1813: February 3.	- - - Ditto - - - ditto - - - - - -	100,000 –
September 6.	- - - Ditto - - - ditto - - - - - -	100,000 –
1814: May - - 4.	- - - Ditto - - - ditto - - - - - -	100,000 –
	Rds.	500,000 –
	Destroyed on the 4th March 1814 - - - -	15,000 –
	TOTAL of the *Rds.* 500,000 Fund - - - *Rds.*	485,000 –
1822: June - - 22.	Received for the Relief of the Agriculturists - - *Rds.*	200,000 –

RECAPITULATION of existing Capitals in the Lombard Bank.

Amount of the Long Loans - - - - - - - *Rds.*	1,310,255	12
Ditto - Short Loans - - - - - - - - -	75,000	–
Ditto - *Rds.* 500,000 Funds - - - - - - -	485,000	–
Ditto - Funds for the Relief of the Agriculturists - -	200,000	–
TOTAL - - - *Rds.*	2,070,255	12

Lombard Bank, Cape of Good Hope, Ult° November 1824.

H. Grocus,
Book-keeper, Lombard Bank.

Letter - G.
Number 12. ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Issues, Receipts, and Profit and Loss in each Year, advanced on this Account, till 1812, inclusive, when *Rds.* 100,000

RECEIPTS.

YEAR.	AMOUNT RECEIVED IN EACH YEAR: BALANCE in hand the first Day of each Year.	Received from GOVERNMENT and other Sources.	Received from INDIVIDUALS in Repayment of Capital.	TOTAL.
1808 - -	- - - -	*Government* 150,000 - -	45,000 - -	195,000 - -
1809 - -	44,000 - -	*Ditto* - 25,000 - -	143,866 5 2	212,866 5 2
1810 - -	55,000 - -	- - - - - -	153,533 2 4	208,533 2 4
1811 - -	127,933 2 4	*Disc[t] Bank* 150,000 - -	61,000 - -	338,933 2 4
1812 - -	107,000 - -	- - - - - -	163,900 - -	270,900 - -
1813 - -	1,566 5 2	*Disc[t] Bank* 5,000 - -	26,133 2 4	32,700 - -
1814 - -	1,466 5 2	*Ditto* - 2,766 5 2	11,033 2 4	15,266 5 2
1815 - -	766 5 2	- - - - - -	8,866 5 2	9,633 2 4
1816 - -	9,633 2 4	- - - - - -	11,300 - -	20,933 2 4
1817 - -	20,933 2 4	- - - - - -	2,966 5 2	23,900 - -
1818 - -	2,033 2 4	- - - - - -	10,649 5 2	12,683 - -
1819 - -	6,216 5 2	- - - - - -	8,572 5 2	14,789 2 4
1820 - -	122 5 2	- - - - - -	3,860 5 2	3,983 2 4
1821 - -	1,883 2 4	- - - - - -	8,100 - -	9,983 2 4
1822 - -	5,583 2 4	- - - - - -	6,940 - -	12,523 2 4
1823 - -	223 2 4	- - - - - -	3,943 2 4	4,166 5 2
Ult[o] November 1824	1,600 - -	- - - - - -	2,433 5 2	4,033 5 2
TOTAL - -	385,962 5 2	- - - 332,766 5 2	672,100 - -	1,390,829 2 4

Mem.—Received from Gov[t] and other Sources - - - *Rds.* 332,766 5 2 as p' 2d Column of Receipts.
Deduct, Paid to Gov[t] and other Sources - - 257,766 5 2 „ 1st - ditto - Issues.

Total of the Short Loan Fund - 75,000 - -

on Account of the SHORT LOAN FUND, from the Year 1808, when *Rds.* 175,000 were were reimbursed; and also from 1812 to ult° November 1824.

ISSUES.

AMOUNT ISSUED IN EACH YEAR:			
Amount Paid to GOVERNMENT and DISCOUNT BANK.	Total Amount of LOANS to Individuals.	BALANCE in hand on the last Day of each Year.	TOTAL.	Amount of INTEREST Received and Paid to Government.
- - - - - -	151,000 - -	44,000 - -	195,000 - -	1,405 5 4
- - - - - -	157,866 5 2	55,000 - -	212,866 5 2	7,057 1 -
- - - - - -	80,600 - -	127,933 2 4	208,533 2 4	2,371 2 2
- - - - - -	231,933 2 4	107,000 - -	338,933 2 4	7,748 6 3
Government 100,000 - - / *Disc[t] Bank* 150,000 - -	19,333 2 4	1,566 5 2	270,900 - -	5,069 6 3
- - - - - -	31,233 2 4	1,466 5 2	32,700 - -	4,097 - 3
Disc[t] Bank 7,766 5 2	6,733 2 4	766 5 2	15,266 5 2	3,779 3 1
- - - - - -	- - - -	9,633 2 4	9,633 2 4	2,989 6 1
- - - - - -	- - - -	20,933 2 4	20,933 2 4	2,688 5 2
- - - - - -	21,866 5 2	2,033 2 4	23,900 - -	2,289 4 2
- - - - - -	6,466 5 2	6,216 5 2	12,683 2 4	4,273 5 -
- - - - - -	14,666 5 2	122 5 2	14,789 2 4	4,130 3 1
- - - - - -	2,100 - -	1,883 2 4	3,983 2 4	2,809 2 -
- - - - - -	4,400 - -	5,583 2 4	9,983 2 4	4,763 5 4
- - - - - -	12,300 - -	223 2 4	12,523 2 4	3,400 6 1
- - - - - -	2,566 5 2	1,600 - -	4,166 5 2	2,812 3 -
- - - - - -	2,600 - -	1,433 5 2	4,033 5 2	4,153 2 5
- - - 257,766 5 2	745,666 5 2	387,396 2 4	1,390,829 5 2	65,840 5 2

Lombard Bank, Cape of Good Hope,
Ult° November 1824.

H. Grocus,
Book-keeper, Lombard Bank.

Letter - G.
Number 16.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Accounts of the DISCOUNT BANK, for each successive those Years in which an Interest of Five per Cent. was paid on all Deposits of

1. YEAR.	2. Total Amount of RECEIPTS from 1st January to ult. December of each successive Year.	3. Total Amount of PAYMENTS from 1st January to ult. December of each successive Year.	4. Number of Accounts at the end of each Year.	5. Total Amount of DEPOSITS at the end of each Year.	6. Total Amount of Outstanding BILLS and other Securities on the last Day of each Year.	7. Total Amount of CASH in hand, under ult. December of each Year.
	Rds. sk. st.	*Rds. sk. st.*		*Rds. sk. st.*	*Rds. sk. st.*	*Rds. sk. st.*
1808 -	640,003 2 4	533,011 3 1	19	211,557 3 –	104,565 3 3	106,991 7 3
1809 -	2,322,234 1 1	2,217,919 2 5	24	296,785 6 4	192,471 – 2	104,314 6 2
1810 -	1,564,697 2 2	1,129,736 7 3	43	583,998 4 2	149,038 1 3	434,960 2 5
1811 -	2,324,183 3 5 ¼	2,021,866 4 –	71	409,877 4 – ¼	107,560 4 1	302,316 7 5 ¼
1812 -	5,112,164 4 – ½	4,919,065 3 3 ½	80	871,061 3 3	677,962 3 –	193,099 – 3
1813 -	7,324,917 3 2	7,185,312 5 1	94	1,037,283 5 2	897,678 7 1	139,604 6 1
1814 -	9,826,726 2 3	9,623,103 3 –	95	1,096,659 – 5	893,036 1 2	203,622 7 3
1815 -	9,305,312 – 3 ¾	9,056,751 4 2 ¾	75	716,533 3 2	467,972 7 1	248,560 4 1
1816 -	7,114,731 – 3 ½	6,914,758 2 1 ¼	79	710,931 1 1 ¼	510,958 2 5	199,972 6 2 ¼
1817 -	8,684,011 3 4	8,467,159 2 4 ¾	102	721,242 2 5 ¼	504,390 2 –	216,852 – 5 ½
1818 -	9,965,465 3 3 ¼	9,824,797 1 2 ½	123	726,866 4 2 ¾	586,198 2 2	140,668 2 – ¾
1819 -	10,353,530 3 –	10,179,369 1 1 ¼	147	864,926 6 2 ¾	690,765 4 4	174,161 1 4 ¾
1820 -	11,348,898 2 3 ⅕	11,158,775 4 1 ⅕	158	938,078 2 –	747,955 3 4	190,122 6 2
1821 -	11,743,503 – – 5/15	11,515,600 4 4 5/12	175	1,005,746 – –	847,843 4 4	157,902 3 2
1822 -	13,405,127 4 – ¾	13,127,239 7 2 ¾	185	1,223,130 – –	945,242 3 2	277,887 4 4
1823 -	14,765,052 3 – ¾	14,455,205 2 2	206	1,273,649 2 4 ¾	963,802 2 –	309,847 – 4 ¾
To ult. November 1824 - being 11 months.	14,088,900 1 5 ½	13,675,117 2 2	241	1,520,334 1 2 ⅔	1,106,551 1 5	413,782 7 3 ½

Discount Bank, Cape of Good Hope,
Ult. November 1824.

M. de Smidt,
Accountant.

Year, from its first Establishment in the Year 1808, to ultimo November 1824, exhibiting Sums not less than *Rds.* 1,000, and for Periods of not less than one Year certain.

8. Interest Received on BILLS, &c. discounted, from 1st January to ult. December of each Year.	9. Interest Paid on DEPOSITS at Five per Cent. per Annum.	10. NET PROFIT.	REMARKS.
Rds. sk. st.	*Rds. sk. st.*	*Rds. sk. st.*	
3,478 3 2	- - none * -	3,478 3 2	The deposits on ult. November 1824, being 241, amounting to the sum of *Rds.* 1,520,334. 1. 2 ½. may be classed under the four following heads, viz.:
10,798 4 2	- - ditto * -	10,798 4 2	
12,252 4 –	- - ditto * -	12,252 4 –	Acct Offices connected with Govern[t] - 29 being *Rds.* 347,202 – 1 ½ Honourable East India Company - 2 – 345,138 1 5
8,455 6 4	- - ditto * -	8,455 6 4	Merchants - - - - - 34 – 283,043 2 – ½ Tradesmen and other Individuals - 149 – 544,950 5 2
27,568 7 5	7,443 6 –	20,125 1 5	See Columns N° 4 and N° 5 - - 241 *Rds.* 1,520,334 1 2 ½
45,440 7 2	9,163 5 –	36,277 2 2	
59,345 4 4	21,918 2 4	37,427 2 –	
37,907 2 3	15,995 1 5	21,912 – 4	The Interest paid in this year was due in 1814, but not called for.
26,306 4 1	- - none - -	26,306 4 1	
26,620 3 –	830 – –	25,790 3 –	The Interest paid in this year was due in 1814, but not called for.
32,539 6 3	- - none - -	32,539 6 3	
27,843 5 3	- - ditto -	27,843 5 3	
39,125 7 1	- - ditto - -	39,125 7 1	
37,675 – –	- - ditto - -	37,675 – –	
48,837 5 4	- - ditto - -	48,837 5 4	
52,865 3 1	Interest at 4 per Cent. to the Savings Bank. 68 2 4	52,797 – 3	The institution of the Savings Bank commenced by Proclamation under date of 12th of October 1822, and the amount of Deposits ult. November 1824, was *Rds.* 10,466. 5 2.
44,064 1 1	272 5 4	43,791 3 3	

* *Memorandum*:—Mr. de Smidt explains, that although the offer of "5 per cent. to such persons as chose to deposit sums above *Rds.* 1,000. for one year certain," was made in the Government Advertisement of 26th August 1808, no person took advantage of it until the year 1811, and that consequently no payments were made on account of interest until the year 1812.

M. de Smidt,
Accountant.

Letter - G.
Number 17.

STATEMENT of Bills, Bonds, &c. discounted at the DISCOUNT BANK, in all the Month of November 1824.

DATE.	DISCOUNTER.	DRAWER.	——	ACCEPTOR.	WHEN DUE.	SUMS DISCOUNTED.
November 1.	W. Liesching	W. Liesching	on	Comm. of Vendues	16 January 1825	3,000 – –
– –	- Ditto	- ditto	–	- - ditto	23 – –	3,000 – –
– –	- Ditto	- ditto	–	- - ditto	1 March –	4,000 – –
– 2.	R. Witzen	R. Witzen	–	W. Liesching	1 February –	6,000 – –
– –	W. H. Theunissen	W. H. Theunissen	to	the Bank	1 – –	1,000 – –
– –	G. Paton	G. Paton	–	- ditto	2 – –	1,000 – –
– –	W. T. Louw	W. T. Louw	–	- ditto	2 – –	400 – –
				- ditto	2 – –	1,500 – –
– 3.	Ch. Lombaard	C. Lombaard	–	- ditto	30 January –	2,000 – –
– –	H. Heckroodt, Sr	H. Heckroodt, Sr	–	Comm. of Vendues	16 December 1824	1,475 4 –
– –	J. W. Stuckens	J. W. Stuckens	on	- - ditto	8 January 1825	2,656 – –
– –	- Ditto	- ditto	–			
				the Bank	4 February –	1,200 – –
– 4.	T. H. Neethling	T. H. Neethling	to	R. J. Heydenryk	4 – –	200 – –
– –	C. J. Heydenryk	C. J. Heydenryk	on			
				Comm. of Vendues	2 December 1824	2,603 4 –
– 5.	Borradailes & Co.	Borradailes & Co.	–	- - ditto	6 – –	1,671 – –
– –	- - Ditto	- - ditto	–	- - ditto	15 – –	3,224 4 –
– –	- - Ditto	- - ditto	–			
				the Bank	5 February 1825	500 – –
– –	J. G. Brink, T. S.	J. G. Brink, T. S.	to	- ditto	23 January –	2,000 – –
– –	J. de Villiers, A. P. S.	J. de Villiers, A. P. S.	–	- ditto	4 February –	1,000 – –
– –	J. P. Coetzer	J. P. Coetzer	–			
				- ditto	2 – –	2,000 – –
– 6.	J. A. C. Wahl	J. A. C. Wahl	–			
				H. Van de Graaff, V. D. M.	11 April –	1,000 – –
– 8.	P. C. Van Blomestein	P. C. Van Blomestein	on	the Bank	8 February –	300 – –
– –	S. F. Wildhagen	S. F. Wildhagen	to	Comm. of Vendues	20 January –	673 – –
– –	M. A. Van Schoor	M. A Van Schoor	on			
				T. T. Surgens	9 February –	500 – –
– 9.	R. T. Vander Riet	R. T. Vander Riet	–	Comm. of Vendues	1 – –	3,600 – –
– –	Aken & Monteath	H. Nourse	–	the Bank	6 – –	700 – –
– –	A. Auret	A. Auret	to	- ditto	9 – –	300 – –
– –	Wd Rossouw	Wd Rossouw	–			
				- ditto	10 – –	2,000 – –
– 10.	H. Hegers	H. Hegers	–	H. Van de Graff, V. D. M.	21 April –	1,024 4 –
– –	D. J. Malan, D. S.	D. J. Malan, D. S.	on	G. Hennig	31 December 1824	700 – –
– –	G. Hennig	Wd Ruysch	to			

—	11.	-	Dr. Barry	-	-	-	-	-	Dr. Barry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	the Bank	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	4,500	-	-
—	—	-	T. W. Stoll	-	-	-	-	-	T. W. Stoll	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- ditto	-	-	-	-	-	10	February	1825	4,000	-	-
—	—	-	W. Liesching	-	-	-	-	-	T. H. Theúnissen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	T. W. Stoll	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	1,000	-	-
—	—	-	T. H. Staedel	-	-	-	-	-	T. H. Staedel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	the Bank	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	2,500	-	-
—	—	-	H. C. Van Niekerk	-	-	-	-	-	H. C. Van Niekerkeu	-	-	-	-	-	on	-	H. Van de Graff	-	-	-	-	-	26	April	-	1,704	3	2
—	—	-	E. K. Green	-	-	-	-	-	P. Van Renen	-	-	-	-	-	to	-	E. K. Green	-	-	-	-	-	22	January	-	2,399	3	-
—	—	-	G. Martin	-	-	-	-	-	G. Martin	-	-	-	-	-	on	-	M. Wolft	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	5,000	-	-
—	—	-	W. Underwood	-	-	-	-	-	W. Underwood	-	-	-	-	-	to	-	the Bank	-	-	-	-	-	11	February	-	3,000	-	-
—	—	-	T. Tilly	-	-	-	-	-	T. Tilly	-	-	-	-	-	on	-	Comm. of Vendues	-	-	-	-		25	December	1824	954	-	-
—	12.	-	J. C. Gie, M. S.	-	-	-	-	-	J. C. Gie, M. S.	-	-	-	-	-	to	-	the Bank	-	-	-	-	-	12	February	1825	2,900	-	-
—	—	-	N. A. Laubscher	-	-	-	-	-	N. Laubscher	-	-	-	-	-	on	-	G. Munnik	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	40	-	-
—	—	-	H. C. Van Niekerk	-	-	-	-	-	H. C. Van Niekerkeu	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	H. Van de Graff	-	-	-	-	-	26	April	-	952	6	-
—	13.	-	J. Pringle	-	-	-	-	-	J. Pringle	-	-	-	-	-	to	-	the Bank	-	-	-	-	-	7	January	-	1,100	-	-
—	—	-	H. D. Langeveld	-	-	-	-	-	H. D. Langeveld	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	- ditto	-	-	-	-	-	12	February	-	1,000	-	-
—	15.	-	H. Heekroodt	-	-	-	-	-	H. Heekroodt	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	- ditto	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	700	-	-
—	—	-	T. Loudon	-	-	-	-	-	T. Loudon	-	-	-	-	-	on	-	Comm. of Vendues	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1,900	-	-
—	—	-	- Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	- ditto	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	- ditto	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	2,400	-	-
—	—	-	T. Gosling	-	-	-	-	-	T. Gosling	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	H. Van de Graff, V. D. M.					-	18	April	-	2,655	4	5
—	16.	-	T. G. Stadler	-	-	-	-	-	T. G. Stadler	-	-	-	-	-	to	-	the Bank	-	-	-	-	-	16	February	-	1,500	-	-
—	—		T. W. Hauptfleesch	-	-	-	-	-	H. C. Van Niekerk	-	-	-	-	-	on	-	H. Van de Graff	-	-	-	-	-	1	March	-	3,361	1	2
—	—	-	- - Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	W. Velleers	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	- - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	9	April	-	485	3	4
—	—	-	- - Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	T. Faurre	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	- - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	600	-	-
—	—	-	T. H. de Wit	-	-	-	-	-	T. H. de Wit	-	-	-	-	-	to	-	G. Van Sittert	-	-	-	-	-	16	February	-	500	-	-
—	—	-	M. Van Schoor	-	-	-	-	-	M. Van Schoor	-	-	-	-	-	on	-	Comm. of Vendues	-	-	-	-	-	27	January	-	326	4	-
—	—	-	- Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	- - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	- - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	3	February	-	485	-	-
—	—	-	W. Liesching	-	-	-	-	-	W. Liesching	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	- - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	4,500	-	-
—	—	-	G. Rex	-	-	-	-	-	W. Robertson	-	-	-	-	-	to	-	G. Rex	-	-	-	-	-	11	January	-	7,116	5	2
—	17.	-	W^{d} F. Ruysch	-	-	-	-	-	W^{d} F. Ruysch	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	the Bank	-	-	-	-	-	17	February	-	1,100	-	-
—	—	-	F. Dashwood	-	-	-	-	-	F. Dashwood	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	- ditto	-	-	-	-	-	10	January	-	1,400	-	-
—	—	-	J. J. Steytler	-	-	-	-	-	J. J. Steytler	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	- ditto	-	-	-	-	-	17	February		2,000	-	-
—	—	-	W. Heideman	-	-	-	-	-	T. D. Gregory	-	-	-	-	-	on	-	J. Carfrae & Co.	-	-	-	-	-	12	April	-	4,118	-	-
—	—	-	- Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	H. Van de Graaffoom	-	-	-	-	-	to	-	the Bank	-	-	-	-	-	1	May	-	1,658	4	5
—	—	-	A. S. Verceuil	-	-	-	-	-	A. T. Verceúil	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	- ditto	-	-	-	-	-	17	February	-	400	-	-
—	—	-	J. W. Stúckeris	-	-	-	-	-	T. W. Stúckeris	-	-	-	-	-	*on*	-	Comm. of Vendues	-	-	-	-	-	14	January	-	2,473	-	-
—	—	-	- Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	- - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	- - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	1,716	-	-
—	—	-	- Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	- - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	- - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	1,015	4	-
—	—	-	A. Cheappini & Co.	-	-	-	-	-	A. Cheappini	-	-	-	-	-	—	-	E. Christian	-	-	-	-	-	17	February	-	5,000	-	-
—	18.	-	- Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	- ditto	-	-	-	-	-	to	-	the Bank	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	2,000	-	-

STATEMENT of Bills, Bonds, &c. discounted at the DISCOUNT BANK, all in the Month of November 1824—*continued.*

DATE.	DISCOUNTER.	DRAWER.	——	ACCEPTOR.	WHEN DUE.	SUMS DISCOUNTED.
November 18.	D[t] Van Renen	T. Manúel	to	T. Van Renen	16 December 1824	1,800 – –
– –	H. Múrphy	P. A. Poupart	on	H. Murphy	3 February 1825	900 – –
– 19.	A. Cheappini	A. Cheappini	–	Comm. of Vendues	16 January –	593 – –
– –	Ditto	ditto	–	ditto	23 – –	459 – –
– –	Nisbet & Dickson	Nisbet & Dickson	–	ditto	4 February –	10,179 – –
– –	Ditto	ditto	–	ditto	2 – –	3,030 4 –
– –	T. Manúel	T. Manúel	–	ditto	1 – –	2,329 – –
– –	T. N. Colyn	T. N. Colyn	–	W[d] Colyn	19 – –	2,000 – –
– –	T. Manúel	T. Manúel	–	Comm. of Vendues	1 March –	9,600 – –
– –	T. Steyn	P. W. de Vos	to	T. Steyn	15 February –	1,218 – –
– –	C. Van Eyssen	M. Van Eyssen, C. S.	on	Comm. of Vendues	16 March –	949 – –
– 20.	P. H. Van Sittert	P. H. Van Sittert	to	the Bank	20 February –	800 – –
– –	W. Robertson	W. Robertson	–	ditto	20 – –	10,000 – –
– –	T. Murray	T. Murray	on	T. H. Whiston	6 – –	2,624 – –
– 22.	D. Van Renen	D. Van Renen	–	Comm. of Vendues	15 March –	1,562 – –
– –	Ed. Flaherty	Ed. Flaherty	on	ditto	18 January 1825	1,573 – –
– –	Jones, Gadney & Co.	T. Muller, V. D. M.	to	the Bank	10 October –	437 6 –
– –	Ditto	ditto	–	ditto	13 – –	1,553 4 3
– –	Ditto	ditto	–	ditto	14 – –	1,306 5 –
– –	M. A. Schoor	M. A. Van Schoor	–	ditto	22 February –	1,500 – –
– –	D. J. de Villiers	D. J. de Villiers	–	ditto	22 – –	600 – –
– –	A. B. Laing	H. Hanson	–	A. B. Laing	3 January –	177 – –
– 23.	T. F. Beek	T. F. Beek	on	Comm. of Vendues	2 February –	5,171 – –
– –	H. Van Ryneveld	H. Van Ryneveld	to	the Bank	18 – –	200 – –
– –	Ditto	ditto	–	ditto	23 – –	700 – –
– –	H. E. Rutherfoord	H. E. Rutherfoord	on	Comm. of Vendues	13 December 1824	2,288 – –
– –	Ditto	ditto	–	ditto	9 February 1825	895 4 –
– –	J. Cannon	J. Cannon	to	the Bank	23 – –	1,666 5 2
– 24.	T. D. Gregory	C. Blair	on	T. W. Stoll	13 January –	894 – –
– –	W[d] Ruysch	W[d] Ruysch	–	F. Korsten	24 February –	1,300 – –
– –	S. D. Gumbeek	S. D. Gumbeek	–	T. R. G. Klerck	24 – –	400 – –
– –	Th. Thomson	F. Becker	to	T. Thompson	24 – –	300 – –

–	–	D. Van Renen	Joseph Barry	–	–	Dt Van Renen	21 January –	2,000	–	–
–	–	J. M. Toeriene	H. Van de Graaff, V. D. M.	–	–	the Bank	15 April –	675	6	5
–	25.	J. Hugo	J. Hugo	–	–	ditto	25 February –	50	–	–
–	–	A. V. Bergh	A. V. Bergh	–	–	ditto	25 – –	2,445	–	–
–	–	D. J. de Villiers	D. J. de Villiers	on	–	P. Woutersen	22 – –	2,000	–	–
–	–	John Willis	John Willis	to	–	the Bank	25 – –	12,000	–	–
–	–	J. F. Kersten	J. F. Kersten	–	–	ditto	25 – –	1,000	–	–
–	26.	W. A. Van Schoor	Sac Ekstein	–	–	W. A. Van Schoor	26 – –	845	6	2
–	27.	J. C. Horack	J. C. Horack	on	–	J. C. Lehman	8 January –	375	–	–
–	–	Ditto	ditto	–	–	J. Mallinson	8 – –	300	–	–
–	–	Nisbet & Dickson	W. J. Kuys, V. D. M.	to	–	Nisbet & Dickson	7 May –	2,257	4	3
–	–	Ditto	ditto	–	–	ditto	28 June –	21,041	6	–
–	–	J. J. Steytler	J. J. Steytler	–	–	the Bank	27 February –	250	–	–
–	29.	S. G. Brink, A. S.	J. G. Brink	–	–	ditto	29 – –	1,500	–	–
–	30.	J. Gosling	P. A. Meyburgh	–	–	J. Gosling	31 October –	1,060	–	–
–	–	J. C. Fleck	J. C. Fleck	–	–	the Bank	1 March –	4,400	–	–
–	–	W. Proctor	W. Hopley, Sr	–	–	W. Proctor	6 May –	450	–	–
–	–	Ditto	W. Proctor	–	–	the Bank	27 December 1824	1,230	–	–
–	–	J. Barry	J. F. Bam, V. D. M.	–	–	J. Barry	24 May - 1825	3,000	–	–
–	–	Ditto	ditto	–	–	ditto	24 – –	4,000	–	–
							Rds.	261,577	4	5
						Received for Discounts during this Month		7,256	6	3

Discount Bank, Cape of Good Hope,
30th November 1824.

M. de Smidt,
Accountant.

Letter - G.
Number 18.

EVIDENCE of Mr. *Marshall*, President of the Lombard and Discount Banks.

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Cape Town, 28th December 1824.

Mr. *John Marshall*, Examined.

Mr. *John Marshall*, Examined.

YOU are President of the Lombard and Discount Banks?—I am.

How long have you held those situations?—Since the 5th November 1815.

To whom did you succeed in that office?—To Mr. Dashwood.

What are the duties that have especially devolved on you?—In the Lombard Bank, to issue the capital in loans to individual applicants in conjunction with the directors; to see that the interest is duly paid, and the instalments of capital reimbursed: considerable responsibility hence devolves upon us in ascertaining the solidity of the securities upon which capital is lent. In the Discount Bank the duties and the responsibilities are even greater, having to ascertain the validity of bills, &c. that are presented for discount, and to guard against the transactions of the bank being carried to an extent that would not be justified by its circumstances, being without any capital of its own. To all the objects I devote my daily attention, in common with the directors; and I am besides in constant personal communication with the Governor on the subjects of the interests and transactions of the bank.

In what manner have you been remunerated for your services as president of the bank?—I request to give a letter to your address that I had prepared upon the subject of my salary as president of the bank, in which I have detailed the circumstances that led to my appointment being made a ministerial one, and from this it will appear that my salary was fixed by Earl Bathurst, in the year 1822, at £. 600 sterling per annum: it had previously been paid in currency at the rate of *Rds.* 6,000 per annum, which from the depreciation by exchange was not more than equivalent (in 1821) to £. 500. I beg to refer to the despatch of Earl Bathurst, addressed to the Governor in 1822.

Are there any fees or perquisites derived in any manner by the president and directors of the bank?—None whatever.

What do you conceive to have been the causes in operation that have produced the progressive depreciation of the colonial currency in exchange, especially within the last few years?—I attribute it solely to the balance of trade having been against the

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the colony, occasioned by the increase of import in proportion to the exports, and a diminution of the means of remittance, which (independently of the commercial exports) have consisted chiefly of government bills, which have been negotiated to a much smaller amount since the termination of the war.

Have you kept any register of the fluctuations of commercial exchange with reference to these circumstances to which you have ascribed the depreciation, or is your opinion founded alone upon general observation?—My opinion is only founded on general observation and experience; I am not possessed of any particular information by which I have been guided in forming it.

Are you aware whether the depreciation of the currency in exchange took place immediately on the reduction of the garrison and of the war expenditure, or was it a progressive effect?—The depreciation of the exchange was a progressive effect. I remember that on my arrival in the year 1816, currency in the exchange was at a discount of about 80 or 90 per cent, and the discount has since gradually increased to 180 per cent; it has been as high as 196 or 197 per cent.

I have understood that some relief to the colony was afforded by the exports to St. Helena during the period that Buonaparte resided there, had this any material effect upon the exchange value of the currency?—The circumstance in question certainly must have afforded some relief to the exchanges, but I am not aware to what extent. The payments for supplies exported were made by the Company's agent, either from his deposits in the bank or by bills on England.

Are you of opinion that the successive issues of paper money which have been created from time to time have operated any effect upon the value of the currency on exchange?—I would generally observe, that the larger the quantity of paper that was in circulation the less would be its value, the same rule being applicable to it as to any other commodity; but I have always been of opinion, that the quantity of paper in circulation within this colony has not exceeded the demands for it, occasioned by the increase of the population, and in the commercial transactions of the colony. The issues that were made by Sir John Cradock in the years 1810 and 1812 of *Rds.* 1,000,000, did not appear to me, on my arrival in the colony in 1816, to be more than were required for the circulation.

Will you be so good as to state in what have consisted the increased transactions of the colony to which you allude, subsequently to the termination of the war and the reduction of the public expenditure?—I conceive that the progressive increase of population has enlarged the speculations of individuals; and these, added to the facilities given to commerce by the return of peace, have augmented the commercial transactions of the colony. The pecuniary transactions in the bank have more than doubled since my arrival in the colony.

You have before alluded to the increase of imports into the colony in a higher proportion than the exports; the paper currency not being available in exchange for the payment of such imported commodities, in what manner has the increase of transactions produced such an increased demand for that currency?—The goods imported are, in the first instance, disposed of for paper currency, and a considerable increase in the demand for it has therefore been required, although remittances are eventually required by the importers to make good their payments in Europe or elsewhere. There has been a corresponding increase in the retail transactions, and therefore in the demand for an increased quantity of currency in circulation.

What quantity of paper do you conceive may at present be in active circulation, and what proportion of it in deposit?—The whole quantity of paper that has been issued, and not subsequently destroyed, amounts to about *Rds.* 3,000,000; and I consider that is all in active circulation, unless exception is made of the cash balance of the Discount Bank, which amounts at present to about *Rds.* 400,000.

What is the highest denomination of paper notes that have been issued?—Notes of *Rds.* 500 are in circulation.

Are many of these large notes received at the bank?—Many of them are received, on large deposits that are made at the bank, by collectors of revenue and by individuals.

The vendue rolls or credits for goods disposed of by public auction are, I believe, discounted frequently by the bank?—They are.

In discounting these vendue rolls, have you had occasion to observe that any preference has been given to notes of the higher or lower denomination?—In general, as the amount of vendue rolls has been due to merchants who have had accounts with the bank, it has seldom appeared that money has been taken upon them; when discounted, the amount being usually carried to the credit of the party in his account. If large payments were to be made in currency, large notes

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would be preferred; but in smaller issues upon cheques, the lower denominations would be preferably taken.

Have you had occasion to observe, in discounting vendue rolls, that the merchants have eventually drawn out the whole amount in currency, or have adjusted the account by orders on the bank, when they have purchased bills of exchange?—They have usually completed the transaction by cheques in favour of the commissary-general, or the party from whom they have purchased their bills of exchange. The discounts and deposits have generally increased after a notification that bills were to be disposed of.

Has the commissary-general any account with the bank?—He has not; all payments by the bank are paid to him in currency.

Have the transactions of the bank in discounting vendue rolls been considerable in proportion to the discounts?—They have been considerable in proportion to the discount of bills, or other securities. We never reject the discount of a vendue roll if our funds admit of it, and as the acceptance of the vendue master, who is a government officer, is our security for the due payment. In respect to bills or bonds tendered by individuals, we are required to exercise our judgment upon the safety that would attend the acceptance of them, and many are accordingly rejected.

Do the transactions of the Discount Bank extend at all to the remoter districts of the colony?—In a small degree to the districts near Cape Town, but not to those more distant; it would be impracticable, from the nature of our transactions, to afford that accommodation to persons resident at Graham's Town or Graaf Reynet, for instance; nor would it be safe or expedient to discount the short periods at such a distance. There are occasional instances in which the permission of government has been given for the acceptance of securities in the distant provinces, but these have been deviations from the ordinary regulations of the bank, and repayment has been made by instalments upon such loans to the Loan Bank; and these accommodations have been afforded in a very few instances, and only when the funds of the Loan Bank have not admitted their being made from that source; these loans have sometimes been transferred to the Loan Bank.

Have the loans of this description been invariably made from the Discount Bank upon authority received from government?—They have not; as we have in many instances afforded the accommodation from the Discount Bank when we have been satisfied of the nature of the security required by the Loan Bank, and the advance has been repaid to the Discount Bank from the Loan Bank; by this arrangement we were enabled to anticipate the credits of the Loan Bank. No instance of this accommodation has occurred for the last two years, but many previously occurred, especially during the time that distresses from failure had arisen.

Have you had reason to be satisfied with the punctuality with which individuals have discharged their obligations to the bank?—Latterly we have had more reason to be satisfied in this particular than we before had, much irregularity having prevailed till within the present year. There is so little punctuality in the discharge of such obligations between individuals, that there has been a proportionate degree of difficulty in obtaining punctual payments to the bank.

Does the want of punctuality arise from delays, difficulties and expenses of resorting to judicial process, and has the bank been compelled to resort to it in many instances?—I am not aware that it proceeds from such a cause, but I am inclined to attribute it to the circumstances of the colony in its present stage of advancement. The bank has frequent occasion to resort to judicial process for recovery of its claims, and have experienced no difficulty arising from this process, except from the delays in the Insolvent Chamber; I attribute these delays more to the nature of the institution, than to any neglect or remissness in its officers.

Has the bank sustained eventual losses to any amount from this irregularity?—The losses sustained by the bank have been very trifling.

I observe that the transactions of the Discount Bank have considerably increased of late years, and since the discontinuance of interest that was formerly paid on deposits; do you conceive that this has proceeded from the absence of any means of profitable deposit for commercial capitals?—I certainly conceive that deposits in the bank would be diminished, if the colony afforded any available means for profitably investing commercial capital by government securities bearing interest or otherwise. In the present circumstances of the colony, funds may be profitably invested upon mortgages of fixed property; but the delays attendant on the recovery of the principal render these means of investment convenient only to annuitants, and not to persons engaged in trade or business.

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Were the government four-per-cent. debentures discounted by the bank?—The interest of them was payable at the bank, but not the principal.

Do you attribute to this circumstance, that they were not generally resorted to as a convenient means of deposit?—I attribute it certainly to the circumstance of the principal not being made payable with the interest by the receiver-general, which precluded the bank and the public from receiving or negotiating them in its transactions. Certain offices received them in payment of government dues.

I observe that you estimated the amount of personal deposits at the Discount Bank in 1823, at *Rds.* 1,400,000, and the whole amount of receipts within the year at *Rds.* 14,000,000; has any increase taken place in these deposits and receipts within the year 1824?—An increase has taken place of more than *Rds.* 100,000 in the deposits, and more than *Rds.* 1,000,000 in the annual amount of receipts of the bank.

Do you conceive that it would be desirable to establish a fixed capital for the Discount Bank?—I conceive that it would considerably add to the security of the establishment, and to the confidence that the public are disposed to place in it. In pursuance of my suggestion, a measure was adopted about six months ago, of paying an interest of four per cent per annum upon *Rds.* 200,000, being about one half the amount of the funds held by the bank in deposit belonging to the East India Company; the stipulation with the Company's agent was, that this sum should remain in deposit for six months certain, in consideration of which the interest was to be paid. Previously to this time the agent might have drawn the whole fund from the bank at once, and have exposed it to considerable inconvenience.

What notice is required to be given by the Company's agent, when he proposes to withdraw this fund?—A reasonable notice is to be given; I believe about one month.

Has any proposition been made or entertained for the extension of this principle of allowing interest on deposits for certain periods?—It has not been proposed that I am aware to extend it further.

Do you conceive that any benefit would accrue from allowing interest upon deposits made for long terms?—The deposits without interest have so much increased, that I am not aware that the immediate interests of the establishment would be promoted by the measure.

Is it your opinion that if a capital existed in the bank that were not liable to be suddenly withdrawn, either belonging to the bank or in deposits for long terms upon interest, that the convenience afforded by the establishment might be readily extended to the inhabitants in the remoter districts?—I am of opinion that it might then be done by means of the establishment of branch banks in the districts, a measure that could only be safely adopted, however, if the bank possessed a capital of its own.

What facilities do you conceive would favour the establishment of branch banks in the districts, consistently with the degree of security and good management on which these advantages would entirely depend?—I am not at present aware of any other means of forming such establishments, consistently with the degree of security and economy required, except through the landdrost and heemraden of the district, who have already so far acted as bankers in negotiating a part of the loans that have been made by government for the relief of the agriculturists.

You are aware of the very limited circulation of paper currency in the country districts?—I am aware that the circulation of the paper currency is chiefly confined to the Cape district, which is sufficiently proved by the fact that the deposits in the Discount Bank, in themselves, amount to more than half the amount of paper issued. There are besides a great many persons possessed of capital in Cape Town, who keep no accounts whatever with the Discount Bank. Very few Dutch capitalists, except those connected with the government, have opened any accounts with that bank, and they keep considerable sums in deposit for themselves, which must also absorb a large portion of the paper currency.

In the fluctuations of the value of the paper currency, has it occurred to you to consider at what rate it would be expedient and just (in circumstances under which the issues were made) to discharge the public obligations?—The question involves so many considerations that I am not prepared to reply to it, nor have I hitherto been enabled to form any conclusive judgment upon the subject. The paper currency now in circulation at the current value of the day could scarcely undergo any considerable change in that value, without materially affecting the interests of individuals, who would gain or lose by the sudden alteration in its value. This

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would very generally affect the inhabitants, who are so extensively engaged in mortgages or pledged to prospective payments. I do not consider that the paper currency has depreciated in the same proportion in internal transactions as in exchange for bills—bills not being procurable in proportion to the demand for them, have considerably risen in value; but in purchases made of domestic property, lands or houses, or of stock or produce of the colony, no proportionate advance upon the prices of former times is observable. Some difference has taken place in these prices, which I attribute partly to other causes, such as the increase of population, which increases the demand and raises by competition the nominal prices. The increase of the demand, and the diminution in the supply of produce, will both tend to enhance the price, without reference to any supposed fluctuations in the value of the medium in which payments are affected.

As the quantity of paper that has been in circulation since the issue of *Rds.* 1,000,000 in 1810 and 1812 has not materially varied, and as the transactions of the colony have so much increased within the same period, how do you account for the value of the paper not having been raised rather than depreciated?—Owing to the transactions, of which that paper has been the medium, having arisen chiefly out of foreign commerce, attended with an increase of import over export, which has occasioned a great demand for remittance. I conceive that this will sufficiently account for the depreciation in the exchange value of the paper without recourse to any other explanation.

Is it then your opinion that so great a part of the paper money has been subservient to the transactions arising from foreign commerce, that a very small proportion has been employed in the internal trade and transactions of Cape Town and the colony?—I conceive that a very small part has been employed in the domestic transactions of the colony, independently of foreign commerce.

In what way is the corn and wine farmer and the grazier usually paid for their produce brought to market?—They are usually paid in paper money, either through the bank or otherwise.

Can you state whether any of the farmers chiefly engaged in supplying the market, or the privileged butchers or bakers in Cape Town, have open accounts with the bank, or effect their transactions through its medium?—I believe not in any instance. Their transactions with the bank and those of the Dutch inhabitants in general, who may be engaged in business, have been confined to receiving the accommodation upon their securities, in common with the English part of the community. There may be some Dutch merchants who are exceptions, but the persons alluded to in the question keep no open accounts with the bank, and therefore must retain their own funds in deposit.

I observe in the list of loans to individuals from the long loan fund, that the periods have in many instances much exceeded that which was allowed for such loans by the 8th article of the additional Regulations; will you explain this circumstance?—I would generally explain upon this subject, that the rule has been from time to time suspended under the peculiar circumstances of the colony. I have had frequent personal communications with the Governor upon the subject, and have received his instructions not to press the parties who might be involved in difficulties, provided the security was good for the ultimate payment.

I observe, that according to the restrictions imposed by the colonial secretary's letter of the 14th June 1810, directing the issue of *Rds.* 500,000, that no larger sum than *Rds.* 10,000 were to be advanced to one person or firm; there would, however, appear to be larger sums to the debit of certain individuals?—I consider that the instruction in question applied only to the sum that was then specifically issued, viz. *Rds.* 500,000; no such limitation was enjoined by the old instructions for the original fund, which amounted to *Rds.* 810,255 independently of that issue, and the re-issues of capital from this fund have not been made to conform to the restriction, although in fact the whole fund has been amalgamated. The great majority of loans have been under *Rds.* 10,000; and it may be further stated, that in many cases where a large debt appears to have been contracted by an individual, it is the aggregate of loans that may from time to time have been made to him, and some of which have been discharged as appears in succeeding columns.

In the colonial secretary's letter of the 1st June 1808, I observe that no sums were to be issued from the bank without the special approbation of government; has this regulation been attended to?—It has not been the practice since the period that I was appointed president of the bank in the year 1816, except in special cases, when we may have had doubts ourselves of the expediency of making the

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the advances, and in these references I have often had personal communication with the Governor without any official correspondence taking place.

Has the principle been strictly observed for the admission of persons duly qualified to afford security to the bank, according to the colonial secretary's letter of the 14th June 1810, especially in the consideration of their competency to discharge the obligations they may have undertaken?—We have always had reference to their general competency and previous engagements; but we are frequently guided by considerations of the characters of individuals, and of their judgment in the engagements into which they may have entered previously.

Do you specifically apply this observation to the cases which occur, and in which the names of certain individuals appear so frequently as securities to parties receiving loans?—I do; I would also explain that there are many cases in which we have been generally decided, by considerations of the superior value of the property mortgaged, as well as by the credit of the personal sureties.

I perceive that in the loans applied to the erection of public buildings, that interest in some instances has been charged and in others remitted; will you explain this circumstance, as interest in all cases was directed to be charged by government letter, January 3d, 1812?—The interest was charged in all cases at first, but it was directed to be remitted in the instance of the public offices erected in Cape Town, and of the water-works and of the public granary, which was transferred to the burgher senate; the former was by government letter, dated 3d April 1821, and the latter by government letters, 1818 and 1823. These letters expressed that it had not been the intention of government to charge interest upon those loans; but the authority for remitting the interest upon the public buildings in the districts has never been specifically rescinded, it therefore has remained a charge against them respectively. Since the debt of the town granary had been made to the burgher senate, interest has been received on this bond.

Have the mortgages of the public buildings erected from that period been duly executed to the bank, and for the tolls levied to defray the expenses of making roads?—I believe they have, but will ascertain the point specifically, as well as in regard to the mortgages of tolls in the George district, on account of which some payments have been made.—I have ascertained that we possess no mortgage upon any advance on account of this fund, except for the sum of *Rds.* 77,835 advanced to the burgher senate for the purchase of the grain store, and which is in course of payment by instalments, with interest.

Does the bank possess legal mortgage, or title-deed, or what other securities, for the advances made on loan to individuals, and where are they kept and recorded. [*See Regulation* 15, *of the* 1*st June* 1808]?—The bank possesses regular mortgage bonds, according to a particular form, which will be furnished: the book-keeper retains them in an iron chest.

I observe that the Discount Bank allowed an interest of five per cent upon all deposits for twelve months certain, from August 1808 till the end of June 1814, when this interest was directed to be stopped. Does it occur to you to attribute to this circumstance any part of the subsequent effect of a great increase in the premium upon bills of exchange?—I do not attribute any such effect to the abatement of interest upon deposits in the Discount Bank. The purchasers of government bills of exchange being chiefly mercantile people, the consideration of five per cent upon the deposit of a merchant's capital could not be an object, when he had occasion to bid for remittances, and the competition for bills would not therefore be affected.

Are you aware whether any considerable deposits were made at the period when interest was allowed by those holders of capital, who you state do not at present open accounts with the bank?—I believe there are some, but I will refer to the books of that period for information upon this point.—I have now to explain, on a reference to the books of the bank, that there were several instances of annuitants who made yearly deposits with the bank for the interest received; these persons were unconnected with commerce or business, and therefore not directly interested in the fluctuations of exchange.

Were the deposits for twelve months upon interest in the Discount Bank transferable in account by the depositors, without abatement of that interest, by which parties could transfer their credits without loss when they required their funds, especially merchants?- I beg to be allowed to refer to the books for this information, as the interest on deposits had before ceased my appointment to the bank.—

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I have ascertained that the interest could only be received at the termination of the year's deposit, but the party who held a sum in deposit might transfer that credit to another, and provided the money was not withdrawn within the year interest would be paid.

I observe, that by the instructions of May 4th, 1811, the discounts were restricted to one third of the sums deposited in the bank; has there been any authority for the increase of the discounts in so much greater a proportion to the deposits as the accounts exhibit; viz. *Rds.* 1,500,000 are stated to have been deposited, of which *Rds.* 400,000 alone are in the bank?—No other authority has been received than that which is implied by the knowledge that government have had of the fact by a monthly statement of our discounts which has been furnished by us, and also a quarterly account rendered to the auditor-general who passes our account, on which we receive a letter of acquittance from government, directing us to pay the amount of profit on discounts into the hands of the receiver-general. An annual report of our proceedings is also made by the auditor-general to the government. My constant personal communication with the Governor, and with the colonial secretary upon the transactions of the bank, have generally constituted the authority or sanction for our proceedings.

17th January 1825.

[Mr. Marshall begs to explain, that on a reference to the books at the commencement of the establishment of the Discount Bank, it would appear that the discounts have never been less than two thirds the amount in deposit; and the president and directors have considered that from this practice having prevailed, that the original intention of the government had been to sanction this proportion of two thirds instead of one third issued.—Mr. M. also considers that the balance has generally been nearly equal on an average to one third of the whole deposits.]

How long has it been the practice for the bank to receive daily the sums collected by the different receivers of government revenue?—It has prevailed ever since my appointment to the bank, but I must refer to the record to ascertain how long anterior. On reference I find that the practice has prevailed since the year 1808.

I believe that these sums are paid by the bank to the receiver-general quarterly?—We make the payments quarterly.

Does the receiver-general deposit the public money with the bank, or does he retain it in his own custody?—The receiver-general is not bound to deposit the public money in the bank; but it happens frequently that advances are made by the bank, and that the warrants, instead of being discharged, are deposited by the receiver-general with the bank till the balance of the account is in his favour, or until he may be enabled to refund it.

Can you state the circumstances that prevented the fulfilment of the instructions of His Majesty's government, communicated to you by government letter of the 8th Nov. 1816, for the destruction of the paper money created for the erection of public buildings, after the destruction of the first instalment of *Rds.* 15,000 by government proclamation of the 4th March 1814, repaid by the burgher senate?—I am not acquainted with the circumstances that prevented the fulfilment of the instructions of His Majesty's government.

I observe the sum of *Rds.* 168,301 have been paid to the orders of government, subsequent to the year 1816, from the *Rds.* 500,000 fund; were these orders specifically directed to be provided for from that period?—The several sums stated in account were drawn by cheques, signed by the colonial secretary, on the bank, with directions to charge the amount to the account of the *Rds.* 500,000 fund.

Was it ever explained to you in your personal communications with the Governor, or with the colonial secretary, why the instructions conveyed in Colonel Bird's letter of the 8th November 1816, pursuant to the directions of His Majesty's government, were departed from immediately afterwards?—It never was explained to me.

Are you aware whether any part of the interest received upon the loans has been directed to be applied to the extinction of the capital of them, pursuant to the proclamation of Sir John Cradock, dated - - - - - - ?—I have no knowledge of any such fact.

I believe

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I believe that the advances made to the district of Stellenbosch by the Dutch government, on account of the losses sustained by fire, were partially redeemed and destroyed by government proclamation of the 4th March 1814; are you aware whether the deduction was made from the long loan fund of the sum of *Rds.* 24,000, ordered by that proclamation to be publicly destroyed?—I believe it was; I have a general recollection of the fact.

Have any sums been paid to the Lombard or Discount Bank on account of the proceeds of sale of lands, buildings, or other property that may have been hypothecated as security for any part of the paper currency?—I am not aware of any sums having been received at the bank on this account.

(signed) *J. Marshall*,
30th December 1824. President of the Bank.

Mr. *John Marshall*, Re-examined; 31st December 1824.

ARE you aware of the existence of any list or schedule of the public lands or buildings that were pledged at the period of the surrender of the colony to General Craig, for the payment of the public debt that was transferred from the Dutch to the British government?—I am not aware of the existence of such a document.

Are you acquainted with any proclamation or public document of the British government in which payment of the currency in dollars is fixed, or intended to be fixed, at any certain date?—I am not aware of any such document or proclamation.

What do you conceive to be the public expectation that is entertained upon the subject?—I could not venture to state what the general expectation may be upon the subject, individuals being naturally influenced by their particular interests in the determination of the question.

Have you ever considered the effect of introducing a metallic currency into the colony?—The opinion I have entertained on the subject is, that under certain restrictions the partial introduction of metallic currency would be beneficial, especially of the smaller denominations.

Has it ever been proposed to improve the character and nature of the present paper currency, and to remedy the inconvenience occasioned by the present nature of it?—I have suggested some alteration in it, but this has only been in the quality of the paper; but it has never occurred to me to propose a change in the denomination.

Have you ever estimated the gain made by government in the casual destruction of its notes in the hands of individuals, and the circulation in paper of the whole of the public debt?—I have never formed any estimate of the gain, but it might be done from the records of the bank.

In a late communication that you made to us respecting the property of Lieutenant-Colonel Bird, you stated that on making advances upon such property you are guided by your own estimates of value. Do you ever apply to the landdrost and heemraden of districts respecting the value of property in their neighbourhood, and are they in the habit of recommending individuals to the bank for accommodation upon the statements of the value of their property?—We require the certificate of the landdrost only upon all applications for money on mortgage, both as to the value of the property to be mortgaged, and of the validity of the personal securities, if resident in the district, where we have not the information ourselves. Occasionally the applications come through the landdrost, who transmits them with the necessary certificates.

Are all applications for loans made to the president and members of the bank by letter, pursuant to the 17th art. Regulation of the 1st June 1808?—This is sometimes done, but when loans are solicited by the inhabitants of Cape Town, personal applications are usually made.

Has the rule been observed that was prescribed by the same article of the Regulations, for "giving preference to the issues to such as have not received prior aid

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from the bank?"—Generally so; but there are other circumstances taken into consideration which regulate decisions in regard to priority of claim. Many applications for loans are made to government, and referred to the bank.

Is there any rule or principle whatever in regard to priority of application?—No distinct principle can be stated, as it is a matter of discretion devolving on the officers of the bank to exercise.

Are all applications that are made to the government transmitted through the secretary's office to the bank?—Most of them are so transmitted; but there are some that are mentioned or communicated in my personal communications with the Governor.

Has the 36th article of Regulation for the monthly comparison of the bank books with the cash balance in the chest of the Lombard Bank been attended to?—It has not been attended to since I have been in office. The money has not been counted, as the balance has been kept in the chest of the Discount Bank, and an account being opened between the banks, the balance is carried to credit of the Lombard bank in the books of the other. The sum is inconsiderable, and the cashier has exclusive charge of it. We are not allowed by regulation to have more than *Rds.* 10,000 in hand at one time. More will at times be received, but the Lombard Bank is most frequently without cash, the instalments being re-issued to meet the numerous applications for loans.

How often is the cash chest of the Discount Bank examined, and the balance compared with the books?—This is not done by the president and members, as the cashier has sole charge of the chest, and makes a daily report of the balance contained in it.

(signed) *John Marshall*,
President of the Bank.

Mr. *John Marshall*, Re-examined; 4th January 1825.

YOU have stated that the president and members of the bank exercise a discretion in acceding to the applications of individuals for loans, and that many applications are made to the government, some of which are referred through that channel to the bank, and some are communicated personally by the Governor; has it been customary in these cases, and especially in the latter, that the members of the bank have been consulted in respect to such loans, and has their discretion been fully exercised in admitting or in rejecting them?—Certainly, in almost all cases. I ought to explain, however, that one of the directors, Mr. Bergh, has for some time been extremely infirm, and entirely unable to attend to the affairs of the bank, having several months ago had a paralytic seizure; it has therefore been mpracticable to consult with him. Mr. Maasdorp, the other director, has been always consulted by me, when not absent from the bank.

Can you name any instance in which any application for a loan, referred in this manner to you, has been objected to by the members, and finally rejected?—The cases referred by the Governor to the bank have been far from numerous, and of those I can remember none that have been absolutely rejected; but I recollect one case, that of Mr. Dunn, custom-master at Algoa Bay, whose application for a loan was first communicated by the government, and I objected to the amount applied for being given to Mr. Dunn on the security proposed, and a smaller sum was recommended: it has not yet been settled.

Have any applications for loans been referred to the bank in any manner, that the president and directors have considered themselves bound to accede to them without the exercise of their general discretion, that has been considered to devolve on them?—I am not aware of any instance in which I have not exercised with the directors that discretion. There are cases wherein we have received the orders of government to afford accomodation to individuals, and wherein the government has exercised that authority without taking the opinion of myself and the directors, but the cases in question are but few. There are others on which we have stated our objections to the government, leaving it to the government to decide whether to admit our objections or not. There have been numerous instances in which applications

applications have been referred through government and have been eventually rejected.

Mr. *John Marshall*, Examined.

When applications for loans are under consideration are any minutes of consultations kept or recorded, and are particular days appointed and set apart for the transaction of such business?—There are no regular days appointed, or minutes of proceedings kept, as the applications are of daily occurrence, and as most of the applications are personally made, and which we have generally preferred on account of the facilities in obtaining information from the party who personally applies respecting the nature of his security. We did at one time adopt the mode of fixing days for the transacting of such business, but we found much inconvenience attend it.

Are you aware of any inconvenience having arisen in the former administration of the bank from adhering to the regulations, prescribing that all such applications with the necessary explanations should be made in writing?—The fact I believe to be, that the regulation in question never was rigidly adhered to or enforced, and that personal applications have been usually preferred; from the country they have necessarily been in writing.

Have you any reason to doubt the correctness of the information on which securities have been taken in the country districts for loans?—It may happen that a party applying from a distance may attach a superior value to his property that he offers as security for a loan, which gives occasion to correspondence and to a demand for the certificate of the landdrost. The information after all may be still imperfect, as the personal securities may not be known to us, and much time is consumed in references, which are avoided by the opportunities of personal communication and inquiry; I have no reason to suppose, however, that the securities on which loans have been granted in the country districts have not generally been adequate.

Have you recorded the correspondence that has passed with the bank respecting loans, and have you a list of applications?—We have both the correspondence and a list of the several applications. I would not undertake to say that the list is perfect, as the number of applications that are verbally made and rejected are considerable; a very great majority are rejected on account of the want of funds, and no notice is taken and recorded of most of them. Cases arise in which the parties request that their applications should be entered, which is complied with by their insertion in a book.

Can you distinguish from the books the several loans that have been granted upon orders of government without reference to the discretion of the president and members of the bank?—I ought to have explained that the loans of that description have been advances made from the Discount Bank upon sufficient security; these advances have generally been made with a view to their being taken over by the Loan Bank when it should be in funds, and in that case the adequate security required by the regulations are taken.

You have stated that applications have been frequently referred to the bank through the office of the colonial secretary, have the orders to make advances from the Discount Bank been received from thence in writing?—I believe they have, there possibly may have been some that have been verbally communicated.

Will you state whether in the administration of the bank, there has been any interference whatever with the discretion exercised by the president and directors, which has tended to obstruct them in the pursuit of the strictest impartiality in deciding on claims to accommodation?—Undoubtedly not. The discretion of the president and members has been duly exercised in all instances in which the orders of government have not superseded the application of it. At the same time, in the case of applications for loans from persons in official station (many of whom stand much in need of such accommodation), that there is a natural desire on the part of those who administer the establishment, to accede to their wishes to the extent of a fair participation in the accommodation afforded by the bank to the public, when the interests of the establishment are sufficiently preserved.

In these and in other loans that are advanced by the bank, is the object with which they are applied for adverted to by the president and directors, and does it constitute the ground upon which any preference may be given?—The object of the loan is generally adverted to, and considered in the determination to accede to or reject it. The object of official persons, not being capitalists, is generally to enable them to

Mr. *John Marshall*, Examined.

purchase permanent residences, which being mortgaged to the bank in the advances, enable the proprietors to transfer the estates when they have occasion to do so to other persons similarly circumstanced with themselves.

How do these official persons provide for the continuance of the mortgage upon the estates they nominally possess in this manner?—The mortgages to the bank are gradually liquidated, possibly from the savings of official salary or other sources, and the private mortgages may be prolonged.

Is it customary when bank loans have been so reduced, to make advances again upon the application of the parties?—This is occasionally done, both in the instance of official persons and of others.

Have advances been made by the bank to persons who are generally in arrear in payment of the instalments of principal or interest upon outstanding loans?—This is frequently done, and the bank has consulted its own interests by doing so, as parties who are in difficulties have needed such assistance to save them from a great sacrifice of property to which they might be liable, and it has been done in some intances out of personal consideration to the parties who would have suffered.

In what manner was the application of Colonel Bird for a loan on his property in Cape Town, and at Hout's Bay, as appears by the Return, addressed to the bank?—It was a verbal application made by Colonel Bird through the medium of Mr. Stoll.

Was it explained to have been required with the object of building upon the land?—I do not recollect that it was so stated, or that any particular explanation was given.

Have any notices been published from the bank requiring persons who have failed to fulfil their engagements to discharge their debts?—Occasionally there have, but with very inconsiderable effect.

Do you still consider that under the general communications that you have received, not to press the parties who are indebted, that you are withheld from immediately adopting legal means for recovery?—We have in various instances abstained from resorting to legal proceedings, knowing it to be the sentiments of the Governor that in the circumstances of the colony, it would be unadvisable to press the parties where the ultimate recovery was not risked by the securities becoming inadequate.

Is it your opinion that a peremptory demand upon the parties to fulfil their engagements to the bank, would be in any respect injurious to the colony or to the interests of the establishment?—I am of opinion that some injury might ensue from a sudden and general application of the principle, but we have endeavoured within the last year, and succeeded, in introducing a greater degree of punctuality in the discharge of engagements; this has been effected in a great many instances by summoning the parties, and by pointing out to them, that in the event of any irregularity or failure in the fulfilment of the engagement they would forfeit all claim to future participation in the accommodation of the bank.

From your experience in the banks, have you had occasion to observe that inconvenience has arisen from the quality of the paper of which the currency notes are made, and has it facilitated forgeries?—I am of opinion that much inconveniece results from the nature of the notes; as the cartoon of which they are made is broken by being folded, and forgeries are thus facilitated by joining pieces together; this is the usual mode in which frauds have been attempted, but some instances of complete forgery of notes have been committed.

Do you conceive that much of the paper currency, especially of the smaller denominations, have been worn out and lost?—I conceive that a considerable quantity must have been so destroyed, but this could only be accurately ascertained if the paper were called in.

Do you conceive that the greater part of the loans outstanding have been contracted by individuals with a view to improvement of their property, either by cultivation of land or the erection of buildings, or for the convenience that you have spoken of, in holding or acquiring estates upon borrowed capital?—I cannot venture to say what may have been the object of the borrowers in a majority of cases; but I am aware that in a great many instances, loans have been obtained with the view of rendering the properties on which they were secured more readily transferable.

Mr. *John Marshall*, Examined.

Do you conceive that greater difficulty exists in disposing of an estate that is unincumbered, than one which is mortgaged to the bank for a loan bearing interest? —Considerably greater difficulty exists in effecting the sale of an estate not mortgaged than one that is mortgaged, and which will account for the desire to obtain that species of accommodation from the bank.

Are you aware whether persons possessed of capital have sought that species of accommodation from the bank with a view to facilitate the transfer of their estates to others, not of themselves able to purchase them or to pay the full value?—There are many persons possessed of capital who have sought and obtained advances from the bank upon mortgages of their property, and, as I conclude, with the object you speak of.

(signed) *J. Marshall,*
President of the Bank.

12th January 1825.

I request to explain, that in the allusions I have made to personal communications between myself and the Governor respecting the affairs of the bank, it has not been my intention to throw any responsibility upon the Governor from my having acted on such personal communications, without obtaining the official authority prescribed by the Regulations. These cases have been but few, and which have not appeared to me to call for more specific authority than has been required in the ordinary transactions of the bank.

(signed) *J. Marshall.*

17th January 1825.

Mr. Marshall attended and requested to give in two letters, being an application from the president and directors of the bank, dated 25th August 1808, that the cashier might be allowed to have the care of the deposits in the Discount Bank, and the answer of the colonial secretary, dated 30th August 1808. Mr. Marshall explains that this reply was considered by the president and directors as conveying an authority for leaving the deposits in the care of the cashier, as has been done since 1808.

Vide copies of these two Letters, G. N° 36, p. 84.

(A true copy.)

John Gregory,
Secretary.

(Copy.)

Gentlemen, Lombard Bank.

AS I am about to leave the colony for a short time, and it being probable that your inquiry into the state of the salaries of the civil servants will take place before my return, I shall take the liberty to submit the following particulars respecting mine for your consideration.

The official documents with which you have been furnished from this department will sufficiently evince the amount of responsibility imposed upon me by the duties of my office; I shall therefore confine myself to a statement of the circumstances under which I received my appointment, and such as subsequently led to the alteration which was made therein.

I arrived in this colony in the year 1815, after incurring an expense equal to two years of my salary, which did not commence until the day of my arrival, and after sustaining considerable inconvenience, which was aggravated by shipwreck.

Before I quitted England the amount of my salary was represented to me to be 1,000 *l.* per annum, equal to that of several heads of departments whose offices (without any invidious comparisons) are not, I presume, of more importance to the general interests of the colony than mine, and whose responsibility therein is unquestionably far less; I allude particularly to the collector and comptroller of customs, the auditor of accounts, and the colonial paymaster.

Owing, however, to my salary having been fixed in currency instead of sterling it proved not to exceed 600 *l.* which was still further diminished by the year 1821 to less than 500 *l.*

In December of the latter year, I was under the necessity of taking my family to England, when I took that opportunity to submit my case to the consideration of my Lord Bathurst by means of my friend Mr. Courtenay, to whom his Lordship expressed every disposition to afford me relief; and accordingly, after examining into the nature of my office, it was deemed expedient by his Lordship to alter my appointment from a colonial to a ministerial nomination, in order (as was expressed in the despatch to his Excellency the Governor upon this subject) that an office of so much importance might be filled by a person possessing the confidence of the government at home.

To that despatch, gentlemen, I beg leave to refer you for the important light in which my appointment was viewed by my Lord Bathurst at that time.

Unfortunately however for me, the main object I had in view, namely, a proportionate increase of salary, was altogether frustrated by the indiscriminate rage for retrenchment which then prevailed throughout the country.

That this feeling operated with my Lord Bathurst in fixing my salary at the low rate of 600 *l.* per annum, I have reason so to have, from my having seen a letter which was written by Mr. Horton to Mr. Courtenay on the subject, in which that sentiment was distinctly acknowledged, and which concluded by observing that should a more favourable change of circumstances take place either at home or abroad, it would be open to me to renew my application for an increase of salary.

Under these circumstances, gentlemen, I trust that you will recommend such an increase of my salary as you may think adequate to the high responsibility attached to my office, and whereby that may be done which was clearly the disposition of my Lord Bathurst to have done, but for the reasons already assigned, when the measure of altering the patronage of my appointment was directed by his Lordship.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble servant,

(signed) *J. Marshall.*

His Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry,
&c. &c. &c.

Letter - G.
Number 19. } FORM of the BONDS passed before the Directors of the Bank for Money lent on Mortgage.

Bank Bond.

KNOW ALL MEN WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

THAT

appeared before Us, the undersigned Directors of the Lombard Bank, at the Cape of Good Hope, who acknowledged himself to be really and lawfully indebted to, and on behalf of the said Bank, in the Sum of

arising from Money duly lent and advanced to him, the Appearer, (who, therefore, renounces all benefit from the legal exception " non numeratæ pecuniæ,") which aforesaid Sum of
the Appearer hereby promises and undertakes to pay, or cause to be paid unto the said Bank, two Years after this Date, with the Interest thereof, at the rate of Six per Ct. per Annum, reckoned from
inclusive, and to continue to be so reckoned until such time fixed for the payment of the principal Sum; the Appearer binding for the Security hereof, specially as a Mortgage

Moreover hereby binding, generally, his Person and all his Property, both such as he is already, or may in future, become possessed of, moveable and immoveable, without any exception, and submitting them all, and the choice thereof, to constraint and execution, as the Law directs.

Appeared likewise,

who acknowledged and agreed hereby, to bind themselves, " in solidum," as Sureties for, and joint principal Debtors of the aforesaid capital Sum, and such Interest as may have become due thereon, expressly renouncing the " beneficia ordinis divisionis et excussionis," with the force and effect of which, they, the Sureties, acknowledge themselves perfectly acquainted; but binding themselves, moreover, not to make any exceptions, if it might hereafter appear, that the Property, which has been given as a Mortgage, has also been mortgaged before, and not registered at the time, when this debt was contracted, and to the respite of time, which the Directors of the Bank may think proper to grant on this contracted Debt. The first Appearer promising to free and hold harmless his said Sureties, in this their engagement, as also to indemnify them therein; and they, the Sureties, reciprocally guaranteeing each other in their respective shares, under obligation of their Persons and Property, according to Law.

In witness whereof, We, Directors, together with the Appearers, and the of the Bank, have subscribed to these presents, and have caused the Seal of the Bank to be affixed thereto.

Thus done and executed at the Lombard Bank, in Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, on the Day of the Month of
in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-

Letter - G.
Number 20. } STATEMENT of the PAPER MONEY issued by successive Proclamations;

DATE OF PROCLAMATION.	500.	400.	300.	250.	200.	100.	75.	50.	40.	30.	25.	20.	10.	5.
1806:														
24 July -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	1,200
3 October -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,259
15 November	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-
1807:														
9 April -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,551	3,102
1808:														
1 April -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	2,000
10 November	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,250	2,500
1809:														
1 April -	6	7	8	9	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	500	2,000
28 August -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	125	150	-	300	450	1,000
6 September	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1810:														
5 February	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	100	-	-	200	250	-	-
12 — -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	2,000
27 — -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 May -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	2,000
14 June -	300	300	300	200	200	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 August -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 October -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	2,000
20 December	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1811:														
28 February	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	2,000
30 May -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 August -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 November	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	3,000
1812:														
15 January -	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 February	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
1 May -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,400
1 September	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-
27 October -	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 — -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-
1813:														
21 January -	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 February	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,935	-
23 August -	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28 October -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	1,000	-
1 December	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1814:														
4 March -	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 August -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	2,000
4 November	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1815:														
10 February	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	3,000
21 April -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	400	-	400	1,000	-
8 June -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200
11 August -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	600
13 October -	-	-	-	-	-	235	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28 — -	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17 November	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carry over	1,306	307	308	209	210	2,205	30	1,440	250	610	1,270	5,330	19,986	34,261

distinguishing the Number of the Notes of each Denomination.

4.	3.	2.	1.	½.	¼.	⅛.	Old and Defaced MONEY.	Addition to the CAPITAL in Circulation.	REMARKS.	Rds.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,000 -	—		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000 -	1,295 -	In lieu of old Money formerly in Circulation -	1,295 - -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	80,000 -	Grain Fund.	
1	-	-	-	-	-	1	29,122 1	1,902 -	In lieu of old Money formerly in Circulation -	1,902 - -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,733 3	266 5	" " "	266 5 -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,538 2	461 6	" " "	461 6 -
2,000	2,000	3,000	6,750	-	-	-	67,360 -	240 -	" " "	240 - -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000 -	—		
1,000	1,500	2,000	7,500	-	-	-	19,538 6	461 2	" " "	461 2 -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000 -	—		
2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000 -	—		
-	2,000	3,000	10,000	-	-	-	21,700 -	300 -	" " "	300 - -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,844 -	156 -	" " "	156 - -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	500,000 -	Lombard Bank.	
-	4,000	5,000	10,000	-	-	-	31,878 -	122 -	In lieu of old Money formerly in Circulation -	122 - -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000 -	—		
-	-	5,000	10,000	-	-	-	20,000 -	—		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000 -	—		
6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,000 -	—		
-	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	25,000 -	—		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000 -	—		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	100,000 -	Lombard Bank; for Civil Buildings, &c	
-	-	-	8,000	4,000	4,000	8,000	22,000 -	—		
-	3,500	-	-	8,000	8,000	12,000	25,000 -	—		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000 -	—		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	100,000 -	As above.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000 -	—		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	100,000 -	Ditto.	
-	-	-	-	8,000	17,600	18,000	40,000 -	—		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	100,000 -	Ditto.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,000 -	—		
-	-	7,500	10,000	-	-	-	25,000 -	—		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	100,000 -	Ditto.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	—		
3,000	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	—		
-	-	5,000	-	4,000	8,000	16,000	37,000 -			
1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,000 -	—		
1,000	2,000	-	-	4,000	-	-	20,000	—		
500	1,000	-	-	4,000	-	-	32,000	—		
-	500	-	-		-	-	27,000 -	—		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	100,000 -	Grain Fund.	
	1,500	3,000	4,000	5,000	-	-	15,500 -	—		
17,001	29,500	38,500	66,250	37,000	37,600	54,001	941,214 4	1,185,204 5		

Statement of the PAPER MONEY issued by successive Proclamations; distinguishing

DATE OF PROCLAMATION.	500.	400.	300.	250.	200.	100.	75.	50.	40.	30.	25.	20.	10.	5.
Brought forward -	1,306	307	308	209	210	2,205	30	1,440	250	610	1,270	5,330	19,986	34,261
1816:														
12 January -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	230	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 March -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000
17 May -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
26 July -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	-	1,000
4 October -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000
27 December	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
1817:														
21 February	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000
6 June -	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	135	-	-	-	-	200	1,000
19 September	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	160	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000
1818:														
16 January -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	480	700	-	1,000
29 May -	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	200	-	-	-	350	-	1,000
25 September	-	-	-	-	100	100	-	200	-	-	240	-	-	1,000
1819:														
22 January -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
1 May -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	2,000
3 July -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	650	-
27 August -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	-
11 September	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
12 November	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,600	-
10 December	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1820:														
11 February	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	-	-
31 March -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 June -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-
14 July -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000
29 September	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,400	-	2,000
17 November	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	-	-
1821:														
12 January -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-
2 March -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
27 April -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	-
29 June -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000
27 July -	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	400	-	-	400	-	-	-
14 September	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	1,000	-
26 October -	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23 November	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
1822:														
18 January -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	-
8 March -	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 April -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	1,000
8 June -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 July -	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 August -	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 September	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-
11 October -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 November	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-
1823:														
10 January -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-
14 February	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	2,000	2,000
6 March -	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 May -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,400	-
Carry over	1,306	307	308	209	310	7,055	30	5,165	250	2,610	3,390	18,130	39,836	58,261

the Number of the Notes of each Denomination—*continued.*

4.	3.	2.	1.	½.	¼.	⅛.	Old and Defaced MONEY.	Addition to the CAPITAL in Circulation.	REMARKS.
17,001	28,500	38,500	66,250	37,000	37,600	54,001	941,214 4	1,185,204 5	
-	-	1,000	2,000	-	-	-	15,500 -	—	
1,000	-	1,000	1,000	2,000	-	-	23,000 -	—	
-	-	1,000	2,000	-	2,000	4,000	25,000 -	—	
-	1,000	-	2,000	-	-	-	22,000 -	—	
1,000	-	1,000	3,500	1,000	2,000	4,000	26,000 -	—	
1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,000 -	—	
1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	-	-	-	26,000 -	—	
1,000	1,000	1,000	2,250	-	-	-	40,000 -	—	
1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	-	-	-	45,000 -	—	
1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	-	-	-	42,000 -	—	
1,000	-	2,000	3,000	4,000	2,000	4,000	56,000 -	—	
1,000	1,000	-	-	4,000	-	-	60,000 -	—	
2,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	8,000	-	-	50,000 -	—	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000 -	—	
-	-	-	-	4,000	4,000	4,000	20,000 -	—	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000 -	—	
1,000	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	15,000 -	—	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,000 -	—	
-	1,000	3,500	-	2,000	4,000	8,000	13,000 -	—	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,000 -	—	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000 -	—	
-	-	4,000	5,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	30,000 -	—	
1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	22,000 -	—	
-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	40,000 -	—	
1,000	1,000	1,000	-	2,000	2,000	4,000	22,000 -	—	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000 -	—	
-	-	4,000	5,000	4,000	-	-	20,000 -	—	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000 -	—	
-	-	-	4,500	6,000	6,000	8,000	25,000 -	—	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000 -	—	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000 -	—	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000 -	—	
-	1,000	-	3,500	4,000	4,000	4,000	20,000 -	—	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000 -	—	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000 -	—	
1,000	1,000	2,000	4,000	-	-	-	50,000 -	—	
-	-	5,000	10,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	34,000 -	—	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000 -	—	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	200,000 -	To the Lombard Bank, for the relief of those who suffered by the Gales in 1822.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000 -	—	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000 -	—	
-	3,000	5,000	7,000	5,000	4,000	4,000	30,000 -	—	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000 -	—	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000 -	—	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000 -	—	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000 -	—	
-	-	4,000	4,500	4,000	4,000	4,000	40,000	—	
32,001	47,500	83,000	146,500	111,000	95,600	126,001	2,466,714 4	1,385,204 5	

Statement of the PAPER MONEY issued by successive Proclamations; distinguishing

DATE OF PROCLAMATION.	500.	400.	300.	250.	200.	100.	75.	50.	40.	30.	25.	20.	10.	5.
Brought forward -	1,306	307	308	209	310	7,055	30	5,165	250	2,610	3,390	18,130	39,836	58,261
1823:														
20 June -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	-	-
18 July -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29 August -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	3,000
1824:														
9 January -	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 May -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	3,000
17 September	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 November	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19 — -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-
TOTAL - -	1,306	307	308	209	510	8,055	30	7,365	250	2,610	3,390	20,630	45,836	64,261

VALUE OF NOTES. *Rds.*	500.	400.	300.	250.	200.	100.	75.	50.	40.	30.	25.	20.
Stamped by the Batavian Government in 1804 -	200	320	515	510	920	1,420	1,000	3,500	1,000	1,050	7,500	7,000
D° - - by the English Government since 1806	1,306	307	308	209	510	8,055	30	7,365	250	2,610	3,390	20,630
TOTAL - - -	1,506	627	823	719	1,430	9,475	1,030	10,865	1,250	3,660	10,890	27,630
Destroyed since 15th August 1806 - - - - -	999	240	367	271	440	1,788	724	4,101	953	1,295	8,019	12,151
In Circulation - - -	507	387	456	448	990	7,687	306	6,764	297	2,365	2,871	15,479

Receiver General's Office,
1st January 1825.

M. Stoll,
Receiver General.

the Number of the Notes of each Denomination—*continued.*

4.	3.	2.	1.	½.	¼.	⅛.	Old and Defaced MONEY.	Addition to the CAPITAL in Circulation.	REMARKS.
32,001	47,500	83,000	146,500	111,000	95,600	126,001	2,466,714 4	1,385,204 5	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000 –	—	
-	3,500	3,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	23,000 –	—	
3,000	-	3,000	3,500	4,000	4,000	4,000	100,000 –	—	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000 –	—	
-	-	4,000	4,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	60,000 –	—	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000 –	—	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000 –	—	
-	3,000	4,000	8,000	4,000	8,000	8,000	60,000 –	—	
35,001	54,000	97,000	165,000	126,000	115,600	146,001	2,949,714 4	1,385,204 5	

10.	5.	4.	3.	2.	1.	½.	¼.	⅛.	In lieu of Paper Money formerly in Circulation.	TOTAL.
14,000	22,000	16,000	16,000	22,000	60,000	70,000	200,000	400,000	- - -	2,086,000 –
45,836	64,261	35,001	54,000	97,000	165,000	126,000	115,600	146,001	- - -	4,334,919 1
59,836	86,261	51,001	70,000	119,000	225,000	196,000	315,600	546,001	- - -	6,420,919 1
37,379	65,835	42,814	53,782	76,126	149,915	123,702	209,612	374,092	5,204 5	3,318,714 4
22,457	20,426	8,187	16,218	42,874	75,085	72,298	105,988	171,909	- - -	3,102,204 5

In circulation at the Surrender in 1806 - - - - - - - *Rds.*		2,086,000 – –
In lieu of old Paper Money - - - - - - - - - - -		5,204 5 –
For Lombard Bank - - - - - - - - - - -		500,000 – –
D° - - - - - - as a Fund for the erection of Public Buildings - -		500,000 – –
Grain Fund, 1815 - - - - - - - - - - - - -		100,000 – –
For the Bank to assist those Farmers who suffered by the Gales of 1822 -		200,000 – –
Grain Fund in 1806 - - - - - - - - - - - -		80,000 – –
Destroyed: *Rds.*		3,471,204 5 –
Payments made by Stellenbosch - - - - *Rds.* 54,000 – –		
D° - - - - - by Burgher Senate - - - - - 15,000 – –		
Grain Fund of 1815 - - - - - - - - - 100,000 – –		
The Fund placed in the Bank for the relief of the Sufferers by the Gales of 1822 - - - - - - - - - 200,000 – –		
		369,000 – –
The Sum at present in Circulation - - - *Rds.*		3,102,204 5 –

Letter - G.
Number 21. STATEMENT of all Sums of PAPER CURRENCY that have from time to time

DATE OF PROCLAMATION.	500.	400.	300.	250.	200.	100.	75.	50.	40.	30.	25.	20.	10.	5.
1806:														
15 August -	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	3	1	-	24	9	92	72
17 October -	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	11	2	4	25	48	143	173
1807:														
3 June -	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	4	14	55	52
1808:														
28 April -	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	4	2	-	10	9	41	65
24 December	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	8	7	9	24	32	83	403
1809:														
21 July -	-	-	1	-	-	2	5	31	6	14	139	215	816	1,929
25 September	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	9	16	96	143	598	1,074
7 December	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	6	2	66	80	289	532
1810:														
8 February	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	9	3	10	69	100	399	644
5 March -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	13	11	16	91	113	448	837
1 May -	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	8	4	5	43	64	232	262
1 June -	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	7	5	10	66	73	354	788
17 September	-	-	-	1	3	2	5	32	18	16	130	163	473	593
15 October -	-	-	1	-	2	2	5	21	10	13	78	101	350	444
1811:														
13 February	-	1	-	-	2	2	3	14	5	4	50	61	295	578
23 April -	-	-	2	1	2	10	5	33	10	18	123	117	423	839
21 August -	1	-	1	-	1	8	5	23	7	11	85	107	411	660
27 September	-	-	-	-	1	4	6	17	15	9	65	93	300	761
1812:														
2 January -	2	-	-	1	-	6	4	17	5	7	78	83	316	919
7 April -	-	-	-	-	1	5	3	14	2	8	62	59	280	733
16 July -	2	-	-	1	-	4	3	15	9	3	58	66	289	921
18 September	2	-	1	-	1	4	5	18	8	14	68	135	497	723
5 November	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	13	1	2	32	50	235	824
1813:														
1 July -	1	1	2	-	-	12	7	32	12	17	144	173	630	1,284
10 November	1	-	3	-	6	20	7	58	19	27	217	261	1,124	2,535
1814:														
4 March -	-	-	3	1	7	15	7	54	11	21	169	184	761	1,088
- - -														
24 May -	2	1	4	1	4	9	9	28	8	6	105	91	379	683
	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	7	-	4	17	17	38	73
9 September	1	2	1	-	4	16	21	87	22	19	196	179	661	885
16 December	-	-	1	1	-	6	8	38	8	14	119	128	453	804
1815:														
29 March -	-	2	1	3	1	9	10	50	14	14	140	170	570	1,165
28 April -	1	-	1	3	2	9	9	34	10	11	114	122	388	957
30 June -	-	2	1	-	3	12	7	39	9	9	79	86	238	494
	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	11	14	81	142
1 September	-	-	-	1	1	5	10	47	8	9	151	136	580	1,132
19 October -	-	1	1	1	1	4	4	20	6	10	68	96	442	1,039
8 December	2	-	-	-	-	4	4	14	4	5	48	58	219	601
1816:														
9 February	-	-	-	2	3	4	6	15	6	3	60	53	231	564
11 April -	2	1	-	-	1	6	9	30	8	10	86	78	373	784
7 June -	1	1	-	2	-	7	5	25	5	13	67	93	417	974
	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	10	18	65	88
16 August -	1	2	1	-	1	5	2	19	5	10	68	74	327	864
	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 November	2	-	-	-	2	5	5	20	6	8	69	100	510	1,199
Carry over	222	15	27	22	57	211	197	952	311	407	3,424	4,066	15,906	32,181

been withdrawn from Circulation and Destroyed, in pursuance of Government Proclamations.

4.	3.	2.	1.	½.	¼.	⅛.	OLD MONEY formerly in Circulation.		TOTAL.		REMARKS.
							Rds.	*skill.*	*Rds.*	*skill.*	
63	130	252	1,822	6,221	4,859	15,854	-	-	12,000	-	
147	171	448	2,359	2,116	7,120	19,808	1,295	-	16,295	-	
64	82	246	2,365	11,711	36,732	73,373	1,902	-	31,024	1	
87	171	507	3,981	7,559	16,226	29,971	266	5	20,000	-	
294	459	1,091	5,849	5,180	10,771	22,732	461	6	25,000	-	
1,412	2,067	3,633	9,000	6,138	15,992	28,104	240	-	67,600	-	
712	804	1,355	2,847	1,135	1,227	1,502	-	-	30,000	-	
378	396	666	1,857	2,080	6,119	11,664	461	2	20,000	-	
451	519	708	1,569	693	1,545	2,026	-	-	20,000	-	
560	668	1,024	2,315	1,152	2,129	3,334	-	-	25,000	-	
247	319	638	2,865	3,768	13,030	28,820	300	-	22,000	-	
457	486	726	1,556	1,052	2,651	4,770	156	-	20,000	-	
485	478	896	2,701	2,322	9,055	17,250	122	-	32,000	-	
290	367	522	1,435	994	3,944	7,776	-	-	20,000	-	
374	495	856	2,220	1,268	3,828	7,528	-	-	20,000	-	
532	578	1,040	3,087	898	3,068	5,600	-	-	30,000	-	
405	502	991	2,546	339	1,324	1,884	-	-	24,000	-	
503	659	1,272	3,581	857	3,007	5,166	-	-	25,000	-	
561	684	1,040	2,719	552	1,922	2,988	-	-	25,000	-	
522	728	1,299	3,623	174	683	874	-	-	22,000	-	
648	743	1,162	3,205	655	2,271	3,318	-	-	25,000	-	
486	593	997	2,132	96	491	642	-	-	25,000	-	
443	532	1,073	3,441	953	2,852	3,884	-	-	20,000	-	
791	1,011	1,504	3,862	671	2,220	3,580	-	-	40,000	-	
1,226	1,886	3,286	6,949	985	2,996	4,164	-	-	70,000	-	
468	775	1,262	2,505	432	500	1,064	-	-	* 39,000	-	* *Rds.* 24,000 repaid by the Stellenbosch District in liquidation of the capital of *Rds.* 75,000, advanced by the Batavian Government in 1804 to those individuals who suffered by the conflagration in 1803, on condition of 4 per cent. or *Rds.* 3,000. annually being paid off. *Rds.* 15,000 from the Burgher Senate, who engaged to liquidate the debt contracted for the iron water-pipes of the town, in annual instalments of *Rds.* 15,000.
324	550	860	1,296	349	222	264	-	-	25,000	-	
27	28	45	58	8	3	2	-	-	3,000	-	Repaid by Stellenbosch as above stated.
480	846	1,276	2,024	84	92	88	-	-	40,000	-	
493	803	1,259	2,258	1,466	3,735	5,610	-	-	30,000	-	
674	1,017	1,428	2,131	605	873	1,122	-	-	37,000	-	
691	1,099	2,065	1,757	884	1,104	3,392	-	-	33,000	-	
357	476	603	863	471	703	910	-	-	20,000	-	
74	75	40	44	9	-	4	-	-	3,000	-	Repaid by Stellenbosch as above stated.
705	921	998	1,296	477	756	820	-	-	32,000	-	
705	956	1,037	1,399	1,305	1,558	1,376	-	-	27,000	-	
376	532	573	659	320	294	772	-	-	15,500	-	
308	501	465	807	316	377	446	-	-	15,500	-	
476	623	753	766	657	660	852	-	-	23,000	-	
576	728	877	61,108	779	952	1,060	-	-	25,000	-	
41	24	24	14	31	23	6	-	-	3,000	-	Repaid by Stellenbosch as above stated.
519	704	836	937	556	660	720	-	-	22,000	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	The sum added to the Grain Fund on the 28th of October 1815.
549	722	888	859	489	466	536	-	-	26,000	-	
19,981	26,908	42,521	100,644	68,807	19,040	325,656	5,204	5	1,205,919	1	

Statement of all Sums of PAPER CURRENCY from time to time withdrawn from

DATE OF PROCLAMATION.	500.	400.	300.	250.	200.	100.	75.	50.	40.	30.	25.	20.	10.	5.
Brought forward -	222	15	27	22	57	211	197	952	311	407	3,424	4,066	15,906	32,181
1817:														
10 January -	1	-	3	1	-	3	5	29	6	9	79	116	542	1,249
17 March -	2	-	1	-	2	3	5	17	4	14	69	84	388	1,007
11 July -	5	-	3	1	2	5	6	64	11	14	148	197	695	1,341
	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	1	1	6	7	30	87
10 October -	5	-	1	-	3	9	8	44	20	16	168	164	850	1,590
1818:														
27 February	2	2	3	3	4	11	14	58	10	20	151	178	752	1,251
17 July -	10	4	2	1	3	20	17	123	17	29	192	199	810	1,378
16 October -	8	-	6	3	4	39	31	121	32	56	262	265	825	1,312
1819:														
26 February	2	1	2	2	7	20	18	101	29	29	171	199	692	1,273
7 May -	3	-	2	4	5	22	11	65	10	20	110	152	530	1,030
9 July -	4	-	3	1	5	7	6	29	9	11	71	74	268	428
3 September	5	3	3	3	1	16	12	44	11	14	80	134	398	738
	-	-	-	1	2	8	2	7	2	5	10	14	-	4
24	4	1	-	1	2	13	10	28	6	11	47	59	170	313
26 November	-	-	1	4	6	22	10	40	10	7	74	125	358	617
13 December	2	-	1	2	2	10	3	23	5	6	30	61	206	256
1820:														
18 February	3	-	1	1	4	5	6	47	10	15	58	120	358	615
7 April -	6	-	1	-	2	5	3	31	10	6	76	102	289	457
3 July -	1	1	3	3	1	23	9	61	23	12	104	162	428	658
	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	7	3	4	19	14	34	59
21 - -	4	-	1	3	6	16	5	42	9	19	68	107	302	418
13 October -	3	3	2	5	10	15	9	71	12	27	110	213	584	839
4 December	3	-	1	1	9	8	15	42	6	8	67	129	284	436
1821:														
19 January -	1	1	1	-	4	9	11	51	10	9	90	155	401	603
13 April -	3	1	-	-	1	11	2	33	11	10	51	137	298	481
11 May -	-	-	5	2	8	16	5	57	12	17	82	198	470	669
27 July -	7	2	1	1	1	19	6	40	14	12	78	123	294	501
	-	-	-	2	-	3	2	10	2	1	9	11	46	41
3 August -	12	5	30	9	9	60	13	68	9	22	88	146	420	568
28 September	15	3	2	4	6	54	6	54	8	13	93	175	385	609
2 November	11	3	6	5	10	54	11	55	12	17	103	179	436	585
21 December	2	1	4	1	1	46	4	29	9	13	38	93	207	334
1822:														
1 February	7	1	3	1	2	6	4	62	12	16	99	156	414	657
25 March -	22	7	8	3	7	51	9	95	14	25	90	206	449	616
17 May -	18	8	11	4	5	42	15	93	20	16	115	198	500	675
23 July -	21	7	6	5	1	17	15	100	20	33	118	272	559	767
9 August -	24	5	4	5	1	14	6	54	7	14	47	100	301	415
	4	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23 September	5	1	4	2	-	3	4	33	14	10	53	101	203	303
18 October -	34	7	9	6	5	8	4	48	6	13	42	88	270	330
6 December	25	1	3	1	1	25	5	84	12	12	73	164	422	584
27 - -	16	-	4	1	4	39	10	51	9	10	46	128	278	333
1823:														
17 January -	19	3	4	5	1	18	3	49	11	10	67	125	245	348
7 March -	37	8	1	-	5	35	6	67	11	11	90	188	436	570
18 April -	26	11	10	8	10	44	14	61	13	9	71	135	305	496
27 June -	18	3	1	1	5	17	8	72	17	26	112	221	436	663
11 July -	22	10	22	15	17	58	12	63	1	16	39	98	216	300
	2	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22 August -	14	-	4	2	4	14	3	31	6	11	35	108	248	319
5 December	45	15	17	19	24	123	17	114	24	33	139	294	758	1,118
19 - -	140	64	76	59	90	257	25	143	18	47	111	175	276	245
Carry over	845	201	306	223	363	1,538	629	3,670	869	1,186	7,582	10,915	34,972	62,667

Circulation and Destroyed, in pursuance of Government Proclamations—*continued.*

4.	3.	2.	1.	½.	¼.	⅛.	OLD MONEY formerly in Circulation.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
19,981	26,908	42,521	100,644	68,807	169,040	325,656	5,204 5	1,205,919 1	
628	754	1,013	1,054	935	1,046	1,376	- - -	29,000 –	
551	825	1,170	1,410	1,397	1,849	2,282	- - -	26,000 –	
662	837	1,146	1,245	887	1,223	1,598	- - -	40,000 –	
57	88	126	182	94	129	198	- - -	3,000 –	Repaid by Stellenbosch as before stated.
910	1,103	1,583	1,670	1,068	907	1,154	- - -	45,000 –	
720	966	1,289	1,460	870	860	992	- - -	42,000 –	
786	1,087	1,509	2,109	1,797	1,944	2,308	- - -	56,000 –	
810	908	1,231	1,671	844	583	722	- - -	60,000 –	
869	1,091	1,545	2,476	1,847	2,152	2,828	- - -	50,000 –	
856	1,007	1,293	2,112	1,383	1,321	1,762	- - -	40,000 –	
300	372	515	747	479	349	522	- - -	20,000 –	
437	558	672	1,185	692	576	792	- - -	30,000 –	
29	28	22	16	18	3	2	- - -	3,000 –	Repaid by Stellenbosch as before stated.
196	233	211	308	150	53	70	- - -	15,000 –	
456	612	686	1,166	914	626	908	- - -	26,000 –	
198	228	273	465	328	202	268	- - -	13,000 –	
465	575	684	1,071	620	364	560	- - -	24,000 –	
336	400	400	649	488	219	306	- - -	20,000 –	
542	591	597	923	653	340	524	- - -	30,000 –	
34	35	20	39	-	-	-	- - -	3,000 –	Repaid by Stellenbosch as before stated.
303	352	333	535	447	241	338	- - -	22,000 -	
749	779	831	1,315	1,206	614	788	- - -	40,000 –	
359	391	369	587	626	293	398	- - -	22,000 –	
436	556	438	845	755	407	542	- - -	25,000 –	
393	471	386	621	686	330	452	- - -	20,000 –	
480	603	552	838	1,235	577	778	- - -	30,000 –	
407	470	387	675	479	250	288	- - -	25,000 –	
40	19	29	55	-	-	-	- - -	3,000 –	Repaid by Stellenbosch as before stated.
415	487	424	554	1,241	642	728	- - -	50,000 –	
548	571	525	783	1,094	589	702	- - -	40,000 –	
428	468	351	569	672	291	394	- - -	40,000 –	
291	356	266	442	143	48	84	- - -	20,000 –	
536	578	455	790	1,499	608	724	- - -	30,000 –	
478	533	401	586	1,195	934	1,160	- - -	50,000 –	
549	624	453	764	439	195	230	- - -	50,000 –	
541	618	541	796	169	85	146	- - -	50,000 –	
273	317	253	477	1,331	386	416	- - -	34,000 –	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	3,000 –	Repaid by Stellenbosch as before stated.
270	266	293	483	3,057	2,285	2,826	- - -	20,000 –	
292	335	351	509	420	308	312	- - -	40,000 –	
377	455	527	713	1,206	846	1,084	- - -	40,000 –	
267	292	303	429	1,048	549	758	- - -	30,000 –	
295	272	303	346	240	4	8	- - -	30,000 –	
456	461	591	881	631	303	390	- - -	50,000 –	
383	360	518	759	2,489	1,662	1,904	- - -	50,000 –	
378	489	679	930	858	1,100	192	- - -	40,000 –	
203	250	534	798	1,503	262	320	- - -	50,000 –	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	3,000 –	Repaid by Stellenbosch as before stated.
197	205	379	466	27	11	14	- - -	23,000 –	
749	824	1,342	2,155	3,335	2,394	4,216	- - -	100,000 –	The sum created on the 8th of August 1822 for the relief of those who have suffered by the Gales of that year
111	120	224	276	311	101	210	- - -	200,000 –	
41,027	51,728	71,544	142,579	112,613	200,101	305,230	5,204 5	3,010,919 1	

Statement of all Sums of PAPER CURRENCY from time to time withdrawn from

DATE OF PROCLAMATION.	500.	400.	300.	250.	200.	100.	75.	50.	40.	30.	25.	20.	10.	5.
Brought forward -	845	201	306	223	363	1,538	629	3,670	869	1,186	7,582	10,915	34,972	62,667
1824:														
9 April -	47	13	22	16	18	71	36	149	31	38	151	388	858	1,022
16 July -	27	2	3	4	5	36	37	137	20	27	115	271	586	826
	2	1	2	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27 September	28	4	5	3	15	30	4	49	13	15	75	293	422	564
20 November	26	5	11	7	8	26	9	38	8	12	41	102	240	389
27 December	24	14	18	18	31	77	9	58	12	17	55	182	301	367
TOTAL - -	999	240	367	271	440	1,788	724	4,101	953	1,295	8,019	12,151	37,379	65,835

Receiver-General's Office,
1st January 1825.

Circulation and Destroyed, in pursuance of Government Proclamations—*continued.*

4.	3.	2.	1.	½.	¼.	⅛.	OLD MONEY formerly in Circulation.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
41,027	51,728	71,544	142,579	112,613	200,101	365,230	5,204 5	3,010,919 1	
611	671	1,355	2,159	3,601	2,849	3,250	- - -	100,000 –	
465	533	1,132	1,782	2,700	2,300	2,000	- - -	60,000 –	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	3,000 –	Repaid by the Stellenbosch District, as before stated.
335	348	924	1,417	2,432	2,195	1,930	- - -	50,000 –	
186	248	621	1,134	1,483	1,265	1,306	- - -	40,000 –	
190	254	550	844	873	902	376	- - -	60,000 –	
42,814	53,782	76,126	149,915	123,702	209,612	374,092	5,204 5	3,323,919 1	

M. Stoll,
Rec^{r} Genl.

Letter - G.
Number 22. } STATEMENT of the Amount of PAPER MONEY in Circulation on the 1st of January 1825.

1782:							
May - 31.	The first issue - - - - - - - - -	*Rds.*	47,696	4	–		
June - 30.	In addition - - - - - - - - - -		56,370	2	4		
July - 31.	– – - - - - - - - - - -		26,022	7	4		
August - 31.	– – - - - - - - - - - -		29,518	–	2		
	– – from 1st September 1782 to 31st August 1783 -		554,747	–	4		
1783 - - -	– – from 1st September to 30th of August 1784 -		210,865	–	2		
1788 - - -	– – from 22d March to 5th of October 1790 - -		843,120	–	–		
	Total amount stamped and issued between 31st May 1782 and 5th October 1790 - - - -	*Rds.*				1,763,339	7 4
	Exchanged for Specie and Bills, and afterwards burnt and destroyed:						
1787:							
March - 7.	Destroyed - - - - - - - - -	*Rds.*	172,768	4	–		
1788:							
April - 18.	– - - - - - - - - - - -		225,824	–	–		
1789:							
August - 31.	– - - - - - - - - - - -		427,312	2	–		
	Total amount destroyed, between 7th March 1787 and 31st August 1789 - - - - - -					825,904	6 –
	Balance in circulation on the 5th of October 1790 - - -	*Rds.*				942,435	1 4
1790:							
December 2.	In further addition - - - - - - -	*Rds.*	20,000	–	–		
1791:							
January - 6.	– – – - - - - - - - - -		2,200	–	–		
Ditto - 18.	– – – - - - - - - - - -		1,800	–	–		
March - 8.	– – – - - - - - - - - -		4,500	–	–		
Ditto - 19.	– – – - - - - - - - - -		625	–	–		
April - 2.	– – – - - - - - - - - -		1,000	–	–		
May - 31.	– – – - - - - - - - - -		5,500	–	–		
August - 31.	– – – - - - - - - - - -		4,725	–	–		
						40,350	– –
	Total Amount in circulation - - -	*Rds.*				982,785	1 4
	Burnt and destroyed on the 31st August 1791 - - - - -					97,041	4 –
	Total amount of Paper Money in circulation, on the 31st of August 1791 - -	*Rds.*				885,743	5 4
December 31.	In further addition - - - - - - - -	*Rds.*	5,000	–	–		
1792:							
June - 16.	– – – - - - - - - - - -		4,400	–	–		
						9,400	– –
	Total amount in circulation, June 30th 1792 - - -	*Rds.*				895,143	5 4
	Which amount on the establishment of a Lombard Bank in 1793 was increased to - - - - - - - - - - - -	*Rds.*				1,000,000	– –
	Since which period, between the 11th of June 1795 and 15th September 1795, the paper currency was further increased by issues to the amount of - - - - - - - - - - - - -					291,276	7 –
	Total amount of Paper Money in circulation at the surrender of the Colony in September 1795 - - -	*Rds.*				1,291,276	7 –

Amount of PAPER MONEY in Circulation on 1st January 1825—*continued.*

		Brought forward - - - - - - *Rds.*		1,291,276 7 –
		The following Sums were afterwards stamped and issued by order of the English Government; viz.		
1797: March -	21.	As an addition to the paper money in circulation - *Rds.*	250,000 – –	
1802: February -	9.	In addition to the fund of the Lombard Bank - - -	165,000 – –	
D° -	-	– a grain fund - - - - - - - - - -	80,000 – –	
				495,000 – –
		Total amount of Paper Money in circulation in March 1803, when the Colony was given up to the Batavian Government - - - - *d s.*		1,786,276 7 –
		The Batavian Government in 1804 ordered, that a new kind of paper money should be issued in lieu of the sum in circulation, with a diminution of *Rds.* 276. 7. - - - - - - - - - -	1,706,000 – –	
		As also, that the sum created in 1802 as a grain fund, and which was accounted for by the British Government to the Dutch Commissioners, instead of being destroyed should be replaced - - - - - - - - - - -	80,000 – –	
				1,786,000 – –
		In 1804 the Batavian Government added to the Capital in circulation the Sum of *Rds.* 300,000, viz.:		
		To such of the inhabitants at Stellenbosch as had suffered by the conflagration in 1803, to be repaid in instalments of four per cent. per annum - - - - - - - - - *Rds.*	75,000 – –	
		For the purpose of having buildings constructed at the New Drostdies, Uitenhage and Tulbagh - - - - -	50,000 – –	
		– the Agricultural Committee - - - - -	25,000 – –	
		– Grain magazines and a new prison, (never built) - -	150,000 – –	
				300,000 – –
		Total amount in circulation at the surrender of the Colony in 1806 - - - - - *Rds.*		2,086,000 – –
		To this capital Sir David Baird added as a fund for the Grain Committee in November 1806 - - - - - *Rds.*	80,000 – –	
1806: October -	3.	In lieu of the paper currency formerly in circulation, and which had not been exchanged within the time fixed by the Batavian Government - - - - - - - -	1,295 – –	
1807: April -	9.	As above - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,902 – –	
1808: April -	1.	– – - - - - - - - - - - -	266 5 –	
November	10.	– – - - - - - - - - - - -	461 6 –	
1809: April -	1.	– – - - - - - - - - - - -	240 – –	
September	6.	– – - - - - - - - - - - -	461 2 –	
1810: February	27.	– – - - - - - - - - - - -	300 – –	
May -	14.	– – - - - - - - - - - - -	156 – –	
June -	14.	– an additional capital to the Lombard Bank - - -	500,000 – –	
August -	2.	– above stated, in lieu of old paper currency - - -	122 – –	
1812: January -	15.	– a fund for the erection of civil buildings, placed in the bank - - - - - - - - - - -	100,000 – –	
October -	27.	– above - - - - - - - - - - -	100,000 – –	
1813: January -	21.	– – - - - - - - - - - - -	100,000 – –	
August -	23.	– – - - - - - - - - - - -	100,000 – –	
1814: March -	4.	– – - - - - - - - - - - -	100,000 – –	
				1,085,204 5 –
		Total amount in circulation on the 4th of March 1814 - - - - - *Rds.*		3,171 204 5 –

Amount of PAPER MONEY in Circulation on 1st January 1825——*continued.*

1814:		Brought forward - - - - - - *Rds.*			3,171,204 5 –
March - 4.	Destroyed eight instalments of *Rds.* 3,000 each, paid into the treasury by the inhabitants of the Stellenbosch District, in part liquidation of the sum of *Rds.* 75,000, advanced to them after the conflagration in 1804 - - - - - - - - *Rds.*	24,000	–	–	
D° - - - -	Destroyed the first annual instalment paid into the treasury by the Burgher Senate, on account of the expenses incurred in laying iron water-pipes through the whole town, and which expenses were originally defrayed by the colonial government - - - - - *Rds.*	15,000	–	–	
					39,000 – –
	Remained in circulation in March 1814 - - - - - *Rds.*				3,132,204 5 –
May - - 24.	Destroyed the instalment repaid by the Stellenbosch District - - - - - - - - - - *Rds.*	3,000	–	–	
1815:					
June - - 30.	As above - - - - - - - - - - -	3,000	–	–	
					6,000 – –
	Remained in circulation in June 1814 - - - - - *Rds.*				3,126,204 5 –
October - 28.	As an additional capital to the grain fund - - - - - - - -				100,000 – –
	Amount in circulation - - - - - - - - *Rds.*				3,226,204 5 –
1816:					
June - - 7.	Destroyed the instalment repaid by the Stellenbosch District - - - - - - - - - *Rds.*	3,000	–	–	
August - 16.	Destroyed the capital added to the grain fund, on the 28th October 1815 - - - - - - - - -	100,000	–	–	
1817:					
July - - 11.	Destroyed the instalment repaid by the Stellenbosch District - - - - - - - - - -	3,000	–	–	
1819:					
September 3.	As above - - - - - - - - - - -	3,000	–	–	
1820:					
July - - 3.	– – - - - - - - - - - -	3,000	–	–	
1821:					
July - - 27.	– – - - - - - - - - - -	3,000	–	–	
1822:					
August - 9.	– – - - - - - - - - - -	3,000	–	–	
					118,000 – –
	Remained in circulation in August 1822 - - - - *Rds.*				3,108,204 5 –
– - - 8.	As a fund to the Lombard Bank, to assist such of the farmers from, as had suffered during the late rains and storms - - - - - -				200,000 – –
	In circulation in August 1822 - - - - - - *Rds.*				3,308,204 5 –
1823:					
August - 22.	Destroyed the instalment repaid by the Stellenbosch District - - - - - - - - - *Rds.*	3,000	–	–	
December 19.	Destroyed the sum which was placed in the Lombard bank, in August 1822, as a fund to assist those farmers from, who have suffered by the storms in 1822 - - -	200,000	–	–	
1824:					
July - - 16.	The instalment repaid by the Stellenbosch District - -	3,000	–	–	
					206,000 – –
				Rds.	3,102,204 5 –

Amount of PAPER MONEY in Circulation on 1st January 1825—*continued.*

Total amount of Paper Money at present in circulation:

507	Notes of	500	Rix Dollars		253,500	–
387	–	400	–		154,800	–
456	–	300	–		136,800	–
448	–	250	–		112,000	–
990	–	200	–		198,000	–
7,687	–	100	–		768,700	–
306	–	75	–		22,950	–
6,764	–	50	–		338,200	–
297	–	40	–		11,880	–
2,365	–	30	–		70,950	–
2,871	–	25	–		71,775	–
15,479	–	20	–		309,580	–
22,457	–	10	–		224,570	–
20,426	–	5	–		102,130	–
8,187	–	4	–		32,748	–
16,218	–	3	–		48,654	–
42,874	–	2	–		85,748	–
75,085	–	1	–		75,085	–
72,298	–	½	–		36,149	–
105,988	–	¼	–		26,497	–
171,909	–	⅛	–		21,488	5
		TOTAL		*Rds.*	3,102,204	5

Receiver General's Office,
1st January 1825.

M. Stoll,
Recr General.

Paper money in circulation on the 1st January 1825 - *Rds.* 3,102,204 5

Deduct the 20th instalment repaid by the Stellenbosch District, and destroyed 27th June 1825 - - *Rds.* 3,000 –
(*Vide Ordinance*, N° 5.)

In circulation 1st September 1826 - - *Rds.* 3,099,204 5

Cape Town,
1st September 1826.

M. Stoll,
Rec. General.

Letter - G.
Number 29. EVIDENCE of Mr. *Francis Dashwood*, relative to the Proceedings of the Lombard and Discount Banks.

Cape Town, 12th February 1825.

Mr. *Francis Dashwood*, Examined.

YOU were formerly President of the Lombard Bank?—I was appointed president of the bank in the year 1807 or 1808. I was at that time receiver-general; and antecedent to my appointment to the bank I was employed in a committee for the investigation of its affairs, in connection with the general questions of finance and currency. In the report of the committee it was recommended, that the constitution of the bank should be so far changed, that a permanent president should be appointed. Previously the office of president had been filled by each of the directors in rotation.

You were president of the Lombard Bank at the period when the Discount Bank was established?—I was. The Discount Bank originated in the report of the committee of which I was president.

What were the immediate circumstances that induced the adoption of the measure?—A principal object in the establishment of the Discount Bank was the relief of a part of the community who were obstructed in their industrious pursuits by the absorption of a large proportion of the capital of the Lombard Bank, by capitalists who had borrowed with a view of lending at higher interest; at least this was the opinion of the committee, to whom it appeared, that the capital which had been borrowed from the bank at five per cent was lent out at six per cent, or at higher rates; a perversion of the principle of the institution had thus obtained, which it was the object of the establishment of the Discount Bank to assist in checking.

Were any more direct measures taken at that time to enforce the regulations of the Lombard Bank?—It was at the same time determined, in order to secure a greater degree of punctuality in the payment of interest and repayment of capital to the bank, that the arrears should be called in during the months of January and February, after the annual harvest, and not as antecedently, at uncertain times.

What was the immediate effect that you observed to arise from the establishment of the Discount Bank?—The effect of the proclamation establishing the Discount Bank, and which offered to the public an interest of five per cent on deposits for twelve months, was, to occasion a considerable accumulation of capital, deposited with the bank upon those terms, and which was made applicable at that time to the discounting vendue extracts and bonds of various kinds, called Kastings. The rapid increase of deposits on these terms occasioned the amount to exceed the demand for discount of the foregoing obligations, and a portion of the surplus capital of the bank, derived from the public and private deposits, was issued in short loans. Sir John Craddock subsequently allowed an extension of the discounts to private bills and promissory notes, by which the whole of its capital in deposit was progressively circulated.

What was the amount of the deposits with the Discount Bank in 1814, when the interest on deposits was stopped?—By a letter from the colonial secretary of the 10th June 1814, copy of which I gave in, the sum at that time in annual deposits bearing interest was *Rds.* 673,000.

By what description of capitalists do you conceive these deposits were principally made?—Generally by a class of annuitants, or small capitalists, who were living upon the interest of their money; and were contented, for the sake of government security, to take five per cent from the bank, preferably to receiving six per cent from individuals.

Did it happen that demands were frequently made on the bank for peremptory repayment of the sums deposited, on the party foregoing the interest?—Demands of this sort were not made, because it was known to be the regulation of the bank not

Mr. F. Dashwood, Examined.

not to repay within the period for which the sums were deposited. If, however, parties, who had funds in deposit, applied for discounts on their own deposits, they were accommodated upon the unexceptionable security of those deposits; and they paid a discount of six per cent for the usual period of three months, while the bank paid to them five per cent for their annual deposit.

Are you able to say whether deposits may have been made at times by those who were indebted to the Lombard Bank?—The case might have occurred; but if they had done so, they would have been chargeable by the bank for an interest of six per cent, while only five per cent were allowed them on the deposit.

Were there not considerable deposits with the bank for short periods and without interest, and to what amount generally?—I beg to refer to my letter to Sir John Craddock, of the 20th December 1811, in which I reported that *Rds.* 157,000 had at that time been deposited by individuals on interest for twelve months, and that the public had added a very large amount which bore no interest. The amount issued in short loans was *Rds.* 225,000, and in discounts for three months, *Rds.* 123,000; so that a sum of *Rds.* 348,000 had been at least deposited in 1811, of which 157,000 was a deposit on interest for twelve months.

By the official Return, the amount in deposit, at the end of 1811, was *Rds.* 409,877.

What were the profits of the Discount Bank chiefly derived from at that time?—In the first instance from one per cent, the difference between the interest paid on deposits and received on discounts; and secondly, from the full interest of six per cent received upon such portions of the general deposits as could safely be employed in discount; and thirdly, on the compound interest derived from the prompt payment of the interest of sums lent on security for short periods of three months.

I observe by the official Returns, that the amount of deposits at the end of 1814 was *Rds.* 1,096,659, and the profits of the establishment *Rds.* 37,427; I am then to understand that this profit was derived from all the sources that you have enumerated, and not from the one per cent alone, the difference of interest on deposits and discounts?—It would appear that the profit was derived from the operation of the discounts after deducting the amount of interest paid. In 1814 the Discount Bank was in full operation. I beg to give in an authentic statement of the assets of the bank on the 17th June 1814, from which it appears that *Rds.* 1,268,543 was the amount of general deposits, of which *Rds.* 1,044,797 were issued on bills and bonds, and *Rds.* 223,746 was the cash balance.

Was any regulation at that time in force for the proportion of the deposits allowed to be issued in discounts?—There was no regulation; I was permitted to exercise my discretion and judgment with regard to it.

Upon what principle did you judge it expedient to issue so large a proportion of the deposits?—It may be proper to explain, that although so large a proportion of the actual deposits was issued, that *Rds.* 673,000 were in deposit for twelve months, so that no sudden demand could be made upon this fund; and as there was an efficient cash balance of *Rds.* 223,746, the actual risk to government was limited to the amount of *Rds.* 374,797, which had been issued, being rather more than one fourth of the whole amount; but as the government was in itself a considerable creditor of the bank in the deposits of public revenue, the risk was still further diminished by the whole amount of such deposits. Since the interest on deposits has ceased, the whole amount to whatever extent has of course been liable to be withdrawn at a moment's notice, and at the pleasure of the depositors.

What effect do you conceive was produced by the measure of suspending the payment of interest on deposits for twelve months?—The diminution of discounts was the consequence of the capitals being progressively withdrawn, on which an interest of five per cent had been antecedently paid.

I observe that one of the objects contemplated in the establishment of the Discount Bank was the creation of a sinking fund, to be applied to the redemption of that portion of the debt which had no specifically recognized security; were the profits of the establishment at any time applied to this object?—The profits of the Discount Bank were never applied to this object, the proposal of the committee of 1808 not having been adopted by the government.

Can you explain the reason why no interest on deposits is debited to the bank for the years 1808, 1809, 1810 and 1811, according to the official statement shown to you?—I am unable to explain this apparent omission, without reference to the books of the bank.

Mr. F. Dashwood, Examined.

During the period that you officiated as president of the bank, did you strictly adhere to the regulation prescribing " that applications for loans were to be made by letter ? "—The regulation was generally adhered to, there may have been partial exceptions but they were few. For the attention given by me to the regulation in question, I beg to refer to the advertizement issued by the Lombard Bank, dated the 17th June 1808, enjoining a strict observance of the 17th article of the Government Regulation of the 1st of June 1808.

Are you aware whether any immediate effect was produced upon the exchange value of the paper currency, by the measure of suspending the payment of interest on deposits?—I am not aware of the fact that such an effect was produced, because the sums received in annual deposit were again thrown into circulation by bank discounts.

I observe that the first instalment of *Rds.* 15,000 repaid to the bank from advances on account of the *Rds.* 500,000 fund created for public works, was destroyed ; are you aware why the instructions of Lord Liverpool, for redeeming and cancelling that paper, was not completed ?—I am unable to explain this circumstance otherwise than by supposing a different construction to have been subsequently put upon Lord Liverpool's instructions than that which Sir John Craddock had adopted and acted on, and which was in accordance with the recommendation of the majority of General Meade's committee.

While you exercised the office of president of the bank, were you in the habit of receiving instructions from the Governor, of the colonial or deputy secretary, respecting individual applications for loans, and was it customary for orders to be received by the bank for such loans being granted ?—Instances may occasionally have occurred in which applications were addressed to the Governor by individuals, but in these cases either the president or one of the directors was usually consulted as to the expediency of granting the accommodation. No order that I am aware of was ever given to the bank to make advances to individuals, either direct from the Governor or through the colonial secretary.

What is your opinion of the advantages that resulted from the union of the offices of receiver-general and president of the bank?—I apprehend that the advantage resulting to the public from the connection of these offices during the period that I held them together, was the knowledge that I possessed of the finances of the colony ; I was enabled to regulate the transactions of the bank and of the treasury, so as to render them subservient to the necessities of each other, by borrowing from the bank in aid of the revenues of the colony, or from the treasury in aid of the public discounts.

Francis Dashwood.

Letter - G. } RETURN of all Sums received by the Colonial Government on
Number 32. } account of the Interest on Loans advanced by the Banks.

ABSTRACT of PROFITS of the LOMBARD and DISCOUNT BANKS, carried to the Credit of the Colonial Revenues; from 1806, the year of the Capitulation, to 1824, inclusive.

YEARS.	Interest on Loans.	Net Profits from Discounts.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Rds. sk. stiv.	*Rds. sk. stiv.*	*Rds. sk. stiv.*
1806 - - -	3,529 4 3	—	
1807 - - -	25,765 - -	—	
1808 - - -	44,088 6 5	3,478 3 2	
1809 - - -	41,262 2 -	10,798 4 2	
1810 - - -	48,043 7 4	12,252 4 -	
1811 - - -	60,090 1 5	9,562 - 2	
1812 - - -	83,689 2 5	18,759 - 2	
1813 - - -	79,278 2 -	36,277 2 2*	
1814 - - -	81,058 5 3	37,427 2 -	
1815 - - -	82,040 7 3	21,912 - 4	
1816 - - -	78,632 5 5	26,306 4 1	
1817 - - -	77,059 5 -	25,790 3 -	
1818 - - -	81,254 7 5	32,539 6 3	
1819 - - -	91,914 6 2	27,843 5 3	
1820 - - -	92,494 4 5	39,125 7 1	
1821 - - -	80,888 7 5	37,675 - -	
1822 - - -	82,396 1 2	48,837 5 4	
1823 - - -	87,597 7 5	52,797 - 3	
1824 - - -	93,730 4 2	47,251 3 2	
TOTAL - - -	†1,314,817 3 5	‡488,634 5 1	1,803,452 1 -

488,634 5 1
36,277 2 2
‡452,357 - -

* This sum of *Rds.* 36,277. 2. 2. is the correct amount of the net profits of the Discount Bank for the year 1813, and was paid over by the Bank, on the 17th January 1814, to Mr. Bresler, then Deputy Receiver-General of H. M.'s Revenues. The money, however, has not been credited to Government, and it is now the subject of investigation.

† See p. 59. ‡ See p. 61.

The above Abstract is taken from the Accounts of H. M.'s Receiver-General laid before the Commissioners of Inquiry, with the exception of the one sum amounting to *Rds.* 36,277. 2. 2.

Cape Town,
30th March 1825. }

John Gregory,
Secretary.

STATEMENT of the Sums paid into the Colonial Treasury by the President and Directors of the Lombard Bank, on account of INTEREST upon Loans, from the Year 1806 to 1824, inclusive.

DATE.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	INSTALMENTS of INTEREST PAID.	ANNUAL AMOUNT.	REMARKS.
1806:				
31 December	Interest - - - -	- - *Rds.*	3,529 4 3	
1807:				
31 December	- - - - -	- - -	25,765 - -	
1808:				
26 July -	- - - - - *Rds.*	21,433 6 -		
- - -	- - - - -	4,281 - -		
30 September	- - - - - -	2,749 3 4		
- - -	- - - - - -	910 2 2		
31 December	- - - - - -	766 5 2		
- - -	- - - - - -	361 4 3		
- - -	- - - - - -	8,753 6 4		
- - -	- - - - - -	2,340 - -		
- - -	- - - - - -	1,405 5 4		
- - -	- - - - - -	766 6 -		
- - -	- - - - - -	319 6 4		
			44,088 6 5	
1809:				
31 March -	- - - - - -	261 5 2		
- - -	- - - - - -	750 - -		
- - -	- - - - - -	16,126 6 -		
- - -	- - - - - -	3,537 4 1		
- - -	- - - - - -	2,239 6 -		
30 June -	- - - - - -	1,215 3 5		
- - -	- - - - - -	2,643 3 3		
- - -	- - - - - -	381 1 1		
- - -	- - - - - -	708 4 -		
- - -	- - - - - -	2,362 3 -		
30 July -	- - - - - -	233 - 4		
- - -	- - - - - -	447 2 -		
- - -	- - - - - -	127 6 2		
- - -	- - - - - -	248 3 4		
- - -	- - - - - -	1,324 5 4		
31 December	- - - - - -	684 3 4		
- - -	- - - - - -	6,839 4 4		
- - -	- - - - - -	1,130 2 2		
			41,262 2 -	
1810:				
31 January -	- - - - - -	10,820 1 5		
- - -	- - - - - -	818 6 4		
7 April -	- - - - - -	10,734 5 -		
- - -	- - - - - -	211 7 1		
- - -	- - - - - -	943 5 1		
	Carried over - - *Rds.*	23,529 1 5	114,645 5 2	

Statement of Sums paid into the Colonial Treasury on account of Interest—*continued.*

DATE.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	INSTALMENTS of INTEREST PAID.	ANNUAL AMOUNT.	REMARKS.
1810:	Brought forward - - *Rds.*	23,529 1 5	114,645 5 2	
30 June -	Interest - - - - -	15,226 5 1		
- - -	- - - - - -	1,066 3 4		
- - -	- - - - - -	447 5 2		
30 September	- - - - - -	2,368 2 -		
- - -	- - - - - -	1,650 3 2		
- - -	- - - - - -	359 - -		
31 December	- - - - - -	1,605 1 2		
- - -	- - - - - -	1,170 1 1		
- - -	- - - - - -	620 7 5		
			48,043 7 4	
1811:	[For payment made 15 Jan. 1811, vide Mr. Stoll's Letter of 1 Aug. 1825.]			
15 February	- - - - - -	11,160 7 -	- - -	Supposed to be for interest, including fees.
5 March -	- - - - - -	11,295 - 4	- - -	It is supposed that the fees received are included.
31 - -	- - - - - -	2 5 4		
- - -	- - - - - -	7,267 1 -		
- - -	- - - - - -	336 4 4		
- - -	- - - - - -	277 - -		
27 May -	- - - - - -	10,248 3 -	- - -	Supposed to be for interest, including fees.
30 June -	- - - - - -	90 - -		
- - -	- - - - - -	4,327 2 3		
- - -	- - - - - -	1,223 4 1		
- - -	- - - - - -	335 4 -		
30 September	- - - - - -	4,333 1 2		
- - -	- - - - - -	1,218 2 1		
- - -	- - - - - -	1,815 2 4		
31 December	- - - - - -	6,159 3 -		
			60,090 1 5	As before.
1812:				
29 February	- - - - - -	42,901 - 3	- - -	As before.
31 March -	- - - - - -	15,904 5 3		
- - -	- - - - - -	402 3 1		
- - -	- - - - - -	894 6 3		
30 June -	- - - - - -	10,740 - 2		
- - -	- - - - - -	1,187 6 -		
- - -	- - - - - -	1,668 5 4		
30 September	- - - - - -	2,830 7 5		
- - -	- - - - - -	923 7 3		
- - -	- - - - - -	1,241 7 2		
31 December	- - - - - -	70 - -		
- - -	- - - - - -	1,430 - -		
- - -	- - - - - -	3,147 3 1		
- - -	- - - - - -	345 5 2		
			83,689 2 5	
1813:				
2 February	- - - - - -	32,079 3 4	- - -	It is supposed that the fees received are included.
31 March -	- - - - - -	90 - -		
- - -	- - - - - -	18,964 - 4		
- - -	- - - - - -	634 4 5		
- - -	- - - - - -	731 2 3		
30 June -	- - - - - -	8,399 2 -		
- - -	- - - - - -	1,102 2 1		
- - -	- - - - - -	1,032 2 4		
30 September	- - - - - -	9,111 3 5		
- - -	- - - - - -	1,346 3 1		
- - -	- - - - - -	696 - -		
	Carried over - - *Rds.*	74,187 1 3	306,469 1 4	

Statement of Sums paid into the Colonial Treasury on account of Interest—*continued.*

DATE.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	INSTALMENTS of INTEREST PAID.	ANNUAL AMOUNT.	REMARKS.
1813:	Brought forward - - *Rds.*	74,187 1 3	306,469 1 4	
31 December	Interest - - - -	2,634 6 1		
" " -	" - - - - -	1,059 1 4		
" " -	" - - - - -	1,397 - 4		
			79,278 2 -	
1814:				
10 February	" - - - - -	32,421 1 1	- - -	Supposed to be for interest, including fees.
30 June -	" - - - - -	530 - -		
" " -	" - - - - -	25,164 5 -		
" " -	" - - - - -	1,815 6 -		
" " -	" - - - - -	1,204 6 4		
30 September	" - - - - -	11,797 3 5		
" " -	" - - - - -	2,000 - 1		
" " -	" - - - - -	1,116 - 4		
31 December	" - - - - -	2,821 6 1		
" " -	" - - - - -	1,435 - 1		
" " -	" - - - - -	751 7 4		
			81,058 5 3	
1815:				
31 March -	" - - - - -	38,746 1 4		
" " -	" - - - - -	742 - 4		
" " -	" - - - - -	138 3 2		
" " -	" - - - - -	174 4 1		
30 June -	" - - - - -	22,760 7 3		
" " -	" - - - - -	1,425 1 4		
" " -	" - - - - -	1,226 - -		
" " -	" - - - - -	2,864 5 2		
" " -	" - - - - -	1,484 4 4		
30 September	" - - - - -	4,357 4 4		
" " -	" - - - - -	291 1 2		
" " -	" - - - - -	479 5 5		
" " -	" - - - - -	1,033 5 5		
31 December	" - - - - -	2,429 5 1		
" " -	" - - - - -	406 5 2		
" " -	" - - - - -	2,592 6 -		
" " -	" - - - - -	887 - 2		
			82,040 7 3	
1816:				
31 March -	" - - - - -	440 6 3		
" " -	" - - - - -	963 2 -		
" " -	" - - - - -	1,088 - -		
" " -	" - - - - -	34,777 5 -		
June -	" - - - - -	1,673 5 4		
" -	" - - - - -	4,334 - -		
" -	" - - - - -	1,682 1 2		
" -	" - - - - -	1,561 7 2		
" -	" - - - - -	14,203 6 4		
September	" - - - - -	1,384 2 -		
" -	" - - - - -	45 - -		
" -	" - - - - -	6,378 4 2		
December	" - - - - -	1,392 6 2		
" -	" - - - - -	118 4 -		
" -	" - - - - -	66 - -		
" -	" - - - - -	150 - -		
" -	" - - - - -	8,372 2 4		
			78,632 5 5	
	Carried over - - *Rds.*	- - -	627,479 6 3	

Statement of Sums paid into the Colonial Treasury on account of Interest—*continued.*

DATE.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	INSTALMENTS of INTEREST PAID.	ANNUAL AMOUNT.	REMARKS.
1817:	Brought forward - - *Rds.*	- - -	627,479 6 3	
30 March -	Interest - - - -	4,722 1 3		
- - -	- - - - - -	25,004 2 4		
- - -	- - - - - -	499 - 1		
- - -	- - - - - -	640 - -		
30 June -	- - - - - -	2,400 - -		
- - -	- - - - - -	2,220 - -		
- - -	- - - - - -	10,830 3 1		
- - -	- - - - - -	254 7 2		
- - -	- - - - - -	540 - -		
30 September	- - - - - -	580 6 1		
- - -	- - - - - -	22,717 4 5		
- - -	- - - - - -	2,018 2 3		
- - -	- - - - - -	774 7 -		
- December	- - - - - -	542 - -		
- - -	- - - - - -	2,058 3 3		
- - -	- - - - - -	925 4 5		
- - -	- - - - - -	331 1 2		
			77,059 5 -	
1818:				
30 March -	- - - - - -	355 2 4		
- - -	- - - - - -	2,224 - -		
- - -	- - - - - -	26,448 7 2		
- - -	- - - - - -	505 2 2		
- - -	- - - - - -	1,570 3 -		
30 June -	- - - - - -	1,038 - -		
- - -	- - - - - -	1,433 4 2		
- - -	- - - - - -	9,234 - 4		
- - -	- - - - - -	934 4 5		
- - -	- - - - - -	814 2 4		
30 September	- - - - - -	384 - -		
- - -	- - - - - -	384 - -		
- - -	- - - - - -	2,689 1 2		
- - -	- - - - - -	15,757 5 5		
- - -	- - - - - -	3,642 6 -		
- - -	- - - - - -	1,650 - -		
30 December	- - - - - -	746 3 4		
- - -	- - - - - -	1,056 - -		
- - -	- - - - - -	6,407 1 2		
- - -	- - - - - -	3,740 2 3		
- - -	- - - - - -	238 7 2		
			81,254 7 5	
1819:				
30 March -	- - - - - -	362 - -		
- - -	- - - - - -	553 1 -		
- - -	- - - - - -	3,026 1 -		
- - -	- - - - - -	23,557 3 -		
- - -	- - - - - -	551 3 4		
- - -	- - - - - -	628 6 4		
	Carried over - - *Rds.*	28,678 7 2	785,794 3 2	

Statement of Sums paid into the Colonial Treasury on account of Interest—*continued.*

DATE.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	INSTALMENTS of INTEREST PAID.	ANNUAL AMOUNT.	REMARKS.
1819:	Brought forward - - *Rds.*	28,678 7 2	785,794 3 2	
30 June -	Interest - - - - -	3,287 7 2		
- - -	- - - - - -	5,992 - -		
- - -	- - - - - -	7,754 1 5		
- - -	- - - - - -	10,368 2 -		
- - -	- - - - - -	936 7 2		
- - -	- - - - - -	156 5 2		
- September	- - - - - -	72 - -		
- - -	- - - - - -	72 - -		
- - -	- - - - - -	222 - -		
- - -	- - - - - -	2,202 - 3		
- - -	- - - - - -	14,179 2 2		
- - -	- - - - - -	2,694 5 3		
- - -	- - - - - -	2,059 7 1		
- December	- - - - - -	901 6 5		
- - -	- - - - - -	9,703 - -		
- - -	- - - - - -	1,348 - 5		
- - -	- - - - - -	1,285 - -		
			91,914 6 2	
1820:				
30 March -	- - - - - -	338 - -		
- - -	- - - - - -	1,155 - -		
- - -	- - - - - -	3,983 - 2		
- - -	- - - - - -	21,338 6 -		
- - -	- - - - - -	645 6 1		
- - -	- - - - - -	666 6 2		
- June -	- - - - - -	600 - -		
- - -	- - - - - -	1,614 - -		
- - -	- - - - - -	4,316 4 1		
- - -	- - - - - -	13,856 4 4		
- - -	- - - - - -	1,646 2 -		
- - -	- - - - - -	865 - -		
- September	- - - - - -	1,042 - -		
- - -	- - - - - -	2,396 7 5		
- - -	- - - - - -	2,100 2 2		
- - -	- - - - - -	238 - -		
- - -	- - - - - -	451 4 -		
- - -	- - - - - -	2,395 4 1		
- - -	- - - - - -	20,648 1 2		
- - -	- - - - - -	2,509 3 2		
- - -	- - - - - -	1,056 7 -		
- December	- - - - - -	108 - -		
- - -	- - - - - -	108 - -		
- - -	- - - - - -	300 - -		
- - -	- - - - - -	865 6 5		
- - -	- - - - - -	5,655 6 -		
- - -	- - - - - -	1,371 7 4		
- - -	- - - - - -	220 4 4		
			92,494 4 5	
	Carried over - - *Rds.*	- - -	970,203 6 3	

Statement of Sums paid into the Colonial Treasury on account of Interest—*continued.*

DATE.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	INSTALMENTS of INTEREST PAID.	ANNUAL AMOUNT.	REMARKS.
1821:	Brought forward - - *Rds.*	- - -	970,203 6 3	
30 March -	Interest - - - -	102 - -		
- - -	- - - - - -	131 4 4		
- - -	- - - - - -	1,457 2 4		
- - -	- - - - - -	20,955 3 4		
- - -	- - - - - -	473 1 5		
- - -	- - - - - -	948 1 2		
- June -	- - - - - -	195 2 4		
- - -	- - - - - -	270 - -		
- - -	- - - - - -	1,256 5 2		
- - -	- - - - - -	10,809 3 1		
- - -	- - - - - -	880 3 2		
- - -	- - - - - -	1,134 4 -		
- September	- - - - - -	282 - -		
- - -	- - - - - -	582 - -		
- - -	- - - - - -	1,162 4 2		
- - -	- - - - - -	3,154 - -		
- - -	- - - - - -	25,706 7 -		
- - -	- - - - - -	2,322 4 2		
- - -	- - - - - -	1,629 3 1		
- December	- - - - - -	390 3 1		
- - -	- - - - - -	4,629 4 -		
- - -	- - - - - -	1,364 - -		
- - -	- - - - - -	1,051 5 1		
			80,888 7 5	
1822:				
30 March -	- - - - - -	74 - -		
- - -	- - - - - -	2,034 4 2		
- - -	- - - - - -	2,004 2 5		
- - -	- - - - - -	22,959 4 5		
- - -	- - - - - -	363 2 -		
- - -	- - - - - -	1,620 7 2		
- June -	- - - - - -	435 4 1		
- - -	- - - - - -	2,594 6 4		
- - -	- - - - - -	168 - -		
- - -	- - - - - -	614 7 -		
- - -	- - - - - -	16,737 - 4		
- - -	- - - - - -	878 6 3		
- - -	- - - - - -	627 7 4		
- September	- - - - - -	200 - -		
- - -	- - - - - -	809 4 1		
- - -	- - - - - -	15,045 3 3		
- - -	- - - - - -	1,847 3 -		
- - -	- - - - - -	293 - 5		
- December	- - - - - -	878 - -		
- - -	- - - - - -	794 - -		
- - -	- - - - - -	794 - -		
- - -	- - - - - -	1,561 7 4		
- - -	- - - - - -	7,082 5 1		
- - -	- - - - - -	38 1 -		
- -	- - - - - -	1,079 3 4		
- - -	- - - - - -	858 6 2		
			82,396 1 2	
	Carried over - *Rds.*	- - -	1,133,488 7 4	

Statement of Sums paid into the Colonial Treasury on account of Interest—*continued.*

DATE.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	INSTALMENTS of INTEREST PAID.	ANNUAL AMOUNT.	REMARKS.
1823:	Brought forward - - *Rds.*	- - -	1,133,488 7 4	
30 March -	Interest - - - - -	187 5 2		
- - -	- - - - - - -	456 - -		
- - -	- - - - - - -	156 - -		
- - -	- - - - - - -	246 - -		
- - -	- - - - - - -	326 - -		
- - -	- - - - - - -	1,936 5 4		
- - -	- - - - - - -	23,521 3 -		
- - -	- - - - - - -	193 4 5		
- - -	- - - - - - -	1,561 7 4		
	Rds.	28,585 2 3		
	Deduct interest erroneouly credited - - - -	38 1 -		
	Rds.	28,547 1 3		
- June -	Interest - - - -	90 - -		
- - -	- - - - - - -	195 - -		
- - -	- - - - - - -	1,452 1 2		
- - -	- - - - - - -	588 4 5		
- - -	- - - - - - -	952 - -		
- - -	- - - - - - -	952 - -		
- - -	- - - - - - -	1,820 - -		
- - -	- - - - - - -	4,987 2 4		
- - -	- - - - - - -	23,591 7 4		
- - -	- - - - - - -	1,480 3 -		
- - -	- - - - - - -	295 7 2		
- September	- - - - - -	270 - -		
- - -	- - - - - - -	1,646 - -		
- - -	- - - - - - -	2,341 - -		
- - -	- - - - - - -	11,885 - 4		
- - -	- - - - - - -	1,003 2 5		
- - -	- - - - - - -	482 5 4		
- December	- - - - - -	240 - -		
- - -	- - - - - - -	240 - -		
- - -	- - - - - - -	240 - -		
- - -	- - - - - - -	183 - -		
- - -	- - - - - - -	168 - -		
- - -	- - - - - - -	932 - -		
- - -	- - - - - - -	1,858 4 -		
- - -	- - - - - - -	684 - -		
- - -	- - - - - - -	471 6 2		
			87,597 7 5	
1824:				
- March -	- - - - - -	85 - -		
- - -	- - - - - - -	300 - -		
- - -	- - - - - - -	300 - -		
- - -	- - - - - - -	498 - -		
- - -	- - - - - - -	574 - -		
- - -	- - - - - - -	1,550 - -		
- - -	- - - - - - -	2,634 5 5		
- - -	- - - - - - -	24,120 4 4		
- - -	- - - - - - -	325 4 4		
- - -	- - - - - - -	1,947 5 2		
	Carried over - - *Rds.*	32,335 4 3	1,221,086 7 3	

Statement of Sums paid into the Colonial Treasury on account of Interest—*continued.*

DATE.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	INSTALMENTS of INTEREST PAID.	ANNUAL AMOUNT.	REMARKS.
1824:	Brought forward - - *Rds.*	32,335 4 3	1,221,086 7 3	
30 June -	Interest - - - -	904 - -		
- - -	- - - - - -	1,993 - -		
- - -	- - - - - -	8,777 1 4		
- - -	- - - - - -	1,087 4 -		
- - -	- - - - - -	15 1 4		
- September	- - - - - -	1,634 2 5		
- - -	- - - - - -	2,581 6 1		
- - -	- - - - - -	2,581 6 1		
- - -	- - - - - -	2,581 6 1		
- - -	- - - - - -	120 - -		
- - -	- - - - - -	83 - -		
- - -	- - - - - -	1,372 3 3		
- - -	- - - - - -	17,392 1 2		
- - -	- - - - - -	786 3 2		
- - -	- - - - - -	2,091 5 3		
- December	- - - - - -	84 - -		
- - -	- - - - - -	141 - -		
- - -	- - - - - -	216 - -		
- - -	- - - - - -	1,504 6 1		
- - -	- - - - - -	2,951 3 -		
- - -	- - - - - -	8,749 2 -		
- - -	- - - - - -	2,342 1 5		
- - -	- - - - - -	1,404 - 3		
			93,730 4 2	
	TOTAL - - *Rds.*		1,314,817 3 5	

Colonial Treasury,
1st January 1825.

M. Stoll,
Rec^r General.

STATEMENT of the Sums paid into the Colonial Treasury, by the President and Directors of the Discount Bank, on account of DISCOUNTS, from the establishment of the Discount Bank in the Year 1808 to the 31st December 1824.

DATE.	DISCOUNTS.	INSTALMENTS.	ANNUAL AMOUNT.
1810:			
28 June - -	Discounts for 1808 - - - *Rds.*	- - -	3,478 3 2
- - - -	- 1809 - - - - -	- - -	10,798 4 2
30 September -	- 1810 - - - - -	9,046 - 2	
31 December -	- - - - - - -	3,206 3 4	
			12,252 4 -
1811:			
25 July - -	- 1811 - - - - -	5,113 7 4	
1812:			
29 February -	- - - - - - -	4,448 - 4	
			9,562 - 2
31 December -	- 1812 - - - - -	- - -	18,759 - 2
1814:			
31 December -	- 1814 - - - - -	- - -	37,427 2 -
1815:			
31 March -	- 1815 - - - - -	5,926 2 -	
30 September -	- - - - - - -	6,877 - 3	
31 December -	- - - - - - -	9,108 6 1	
			21,912 - 4
1816:			
31 March -	- 1816 - - - - -	6,163 7 -	
30 June - -	- - - - - - -	6,265 2 2	
31 December -	- - - - - - -	9,396 5 -	
- - -	- - - - - - -	4,480 5 5	
			26,306 4 1
1817:			
31 March -	- 1817 - - - - -	6,181 6 2	
30 June - -	- - - - - - -	4,244 - 5	
- September -	- - - - - - -	6,707 5 4	
31 December -	- - - - - - -	8,656 6 1	
			25,790 3 -
1818:			
31 March -	- 1818 - - - - -	7,471 3 2	
30 June - -	- - - - - - -	9,542 4 1	
- September -	- - - - - - -	8,728 5 -	
31 December -	- - - - - - -	6,797 2 -	
			32,539 6 3
1819:			
31 March -	- 1819 - - - - -	6,992 - 3	
30 June - -	- - - - - - -	8,591 2 1	
- September -	- - - - - - -	6,740 6 -	
31 December -	- - - - - - -	5,519 4 5	
			27,843 5 3
1820:			
31 March -	- 1820 - - - - -	8,306 3 2	
30 June - -	- - - - - - -	10,007 3 3	
- September -	- - - - - - -	11,247 7 2	
31 December -	- - - - - - -	9,564 1 -	
			39,125 7 1
	Carried over - - *Rds.*	- - -	265,796 1 2

Statement of Sums paid into the Colonial Treasury on account of Discounts—*continued.*

DATE.	DISCOUNTS.	INSTALMENTS.	ANNUAL AMOUNT
1821:	Brought forward - - *Rds.*	- - -	265,796 1 2
31 March -	Discounts for 1821 - - - - -	9,167 1 3	
30 June - -	— — - - - - -	8,911 6 4	
31 September -	— — - - - - -	10,158 2 3	
31 December -	— — - - - - -	9,437 5 2	
			37,675 - -
1822:			
31 March -	— 1822 - - - -	15,388 2 5	
30 June - -	— — - - - - -	10,113 - 2	
- September -	— — - - - - -	14,267 7 3	
31 December -	— — - - - - -	9,068 3 -	
			48,837 5 4
1823:			
31 March -	— 1823 - - - -	16,421 1 2	
30 June - -	— — - - - - -	13,542 1 -	
- September -	— — - - - - -	11,801 6 3	
31 December -	— — - - - - -	11,031 7 4	
			52,797 - 3
1824:			
31 March -	— 1824 - - - -	13,279 6 2	
30 June - -	— — - - - - -	8,257 5 -	
- September -	— — - - - - -	12,236 3 -	
31 December -	— — - - - - -	13,477 5 -	
			47,251 3 2
		Rds.	452,357 2 5

See p. 51.

Colonial Treasury,
23d February 1825.

M. Stoll.

Mem.—From the Accounts forwarded to the Treasury, it appears that the following Sums have been deducted from the gross amount of Discounts, on account of Interest paid to such Individuals as deposited Money in the Discount Bank at 5 per cent Interest per annum; viz.—

1811.—June - - - - -	*Rds.*	125	- -
1812.—December - - - -		7,443	6 -
1815.—March - - - - -		4,117	4 5
- —September - - - -		11,827	5 -
- —December - - - -		50	- -
1817.—March - - - - -		600	- -
- —October - - - - -		230	- -

Receiver-General's Office,
Sir, 1st August 1825.

IN repassing through the receiver-general's accounts for the purpose of making the abstracts from them called for by His Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry, I found the following entry on the debit side of the cash book of 1811; viz.

15th January,—" From President and Members of the Lombard Bank, the sum of *Rds.* 10,000.'

The particular account on which this payment was made not appearing, I made an inquiry at the bank and found that the sum in question was the amount of interest received at the period mentioned in the Lombard Bank, and which should have been introduced in the statements of payments made by said bank into the treasury, and transmitted by me to His Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry on the 23d of February last. I have therefore now to request that the said sum may be added to the statement before alluded to.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
M. Stoll,
Receiver-General.

J. Gregory, Esquire,
Secretary to His Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry,
&c. &c. &c.

Letter - G.
Number 35.

CORRESPONDENCE with Lord C. Somerset, relative to the departure, on the part of the Bank Directors, from the Instructions laid down for their guidance.

Newlands,
Gentlemen, 14th January 1825.

I HAD the honour duly to receive your letter of the 4th instant, submitting to me the result of your investigations at the bank, and detailing various instances of the president and directors having deviated from the regulations by which they were instructed to be guided.

I lost no time in calling upon those gentlemen to explain themselves to me on the several points in question, and have now the honour to transmit to you the explanations they have afforded. Upon the subject of being guided by any interference on my part, I must most distinctly deny ever having authorized a deviation from the regulations, except in cases especially brought before me and recommended by the president and directors.

It is true I have had frequent communications with Mr. Marshall upon matters of general policy concerning the bank, when I have freely given him my opinion, particularly upon the inexpediency of pressing debtors to ruin, by enforcing the repayment of capital when the interest could be regularly received, particularly towards individuals who had suffered by the various calamities with which this settlement has been visited during the last five years. I have not committed these opinions to writing that they might not have the appearance of mandates, it having always been a principle with me that the Governor should on no account assume an authority over the transactions of loans.

On perusing the replies made by the president and one of the directors (the other being absent from sickness), I am ready to acknowledge the soundness of their reasoning on the inapplication of many of the regulations to the present times; but it has not failed to occur to me that in such case it would have been more becoming to have brought to my notice the expediency of a revision of their instructions, rather than to have persevered in a silent non-observance of them. Of this Mr. Marshall is fully sensible, and I feel persuaded that he is entirely disposed to adhere

adhere to any instructions which can tend to secure the public interests, and that he has on all occasions acted with the best intentions and the most rigid integrity.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

His Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry. *Charles Henry Somerset.*

Lombard Bank,

Sir, 10th January 1825.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, transmitting a series of exceptions, seven in number, brought forward by the Commissioners of Inquiry in a communication to his Excellency the Governor, and which are therein stated to have been deviations by the bank from the established regulations of government, and desiring us to make explanatory notes at what period and by whose authority such deviations have been made.

Before we proceed directly to our reply to the exceptions referred to, which will be hereto annexed, we shall take the liberty to request his Excellency the Governor's attention to the following observations:—

The instructions for the guidance of the president and directors of the bank, to which these exceptions refer, were issued at a period when the Lombard Bank was in its infancy, and when the Discount Bank (by far the most important establishment of the two) was not in existence, and also when the former was but little better than a pawnbroker's shop, it having been the depository for pledges of silver spoons, watches, sheep skins, &c. &c.

In the present improved state of the colony, and of this establishment in particular, we presume to hope that deviations from instructions issued, under such circumstances, will not be viewed with too scrutinizing an eye.

His Excellency has had under his eye the conduct of the president and directors for many years past, without having had occasion in any instance, that we are aware of, to reflect upon them in the discharge of their duties in this department; and his Excellency has witnessed the growing prosperity of the establishment under serious difficulties with which it has had to contend.

The president and directors do not presume to think that the government is indebted to their individual exertions for this degree of prosperity, but they do contend for having giving their aid towards it conscientiously and according to the best of their abilities.

Mr. Marshall begs to observe, that in the course of a long examination before the Commissioners of Inquiry, upon whose evidence the deviations under consideration appear to have been chiefly founded, he is aware that in his readiness to reply, and in his eager desire to afford the Commissioners all the information in his power respecting the affairs of the bank, he may in some instances have given such explanations as he would not have done had he taken more time to have considered the subject to which they related. And Mr. Marshall has therefore subsequently, by permission of the Commissioners, corrected some of those replies which more immediately struck him as likely to convey a meaning which it was never the intention of Mr. Marshall to comprehend therein.

In conclusion we beg leave to observe, that if any blame should appear to attach to the bank on account of the exceptions in question, it is our duty to exonerate all the junior branches of the establishment from any participation therein, as we have great pleasure in taking this opportunity to declare our opinion that a more honourable and correct number of young men cannot be assembled in any office.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

(signed) *J. Marshall,*

G. H. Maasdorp.

A true copy.

P. G. Brink, Ass^{t} Secr to Government.

Sir Richard Plasket,
Secretary to Government, &c. &c. &c.

EXTRACT of a Letter from His Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry to his Excellency Lord C. H. Somerset; dated 4th January 1825.

N° 1.

WE are not aware that any loan ever has been made from the Lombard Bank without the previous knowledge of the president and directors, except in such cases wherein any of the members may have been absent from Cape Town, or wherein they might have been confined by indisposition.

In general, applications for loans have been made by letter, particularly from the country; but in Cape Town and its vicinity, a rigid adherence to this regulation would have given rise to such a mass of correspondence as to occasion the most serious inconvenience, by the continued interruption of the other necessary business of the bank. Whilst after all, in a vast number of cases, a personal interview would have proved more satisfactory to all parties concerned: we therefore plead our opinion of the inexpediency of a rigid adherence to this regulation, and the established usage against it, which has subsisted long antecedent to Mr. Marshall's appointment to the bank.

With respect to verbal applications to government referred to the bank, with orders that the parties should receive the accommodation solicited, we are not aware of the cases to which this exception applies, unless it be to those instances wherein the colonial government have deemed it expedient to direct advances to be made, without any reference to the bank for their opinion thereon. These instances have been very few, and we have no doubt that the nature of those applications, whether verbal or by letter, was such as to render any reference to the bank unnecessary.

In reply to the exception made to our deviation from the regulation, which requires a preference to be given to such parties as had not received prior aid from the bank, we must plead the established usage of the bank, which has subsisted long prior to Mr. Marshall's arrival in the colony, whereby a discretionary power has been exercised by the president and directors in selecting such cases for approval as to them appeared most consistent with the interests of the establishment and the public at large. We at the same time give it as our opinion, that had this rule been rigidly carried into execution, the safety of the establishment would have been greatly endangered, whilst a number of undeserving individuals would have received a public accommodation upon the sole ground of a priority of application.

We further beg leave to state, that all these our proceedings have been annually reported on by the auditor-general.

N° 1.

BY the 6th Article of the Regulations of the Batavian Government 1804, and the 17th Article of the additional Regulations of 1808, it is ordered that no loan shall be granted but with the previous knowledge of and unanimous consent of the commissioners; and that all applications for loans were to be made to the president and members of the bank by letter, specifying the sum and the term of the required accommodation, and also the nature of the security offered. It has been stated to us, that applications for loans and advances have been made verbally by parties at the bank or to the colonial government, and that they have been then referred to the bank, and in some instances with orders that the parties should receive the accommodation they had solicited. By the same regulation a preference was directed to be given to such as had not received prior aid from the bank, which rule has also been departed from, and the general discretion of the president and directors substituted, without any specific authority for such a latitude being allowed to them.

N° 2.

In reply to this exception, we beg leave to state, that the rule was made prior to the institution of the Discount Bank, and therefore is not applicable to it,

N° 2.

The monthly comparison of the books of the banks with the existing cash balances, by the 30th Article of the same Regulations ordered to be made by the president

it, that bank being totally distinct from the Lombard Bank, and conducted upon otally different principles; if therefore such a regulation had been considered necessary, as the rule may be supposed to apply to the Discount Bank, we conclude than an order to that effect would have been issued upon the commencement of its institution; but so far are we from thinking that such a regulation is expedient, that we are of opinion it would be attended with the most serious inconveniences, as it would be necessary to set apart three or four days in every month to the exclusion of all other business for this purpose, which the proceedings of the commission recently appointed by government for making the comparison referred to in this number will amply verify.

president and commissioners, has never taken place, at least since the appointment of Mr. Marshall to that office.

With respect to the rule as it applies to the Lombard Bank, we can undertake to state that it never has been departed from; but on the contrary, that not a week has ever passed without the comparison in question having been made.

N° 3.

This rule we also beg to submit is solely applicable to the Lombard Bank, the Discount Bank not having been established at the time of its formation. In explanation we beg to observe, that when this rule was made, government were making large advances to the Lombard Bank, which were issued daily to individuals on loan. Such a rule therefore appears to have been necessary, as a check upon the issues of the cashier until the whole amount of such advances was lent out; but since that period has gone by, the balance in hand belonging to the Lombard Bank has been deposited in the Discount Bank, except a small sum which the cashier retains in his iron chest.

N° 3.

The 29th Regulation, by which the custody of the cash (with the exception of what is required for daily issues) is confided to the president and directors, has been altogether neglected, and the custody transferred to the cashier.

The balance altogether for re-issue seldom exceeds *Rds.* 10,000, generally it is much less and frequently nothing at all. The regulation in question is therefore at present altogether nugatory as it applies to the Lombard Bank; and if it were even intended to be made applicable to the Discount Bank, it would in our opinion be impracticable to carry such a regulation into effect with any degree of safety, that bank not having any fixed capital of its own, and it being impossible to calculate with any degree of accuracy what the amount of issues may be from day to day.

The cashier has been in charge of all the cash belonging to the Discount Bank long prior to Mr. Marshall's appointment as president, but certainly not under any specific authority *that we are aware of.*

We at the same time beg leave to observe, that had we not received the most convincing proofs of the honour, integrity and regularity of all the proceedings of Mr. Crozier, who has acted as cashier of the Discount Bank from its original formation to the present time, we should for our own sakes as well as for that of government and the public have thought it necessary to have withdrawn from him that degree of confidence which for the interest of all parties has hitherto been placed in him.

N° 4.

The president undoubtedly has on various occasions wherein he has had the honour to have personal communication with his Excellency the Governor, upon affairs relating to the bank, received from his Excellency the expression of his wish generally, that under the existing circumstances of distress which weighed upon individuals

N° 4.

The rule prescribed by the 8th. Article of the additional Regulations of the year 1808, requiring the directors to call in 10 per cent per annum of all debts that have been outstanding above two years, due by the inhabitants of Cape Town and its vicinity, has been at various times suspended, under the direction and sanction

individuals throughout the colony, they should not be pressed for the payment of their arrears to the bank, beyond what the necessity of each case in point of security might render necessary. Being therefore fully acquainted with his Excellency's sentiments thereon, and being also ourselves equally sensible of the absolute necessity of extending such indulgence in numerous instances, not only with a view to preserve the individuals themselves from utter ruin, but also to guard the interests of government, which must have been compromised by an indiscriminate recourse to legal proceedings for the recovery of arrears, we freely acknowledge that we have taken upon ourselves the responsibility of exercising a discretionary power, which the letter of the regulation referred to may not appear to warrant; but we submit that the infringement of this regulation is not of recent date, but of a standing long antecedent to Mr. Marshall's arrival in the colony, and we presume originated in the impracticability of its being rigidly enforced.

sanction given by your Lordship in the course of personal communications with the president.

N° 5.

This rule we conceive could only be intended to remain in force whilst the capital issued to the bank, on its first establishment, was in course of re-issue to individuals, as we believe it never has been acted upon since that time; and we are quite sure never for a moment expected to be acted upon by government since Mr. Marshall's arrival in the colony, but on the contrary, as we have already stated, that the government have always expressed their dislike to interfere with the granting of loans at all, and never have done so but in especial cases. Mr. Marshall certainly has occasionally thought it to be his duty to have personal communication with the Governor upon the affairs of the bank; and in some few instances of little moment, he may have acted upon such communication without requiring the official authority of his Excellency for so doing.

N° 5.

By the colonial secretary's letter of the 1st of June 1808, no sums were to be issued from the bank without the special approbation of the government. It is stated to us that this rule is observed in special cases only, when doubts are entertained by the president and directors of the expediency of making the advances, and that the approbation or dissent to the advances has in some instances been signified in the course of personal communication between the Governor and the president.

N° 6.

We are not aware when the infringement of this regulation first commenced, but certainly long prior to Mr. Marshall's appointment as president; but we feel perfectly assured of the impossibility of adhering strictly to such a regulation at any time, as the deposits in the Discount Bank are in a state of continued fluctuation.

We have therefore been compelled to exercise our judgment and discretion in the amount of discounts, which has always been influenced by considerations of profit on the one hand, and of safety to the establishment on the other. We beg leave to observe in justification of this part of our proceedings, that were this regulation at present enforced, we should have at this moment *Rds.* 1,000,000 locked up in our chests, excluded altogether from circulation.

In reference to that part of the exception which states, that in this deviation from the rule laid down, we have received no other authority than what is implied from submitting a monthly statement of the discounts of the bank to the colonial government, without any objection being made to such a charge;

N° 6.

By the instructions dated May 4th 1811, the issues of the Discount Bank were restricted to one third of the sums deposited in the bank; since that period they have been much increased, and have latterly amounted nearly to three fourths of the whole amount of the deposits, but without any other authority than that which might be implied from submitting a monthly statement of the discounts of the bank to the colonial government, and without any objection being made to such a charge.

we

we beg to observe, that in addition to the monthly statement, we have also rendered a quarterly and an annual statement, and have also been subject to an annual audit with the report of the auditor-general on our proceedings to government; and we can only account for the government not noticing this deviation from the rule in question, which has crept in with the gradual accumulation of business, and the increasing prosperity of the establishment, from the circumstance of its being evident that no fixed rule in such a matter could be strictly adhered to, or that if it could, the consequences of so adhering to it would have been ruinous both to the establishment and the public.

N° 7.

With reference to this exception, Mr. Marshall begs leave to state that he unquestionably is ignorant of the specific reasons why the original instructions regarding the destruction of the *Rds.* 500,000 fund were departed from after the first instalment of *Rds.* 15,000 was repaid to the bank; but he infers from the subsequent appropriation of this fund, that the necessities of the colony required such a departure from the original intentions of government with respect to this fund.

In conclusion, Mr. Marshall begs leave to remark, that if in the course of his examination before the Commissioners of Inquiry, any observation dropt from him which might be supposed to convey an insinuation that his Excellency the Governor, upon any occasion whatever, has improperly influenced the president and directors of the bank in their administration of any part of its funds, Mr. Marshall takes this opportunity to disclaim every sentiment of the kind, and, on the contrary, most distinctly states that his Excellency has most scrupulously declined every interference with the bank, except upon public grounds in especial cases; and has ever since Mr. Marshall's appointment as president shown considerable reluctance to attend at all to the applications which have been occasionally made to him without first being presented to the bank.

N° 7.

Mr. Marshall declares his ignorance of the reasons or circumstances that may have prevented the destruction of the paper money, created for the erection of the public buildings, in pursuance of the instructions of His Majesty's government, communicated to the bank by government letter, dated 8th November 1816; nor was he ever informed of the reasons that may have existed for such an early departure from those instructions after the destruction of the first instalment, repaid to the bank, of *Rds.* 15,000.

We further beg to add, that admitting the instances brought forward by the Commissioners of Inquiry to have been literal deviations from a code of instructions, issued at sundry periods, which in some cases are at variance with each other, we cannot admit that any evil has arisen therefrom; but on the contrary, that much benefit has accrued both to the establishment and to the public at large from the president and directors being left in the free exercise of a considerable discretionary power, whereby the profit to government and the accommodation to the public has been more than doubled since Mr. Marshall's appointment as president, whilst not a single loss to government, that we are aware of, has hitherto been actually sustained. At the same time, we beg leave to assure his Excellency, that so far from our wishing to retain the exercise of this power for any benefit or gratification of our own, we are most desirous of being freed from it whenever the government can devise any other means of administering the funds of the establishment with more advantage to its own interests and those of the public; the duties which are imposed upon us by the exercise thereof being of a most invidious nature, and a rigid discharge of which requiring a combination of qualities which are rarely to be met with.

(signed) *John Marshall*, President.
G. H. Maasdorp.

Lombard Bank,
10th January 1825.

A true copy.

Examined, *T. Freeman.* *P. G. Brink*, Ass^{t} Sec^{y} to Government.

Letter - G.
Number 36. INSTRUCTIONS and REGULATIONS for the Lombard and Discount Banks; from 1804 to 1824.

Lombard Bank,
9th November 1824.

Gentlemen,

WE have now the honour, in compliance with the request contained in your letter dated the 4th instant, of transmitting to you herewith, Copies of all Rules and Instructions under which we act as President and Directors of the Lombard and Discount Banks, as well as Copies of all Orders and Directions which from time to time have been received by us, with regard to their guidance and management, according to the annexed Schedule.

We have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble servants,

John Marshall,
A. V. Bergh,
G. H. Maasdorp.

His Majesty's Commissioners
of Inquiry.

SCHEDULE OF RULES AND INSTRUCTIONS

For the Management of the Lombard and Discount Banks.

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N° 5.—Letter from the Secretary's Office, dated 14th June 1810, increasing the Capital of the Long Loans with *Rds.* 500,000 - - - - - - - - - - p. 76

N° 6.—Letter from the Secretary's Office, dated 19th June 1814, authorizing the President and Directors of the Bank to discount Kustings issued by the Chamber for regulating insolvent Estates - - - - - - - - - - - - - ibid.

N° 7.—Letter from the Secretary's Office, dated 29th October 1814, authorizing the President and Directors of the Bank to discount Kustings issued by the Chamber for regulating insolvent Estates - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 77

N° 8.—Letter from the Secretary's Office, dated 4th May 1811, authorizing the President and Directors to discount, under good Security, at a limited period of Three, Six, or Nine Months - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - ibid.

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N° 10.—Letter from the Secretary's Office, dated 23d January 1812, advancing *Rds.* 100,000 from the Treasury to create the *Rds.* 500,000 Fund for the public Buildings - - ibid.

N° 11.—Letter from the Secretary's Office, dated 9th November 1812, advancing another *Rds.* 100,000 to create the *Rds.* 500,000 Fund - - - - - - - p. 79

N° 12.—Letter from the Secretary's Office, dated 3d February 1813, advancing another *Rds.* 100,000 to create the *Rds.* 500,000 Fund - - - - - - - - - - ibid.

N° 13.—Letter from the Secretary's Office, dated 4th September 1813, advancing another *Rds.* 100,000 to create the *Rds.* 500,000 Fund - - - - - - - ibid.

N° 14.—Letter from the Secretary's Office, dated 21st April 1814, advancing another *Rds.* 100,000 to create the *Rds.* 500,000 Fund - - - - - - - - - - ibid.

N° 15.—Letter from the Secretary's Office, dated 23d December 1812, ordering the Bank to repay to His Majesty's Treasury *Rds.* 100,000, being part of the Capital created for the Short Loan Fund - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 80

N° 16.—Letter from the Secretary's Office, dated 10th June 1814, ordering the President and Directors to discontinue the Interest of Five per Cent paid to Individuals from the Discount Bank - - - - - - - - - - - - - - ibid.

N° 17.—Letter from the Secretary's Office, dated 8th November 1816, informing the President and Directors of the Bank, that the Capital of *Rds.* 500,000, issued by his Excellency Sir J. F. Cradock for the public Buildings, will, as they are successively repaid, be destroyed - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 81

Lombard Bank,
9th November 1824.

John Marshall,
A. V. Bergh,
G. H. Maasdorp.

N° 1.—Provisional REGULATIONS for the Direction and Administration of the Lombard Bank.

Art. 1.—THE administration of the Lombard Bank shall be entrusted to a board, consisting of three commissioners, a book-keeper, treasurer, and as many clerks, &c. as in the time being may be found requisite for the good direction of the bank.

Art. 2.—The presidency shall always be held for the term of one year by one of the commissioners.

Art. 3.—All such monies as are from time to time advances to the commissioners out of the East India Company's treasury, or by the supreme government of the settlement, to be lent out among the inhabitants upon interest, are under their administration, and they are accountable for them. The book-keeper and treasurer are not responsible for the loans granted by the commissioners, but only for the books and monies given into their charge.

Art. 4.—These monies are to be lent out upon lands, houses, and other good and sufficient mortgages; among which are included deeds passed before *schepenen* or orphan-masters, deeds of mortgages, redeemable by instalments, and notarial registered bonds, mentioned in the proclamation issued on the 20th of April 1793; also on gold, silver, jewels, merchandize, linen and furniture of value, if not bulky, these and other articles of the same kind, which will bear keeping a year and six months, may be accepted for that period, but for no longer, and those which are liable to spoil may be accepted either for nine, six, or fewer months, as the commissioners may think proper.

Art. 5.—On mortgages situated within Cape Town, no more than the half, and on those without the town, two thirds of their estimated value may be lent, which estimation is left to the commissioners, to be made according to the state, situation, income, or other qualities and peculiar circumstances, which may increase or decrease the value of such mortgage.

Art. 6.—The commissioners shall have it at their option to make the borrowers over and above give security to their satisfaction; and in case the security offered should in their opinion not be sufficient, to refuse it, and reject the loan altogether, without being compelled to assign their reasons for so doing. No loan may be granted but with the previous knowledge and unanimous consent of the commissioners.

Art. 7.—And in order that the commissioners may be the better enabled to judge of the sufficiency of the mortgage, the mortgagor shall be obliged to produce to them the papers denoting such mortgage to be his property, and which shall be endorsed by the secretary to the court of police; stating whether it be encumbered in the debt registers kept in his office, and if so, specifying at the same time what debts they are; and of all arrests laid here and in the country districts, information shall be given to the commissioners with the smallest possible delay, by the secretary of the court of justice, and the secretary to the respective country districts.

Art. 8.—The deeds of mortgage shall be passed before two of the commissioners, and shall have the same power as those passed before schepenen or orphan-masters, and as other legal engagements of the same nature.

Art. 9.—All bonds passed before the commissioners of the bank must be made out upon stamps of the same value as ordered in the tariff of stamps to be used for those passed before schepenen; they shall, moreover, be passed in presence of the book-keeper, and in his absence, occasioned either by indisposition or other causes, in presence of the treasurer, in the same manner as is usual with those passed before schepenen; but for a renewal of a loan upon immoveables, a stamp of twenty-four stivers will suffice.

Art. 10.—Of these deeds passed before the commissioners, not only a memorandum shall be made at the back of the purchase, or other papers denoting the property, but in order to prevent frauds, a correct account of every loan that is granted, signed by the book-keeper of the bank, must be given in to the secretary to the court of police, in order to be entered on the register of mortgages kept in his office; for the registry of every such deed passed in the bank six stivers is to be paid.

Art. 11.—Loans upon immoveables shall not be granted for a shorter peri d than six months, and not for a longer than two years, it being left to the judgment of the commissioners either to consent to the renewal of the loan after the expiration of that term or not; one or more of the sureties given becoming insufficient prior to the expiration of the term the loan is made for, the borrower shall be bound to give others to the satisfaction of the commissioners.

Art. 12.—Of all loans five per cent shall annually be paid by the borrower to the commissioners for the benefit of government.

Art. 13.—For all pledges, except immoveable, receipts shall be given upon a stamp of six stivers, made out to the bearer, except it be expressly desired that the name of the borrower be mentioned, in the following form:—

" Folio *Rds.*
" The bearer hereof has brought to the bank estimated at
" upon which have been lent *Rds.* on his
" having given security to be obliged within the period of
" to redeem the aforesaid pledge, on paying back to the bank the above-
" mentioned borrowed sum, with the interest, calculated at
" per month, at the risk of the pledge being otherwise disposed of for the
" benefit of the bank. The

" (signed) { " *N. N.* Commissioners. " *N. N.* Book and Pledge Keeper. " *N. N.* Treasurer."

Art. 14.—Receipts made out to the bearer, without the name being specified, may be redeemed also by the bearer upon payment of the principal and interest; but when the name of the borrower is specified in the receipt, and in the event of his subsequently disposing of it by sale, the transfer must be placed underneath, duly dated and signed, of which, on its being redeemed, a due annotation must be made, both in the cash and contra cash-book.

Art. 15.—Of jewels, gold and silver, the receipts must be made out to the pawner or his assigns, and may not be transferred till the interest due thereon be paid; and should the purchaser or new proprietor wish to let the pledge remain, a new loan must be made; but in case of the death of the pawner, his estate shall, instead of the deceased, be acknowledged as the proprietor, unattended with any further expense, and just as if the pawner himself were still living.

Art. 16.—When a loan is granted upon moveables, the period must be fixed during which the pledge is to remain in the bank, whether three six, or nine months, a year, or a longer space of time, the shortest period that it may be accepted for being one month; and should even a person be willing to redeem his pledge previous to the expiration of the term fixed, the full interest for the whole time originally agreed to must nevertheless be paid.

Art. 17.—In case the pledge be not redeemed at the expiration of the stipulated period, or the loan thereon renewed, it will be sold six weeks subsequently by auction; this sale shall be held by the commissioners, for which they shall draw the same fees as are charged by the vendue-master on the sale of moveables, to be divided into equal shares among the commissioners, book-keeper and treasurer; this to be carried into effect on account of the pawners, either to their advantage or disadvantage, so that should the property sold render less than the amount of the sum advanced, with the interest, the pawners will be held bound to make good the defect, and the proprietor, if known, or his estate, be called upon for the same; on these occasions the bank and book-keeper shall have the same right of preference with regard to the proprietor as the qualified vendue-master and secretary to the orphan-master, also the privilege of *parata executio* within the six ensuing months.

Art. 18.—In case the property sold should render more than the amount of the sum thereon advanced, with the interest and incident expenses, it shall be three times advertised in the newspaper, with the intermission of a month between each advertisement, without mentioning the name either of the pawner or proprietor; and the proprietor shall be obliged, within the term of one year subsequent to the last advertisement, to apply to the commissioners for the surplus, on pain, when omitting so to do, of its being forfeited, one third to the parish poor, and two thirds to the bank.

Art. 19.—The book-keeper and treasurer of the bank shall monthly, in presence of the commissioners, tax the value of such moveable pledges as are liable to spoil or fluctuate in value, without making any extra charges for so doing; and those which by longer keeping are likely to lose in value, shall be sold publicly for account of the proprietor, who in this case will have an equal share of responsibility attached to him, as specified in the foregoing article.

Art. 20.—On coined and uncoined gold and silver, only 85 per cent, and on jewels, merchandize and other moveables, no more than 50 per cent on their estimated value may be lent; if the articles are bulky, the necessary magazines for keeping them must be provided by the proprietors, which magazines as well as the goods pledged, as long as they are therein contained, will be under the private direction of the bank, all which is to be done agreeable to the judgment and approbation of the commissioners.

Art. 21.—Pledges consisting of coined and uncoined gold and silver or jewels may, after being examined, taxed, weighed or counted, be sealed up by the pawner himself.

Art. 22.—Of all loans amounting to *Rds.* 1,000 and upwards, one rix-dollar for every thousand shall be paid by the borrower on receiving the loan, exclusive of the stamp; and of all loans less than *Rds.* 1,000, one fourth per cent shall be paid, exclusive of the stamps, to be divided as specified in the Resolution of the 31st October 1793.

This shall be paid as often as the parties may want to borrow, and as often as the loan upon immoveables may be renewed.

Art. 23.—The book-keeper shall be held responsible for the care necessary to be taken of the moveable pledges, and such as may be missing he must replace; he shall also adopt the best possible means for keeping the articles pledged in a good state of preservation, either by opening the windows in fine weather, or in any other way suited for the purpose.

Art. 24.—The bank shall remain security for all pledges brought there, and the restitution thereof must be made to the bearer of the receipt, unless any appearances of deceit or fraud should be extant; but in case of accidents, as inimical force, fire, or any other unforeseen circumstances, the proprietor must bear the loss, and shall, over and above, be obliged to refund the principal with the full interest.

Art. 25.—In case stolen goods should be brought there, and an early information thereof given to the book-keeper, they shall be stopped and returned to the owner; but if they are discovered to be stolen subsequent to being pawned, and the loan thereon granted, the owner may only recover them on refunding the sum advanced.

Art. 26.—For the bank a suitable apartment must be appropriated within the Castle, to be fitted up in such manner as may be requisite for the security of the pledges and monies therein to be kept.

Art. 27.—No more than *Rds.* 20,000 may be kept in the bank at one time, the surplus must be paid into the receiver-general's chest, under the care of the Colonial Finance Chamber, till it can be disposed of by the commissioners.

Art. 28.—Of the above-mentioned sum only *Rds.* 1,000 at a time shall be entrusted to the treasurer of the bank; whatever he may have in his possession exceeding that sum shall be at the risk of the commissioners.

Art. 29.—The money remaining in the bank, exclusive of the *Rds.* 1,000 mentioned in the preceding article, shall be kept in an iron chest, provided with three good locks, one key to be kept by the president and one by each of the commissioners, so that the president and commissioners must all be present whenever it is opened, they each having an equal share of responsibility attached to them: in case of indisposition, however, either of the president or one of the commissioners, the party indisposed may deliver his key to the book-keeper or any body else at his risk.

Art. 30.—Of the monies contained in this chest a separate book shall be kept by the president, and always left in it; which book shall be compared every month by the president and commissioners with the amount of money remaining, and afterwards signed, as a mark of its having been found correct.

Art. 31.—The president, commissioners and treasurer shall not enter upon these their respective situations, without having previously given sufficient security, to the satisfaction of the governor and councillors, to the amount of *Rds.* 5,000 each; nor the book-keeper, who is at the same time to be keeper of the pledges, till after having given security to the same amount to the satisfaction of the president and commissioners: this security is, however, only to cover the president and commissioners, and is at the same time at their risk.

Art. 32.—The commissioners shall have for the use of the bank a messenger, who at the same time shall be the auctioneer, by whom security to the amount of *Rds.* 2,000 shall be given, to the satisfaction and also at the risk of the commissioners.

Art. 33.—One of the two commissioners, together with the book-keeper and treasurer, shall, if necessary, attend at the bank every forenoon from eight to eleven o'clock, Sundays and holidays excepted, and book all pledges, gold, silver and precious stones, by weight, or calculated according to their weight, in marks and carats; and having duly taxed their intrinsic value, they shall take them into their charge and lock them up. All taxations which may ultimately prove to have been made too high, are at the risk of the commissioners, save their regress upon the borrowers.

Art. 34.—For jewels and pearls the commissioners may call in the assistance of an appraiser, bound upon oath to faith and secrecy, who shall tax them at his risk; for this purpose he shall give security to the amount of *Rds.* 1,000, to the satisfaction and at the risk of the commissioners, as a recourse in case the taxation be made too high, and of a loss eventually arising. The fees of this appraiser shall be one fourth per cent upon the amount of the loan granted upon jewels or pearls.

Art. 35.—The book and pledge keeper shall compare with the treasurer, as often as necessary, all posts which are discharged, and upon which the loans have been renewed, both of them being considered as bound by the oath of secrecy.

Art. 36.—The president shall, at least once every month, or as often as it may be deemed necessary, convoke a meeting of commissioners to examine and compare the books with the remaining cash; to resume the treasurer's books and accounts, and to resolve on the necessary . . . : . with regard to the affairs of the bank; on these occasions the book-keeper shall act as secretary.

Art. 37.—The emoluments of the commissioners, book-keeper, treasurer, and others employed in the bank, after a previous liquidation with the Finance Chamber, shall be paid out of the bank itself, calculated upon the same footing, and in the manner at present customary, or in such other as the governor and councillors may hereafter deem proper to prescribe.

Art. 38.—The books must annually be closed on the 31st of December, and sent within a fortnight afterwards to the governor and councillors, in order, after undergoing a previous examination, to be transmitted to the Colonial Finance Chamber, to be finally examined and discharged.

Art. 39.—When a new member takes his seat, or the president changes, or where a new book-keeper or treasurer is appointed, he shall be informed of the state of the bank at the meeting, and asked whether each in his respective capacity takes upon him at the same time his share in the responsibility, which, if he agrees to, a deed thereof shall be passed by signature, and the resigning president, or late commissioners, treasurer or book-keeper, and in case of decease their heirs, will be hereby discharged from all further responsibility and recomputation; but when the contrary happens, and in case the parties should feel they would be aggrieved by so doing, the cause of grievance, together with the opinion of the commissioners, must be stated to the governor and councillors, in order that the late president, commissioners, book-keeper or treasurer, or their heirs, may be obliged to give sufficient security, or that a different disposition may be made acccording to the nature of the circumstances.

(A true copy.)

Given 4th May 1804.

H. Grocus,
Book-keeper, Lombard Bank.

N° 2.—Additional and Provisional REGULATION for the Loan Bank.

Art. 1.—THE Loan Bank is in future to be under the direction of a permanent president and three members, assisted by a book-keeper, cashier and messenger.

2.—The salaries of the president and members, as well as those of the book-keeper, cashier and messenger, are to be paid out of the colonial treasury, and are not to be drawn as formerly from a proportion of the income of the bank, and from the amount of fees received in the office.

3.—All fees therefore, of every description, are to be duly accounted for to the public at each period of submitting the accounts of the bank to the inspection of the auditor-general.

4.—The accounts and books of the bank are to be closed on the 31st of December of each year, when, of course, the interest of all outstanding capital becomes due, and is to be collected with the least possible delay; and the proceeds of such interest is to be paid by the directors of the bank to the receiver-general of His Majesty's revenues monthly, as it is collected, together with the amount of fees received in the office.

5.—Previous, however, to any payment being made to the receiver-general, the account thereof is to be examined and certified to be correct by the auditor-general of public accounts.

6.—The capital of the Loan Bank having been absorbed by the practice of granting renewals in all cases, and it appearing that great inconvenience might be apprehended from breaking through the custom at the present moment, the president and members of the bank are empowered to continue the same upon due consideration of each case; but they are required to refuse the application where it is apparent that it will not be injurious to the party to pay in the principal sum for which he is indebted.

7.—Whenever application is made to the directors for a loan to be transferred upon the sale of the estate, which was mortgaged to the bank by the original debtor, the same is not to be complied with, unless twenty per cent upon the principal sum is paid into the bank.

8.—The directors are required to call in ten per cent per annum of all debts that have been outstanding above two years, due by the inhabitants of the Cape Town and its vicinity; which vicinity is to be marked by a line drawn from Riet Valley direct to Simon's Bay, comprehending all within the Salt River to Simon's Town inclusive. And from such persons as reside without these limits, the directors are to call in six per cent per annum of such sums as have been outstanding as above specified; in either case, however, six months notice is to be given by the directors, but this regulation is not to interfere with the right which the directors have to call in the whole sum due to the bank, in such cases as circumstances may make it advisable.

9.—Such persons as have paid twenty per cent upon the transfer of a loan to them, are not to be called upon for any further proportion within the first two years from the date of such transfer.

10.—The interest of all money, either already issued, or to be issued from the bank, is to be six per cent, the legal interest of the colony.

11.—The above regulations being calculated again to bring into activity a proportion of the capital at present absorbed, the directors of the bank (in order to keep in constant circulation the means entrusted to them, and to render as much aid to the public as possible under the existing circumstances) are to advance for the present no further sums on permanent mortgage, but are to confine the advances to loans for short periods, or from one to six months, according to the circumstance of each case; and the directors are not to issue to any one person, or to any firm, more than *Rds.* 5,000.

12.—Nevertheless, it is not the intention by such regulations to deviate from the original design of the bank, which at a future period will be directed to afford to the agriculturists and traders such relief as in justice can be granted to them, and under such a length of tenure as may enable them to prosecute their labours with increased effect.

13.—The directors are hereby empowered to accept of any sort of security, whether of moveables or immoveables, that may appear to them sufficient for the protection of the public; but the directors are not to advance any money on vendue rolls or extracts.

14.—As the benefit to arise from this mode of advancing money must greatly depend on the punctuality to be observed in the reimbursements, the directors are not to issue any sums without sufficient collateral personal security; and the persons who bind themselves as securities for others, are to be aware that by the nature of the obligation they will be required to enter into, in failure of prompt payment by the principal, they (as well as the principal) will be immediately liable by *parata executio* to the most summary mode of procedure against themselves.

15.—With regard to the security of deeds of mortgage passed in the Loan Bank, it is hereby declared that all such deeds as may be hereafter passed by virtue of these regulations, shall be considered as legal mortgages from the date of the registry, and thus preferred to all other special bonds laid on the goods of the debtor subsequent to that period.

16.—The directors of the bank are not to charge any fees upon loans issued for short periods of six months or under; but the obligations are to be made out on a stamp of two rix-dollars, and the fee for enregistration at the secretary's office is to be continued.

17.—All applications for loans are to be made to the president and members of the bank by letter, in which the sum required, and the time for which it is wanted, are to be stated, together with the nature of the security proposed, and preference in the issues is to be given to such as have not received prior aid from the bank.

18.—The directors of the Lombard Bank are to be guided by their former instructions in all cases which are not provided for by the present regulations.

By command of his Excellency the Governor,

(signed) *C. Bird*, Ass^{t}. Sec.

Castle of Good Hope,
1st June 1808.

(A true copy.)
H. Grocus,
Book-keeper, Lombard Bank.

N° 3.—LETTER from the Secretary's Office, dated 1st June 1808, advancing *Rds.* 150,000 from the Treasury, to create the Short Loan Fund.

Gentlemen, Secretary's Office, 1st June 1808.

HIS Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-chief having, in consequence of representations made to him of the inadequacy of the funds of the Lombard Bank for the present exigencies of this settlement, thought proper to direct that a sum of *Rds.* 150,000 should be advanced to the directors in order to be issued to the public, together with such other sums as may be collected in the bank from its own resources, in small sums for short periods; I am directed to apprize you thereof, and to desire that you will make the necessary application to this office for a warrant on the receiver-general for the amount.

It appearing to his Excellency that the fees charged upon loans at the Lombard Bank are too great for persons borrowing money for short periods in the manner which, under the existing circumstances, is esteemed most advantageous to the public, his Excellency has judged it expedient to issue certain additional and provisional regulations for the guidance of the directors (which are herewith transmitted to you), from which you will find that no fees whatever are to be charged upon sums issued for short terms in future; one consequence of this will be, that the income of the persons employed in the bank, whose present emoluments are derived from a proportion of the fees hereto received, will be considerably reduced; to obviate which, his Excellency has determined that all fees and emoluments whatsoever received in the bank, shall be paid into the public treasury, and his Excellency has fixed the salaries of the president and members of the bank as follows:—

President - - - -	*Rds.* 2,000 per annum;
And three Members, each - -	1,600 ditto.

You

You will perceive that his Excellency has thought proper to direct that the management of the bank shall be conducted by a president and three members, (an addition to the establishment, which the increased labour appeared to call for); but it is also to be understood that the establishment of three members is merely intended as a temporary arrangement, which will cease upon the first vacancy, when the bank as formerly will be directed by a president and two members. With regard to the book-keeper and cashier, it appears that the emolument hitherto received by these officers has been far greater than is usually paid to persons filling similar situations, but the parties now holding them being old servants of the public, his Excellency is unwilling to reduce the income upon which they have hitherto depended; his Excellency, therefore, will continue to pay the book-keeper at the rate of *Rds.* 2,100 per annum, and the cashier at the rate of *Rds.* 1,750 per annum, so long as those situations shall be held by Mr. Maynier and Mr. Ackerfeldt; but upon either of those gentlemen vacating his situation, his Excellency will affix such salary to the successor as at the time may be deemed expedient and adequate to the labour and responsibility of the post. The messenger of the office will be allowed *Rds.* 30 *per mensem* in lieu of the emoluments he at present enjoys. The above salaries will be paid by warrant on His Majesty's receiver-general, quarterly.

Upon all other matters, I have to refer you to the regulations before alluded to; but I am to add that it is his Excellency's desire, that no sums of money may be issued by the bank without his special approbation, and that it will therefore be necessary that each application, with the result of your inquiries relative thereto and observations thereon, should be submitted to his Excellency's consideration.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
(signed) *C. Bird*, Ass. Sec.

(A true copy.)
H. Grocus,
Book-keeper, Lombard Bank.

President and Members of the Lombard Bank.

N° 4.—LETTER from the Secretary's Office, dated 30th July 1808, instituting the Discount Bank.

Sir, Secretary's Office, July 30th, 1808.

I AM directed by the Governor to transmit to you the enclosed draft of an advertisement, which his Excellency proposes to have issued from the Lombard Bank, notifying that the directors are authorized to open accounts with all persons depositing sums of *Rds.* 1,000 or upwards in charge of the bank, upon certain conditions, which are sufficiently expressed in the drafts alluded to; and also, that the directors are empowered to discount the vendue extracts at legal interest for the period such extracts have to run.

It is his Excellency's desire, that you may be pleased to bring this plan before the board of directors, in order to consult with them upon the arrangements which will be necessary to introduce into the bank previous to publishing the same.

The advantages which will accrue to the public from the proposed plan are sufficiently obvious; care only appears to be required that government suffer no loss by the mode to be adopted for discounting vendue extracts. These accounts become payable three months in Cape Town and six months in the district after the sales have taken place; but as it is possible that the cash due will not be forthcoming punctually, it appears fair that an additional month's interest be charged to the parties to cover the loss which would otherwise fall upon government.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(signed) *C. Bird*,
Act[g] Co[l] Secretary.

(A true copy.)
H. Grocus,
Book-keeper, Lombard Bank.

Lombard Bank, Castle of Good Hope,
12th August 1808.

His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-chief having been pleased to notify to the directors of the Lombard Bank his intention of increasing the fund already placed in their hands for the purpose of discounts;

It is hereby notified to the public, that on Monday the 22d instant, vendue rolls will be received and discounted at the rate of six per cent interest; it will be necessary, however, that the extracts be endorsed by the vendue-master, certifying that no sum has been advanced by him on account to the holders thereof.

The directors further inform the public, that his Excellency having taken into his consideration the necessity of forming a bank of deposit, as a place of security to all who may wish to entrust sums of money to the care of the directors of the Lombard bank, all sums exceeding *Rds.* 1,000 will be received, and a running account opened with the parties; all checks for part or the whole to be payable on demand. Persons desirous of vesting their money for twelve months certain, and notifying the same, will receive five per cent interest.

(signed) *F. Dashwood*, President.
A. V. Bergh,
C. Nelson,
A. G. van Kervel, } Directors.

N° 5.—LETTER from the Secretary's Office, dated 14th June 1810, increasing the Capital of the Long Loans with *Rds.* 500,000.

Sir, Secretary's Office, June 14th, 1810.

HIS Majesty having been pleased to approve of the suggestion of his Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-chief, for increasing the capital of the Lombard Bank *Rds.* 1,000,000, in order that the paper circulation might thereby be augmented, and the wants of the industrious relieved; I am directed by his Excellency to apprize you thereof, and to acquaint you that it is his intention to direct a proportion of the said *Rds.* 1,000,000, not exceeding *Rds.* 500,000, to be forthwith stamped and prepared, in order to be paid into the hands of the directors of the Lombard Bank, to be by them issued to the public, according to the instructions of the Lombard Bank, subject to the approval of his Excellency, upon good and sufficient landed securities, with such collateral security as has been usual; provided that no person be admitted as a collateral security, whose circumstances are not known to be fully adequate to the discharge of such obligations, whether original or collateral, as he may have already undertaken; and under the further restriction that no sum exceeding *Rds.* 10,000 be advanced to any one person or firm.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(signed) *C. Bird*, D^y Secr.

(A true copy.)
H. Grocus, Book-keeper, L. Bank.

F. Dashwood, Esquire,
President of the Lombard Bank.

N° 6.—LETTER from the Secretary's Office, dated 19th June 1814, authorizing the President and Directors of the Bank to discount Kustings issued by the Chamber for regulating Insolvent Estates.

Gentlemen, Secretary's Office, 19th June 1814.

IT having been represented to his Excellency the Governor, that it would be a very great accommodation to the public if the directors of the Lombard Discount Bank were authorized to discount such proportion of the kustings issued by the Chamber for regulating insolvent Estates, as the nature of the case should appear to them to require; I have his Excellency's commands to inform you, that taking the same into consideration, his Excellency has been pleased to approve of these kustings being discountable at the bank out of the discount funds, at such times as the balance in hand of the bank shall admit of this being done without

prejudice to the other objects of the institution, and in such cases as shall appear to you of peculiar urgency. It will of course require great prudence in acting upon this instruction, lest the number of applications should, if attended to indiscriminately, absorb the funds of the bank; and his Excellency conceives that there are very few instances in which the longest period of payment of the kusting, viz. two years, should come within the meaning of this authorization.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

(signed) *C. Bird*, D^y Sec^y.

(A true copy.)

H. Grocus, Book-keeper, L. Bank.

President and Members of the
Lombard Bank.

N° 7.—LETTER from the Secretary's Office, dated 29th October 1810, authorizing the President and Directors of the Bank to discount Kustings issued by the Chamber for regulating Insolvent Estates.

Sir, Secretary's Office, October 29th, 1810.

I AM directed by his Excellency the Governor to acquaint you that he has considered the subject of permitting the discount of private kustings from the funds, to which the discount of the kustings and issued by the Insolvent Estates Chamber are applicable, in such cases where the cash balances of the bank will, with safety, allow it; and after having taken the opinion of His Majesty's Fiscal thereon, is pleased to authorize you to discount private kustings in such instances as you shall deem prudent, provided that in all cases the collateral personal security be unexceptionable.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(signed) *C. Bird*, D^y Sec^y.

(A true copy.)

H. Grocus, Book-keeper, L. Bank.

F. Dashwood, Esquire,
President of the Lombard Bank.

N° 8.—LETTER from the Secretary's Office, dated 4th May 1811, authorizing the President and Directors to discount, under good Security, at a limited period of Three, Six, or Nine Months.

Sir, Secretary's Office, May 4th, 1811.

I HAVE taken the earliest opportunity of communicating with his Excellency the Governor on the subject of the memorandum you did me the favour to put into my hands relative to enlarging the discounts of the bank, in consequence of the great balances which the increasing confidence of the public in the establishment leaves at your disposal.

His Excellency has desired me to inform you, that he feels great difficulty in assenting to any proposal for discounting private acceptances, but that he sees no reason to object to an advance being made from the bank, at the discretion of the directors, for a limited period of three, six, or nine months, upon such (obligations) scheepenkennissen as shall appear upon examination to be fully and regularly secured; at the same time his Excellency does not think that it would be prudent to employ, in discounting generally, more than one third of the personal balances deposited in the bank.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(signed) *C. Bird*, D^y Sec^y.

(A true copy.)

H. Grocus, Book-keeper, L. Bank.

F. Dashwood, Esquire,
President of the Lombard Bank.

N° 9.—LETTER from the Secretary's Office, dated 27th December 1811, authorizing the President and Directors to discount private Acceptances, and Promissory Notes, payable at Three Months.

Gentlemen, Secretary's Office, Dec. 27th, 1811.

I AM directed by his Excellency the Governor to acquaint you that he is pleased to authorize you to discount bills at three months date, drawn by any individual or merchant, and accepted by another individual or merchant, for a sum not exceeding *Rds.* 5,000; to discount promissory notes payable within three months, and not exceeding *Rds.* 5,000, drawn by any individual or merchant; to discount registered bonds to the extent of one half their value, provided the same does not exceed *Rds.* 5,000; and in case individuals be desirous of obtaining a larger sum than *Rds.* 5,000 on their bills, notes, &c. the same to be subject to his Excellency's approbation: a monthly report of these transactions to be delivered for his Excellency's inspection.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
(signed) *C. Bird*, D^y Secr.

(A true copy.)
H. Grocus, Book-keeper, L. Bank.

President and Directors of the
Lombard Bank.

N° 10.—LETTER from the Secretary's Office, dated 23d January 1812, advancing *Rds.* 100,000 from the Treasury to create the *Rds.* 500,000 Fund for the public Buildings.

Sir, Secretary's Office, January 23d, 1812.

BY the proclamation of the 15th instant, you will have perceived his Excellency the Governor's intention of increasing the capital of the Lombard Bank by a further sum of *Rds.* 100,000; paper currency to which amount has in consequence been prepared, and is lodged at this moment in the receiver-general's office. I am now therefore to acquaint you, that in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty's government at home, the sum of *Rds.* 100,000 in question will be paid into the Lombard Bank, in increase of the capital of that bank; but that it is to be from time to time issued by the bank on loan to the colonial government, not to be employed in any part of the ordinary colonial expenditure, but to be laid out in colonial buildings and works; and that such fixed property will be mortgaged to the Lombard Bank, in security for the sums so lent, at the usual interest, which interest will be payable out of the public treasury.

The expenditure which has been already gone into, and which has been defrayed from the ordinary colonial revenue, is,—

On account of the public offices - - - -	*Rds.* 29,639
On account of George's Drosdye - - - - -	10,000
On account of land purchased for the establishment at the Swarteberg	10,000
	Rds. 49,639

This amount, therefore, is to be repaid in the first instance to the public treasury; and his Excellency has directed that the building of the civil offices (late the Slave Lodge), the public buildings erecting at George's Drosdye, and those erecting at the Swarteberg, shall be specially hypothecated to the Lombard Bank for the amount which shall actually be disbursed upon each of these works.

It being also his Excellency's intention to advance a proportion of the currency to the improvement of the communication between George's Drosdye and the interior districts, his Excellency has directed tolls to be levied towards defraying this expenditure, and he has desired that the proceeds of these tolls may likewise be hypothecated to the bank for the security of such sums as may be advanced for this object.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(signed) *C. Bird*, D^y Sec^y.

(A true copy.)
H. Grocus, Book-keeper, L. Bank.

F. Dashwood, Esquire,
President of the Lombard Bank.

N° 11.—LETTER from the Secretary's Office, dated 9th November 1812, advancing another *Rds.* 100,000 to create the *Rds.* 500,000 Fund.

Gentlemen, Secretary's Office, November 9th, 1812.

I AM directed by his Excellency the Governor to desire that you will receive from His Majesty's receiver general the sum of *Rds.* 100,000, stamped and signed, in consequence of the proclamation of the 27th of October last.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

(signed) *Ja^s Foster*, A. D. Secretary.

(A true copy.)

President and Directors of the Lombard Bank. *H. Grocus*, Book-keeper, L. Bank.

N° 12.—LETTER from the Secretary's Office, dated 3d February 1813, advancing another *Rds.* 100,000 to create the *Rds.* 500,000 Fund.

Gentlemen, Secretary's Office, February 3d, 1813.

I AM directed by his Excellency the Governor to desire that you will receive from His Majesty's receiver-general the sum of *Rds.* 100,000, stamped and signed, in consequence of the proclamation of the 21st of January last.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

(signed) *H^y Alexander.*

(A true copy.)

President and Directors of the Lombard Bank. *H. Grocus*, Book-keeper, L. Bank.

N° 13.—LETTER from the Secretary's Office, dated 4th September 1813, advancing another *Rds.* 100,000 to create the *Rds.* 500,000 Fund.

Gentlemen, Secretary's Office, September 4th, 1813.

I AM directed by his Excellency the Governor to request that you will receive from His Majesty's receiver-general the sum of *Rds.* 100,000, stamped and signed, in consequence of the proclamation of the 23d ultimo.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

(signed) *J. W. Stoll*, Ass^t Secretary.

(A true copy.)

President and Directors of the Lombard Bank. *H. Grocus*, Book-keeper, L. Bank.

N° 14.—Letter from the Secretary's Office, dated 21st April 1814, advancing another *Rds.* 100,000 to create the *Rds.* 500,000 Fund.

Gentlemen, Secretary's Office, April 21st, 1814.

I AM directed by his Excellency the Governor to request that you will receive from His Majesty's receiver-general the sum of *Rds.* 100,000, stamped and signed in consequence of the proclamation of the 4th ultimo.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

(signed) *C. Bird.*

(A true copy.)

President and Directors of the Lombard Bank. *H. Grocus*, Book-keeper, L. Bank

N° 15.—LETTER from the Secretary's Office, dated 23d December 1812, ordering the Bank to repay to His Majesty's Treasury *Rds.* 100,000, being part of the Capital created for the Short Loan Fund.

Gentlemen, Secretary's Office, December 23d, 1812.

I AM directed by his Excellency the Governor to desire, that you may be pleased to repay into His Majesty's treasury the sum of *Rds.* 100,000, being part of the capital of *Rds.* 175,000 advanced to the bank in 1808, in order to be lent out to individuals for short periods of six months.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

(signed) *Henry Alexander.*

(A true copy)

H. Grocus, Book-keeper, L. Bank.

President and Directors of the
Lombard Bank.

N° 16.—LETTER from the Secretary's Office, dated 10th June 1814, ordering the President and Directors to discontinue the Interest of Five per Cent paid to Individuals from the Discount Bank.

Gentlemen, Secretary's Office, June 10th, 1814.

HIS Excellency the Governor having had under his consideration the general affairs of the Lombard and Discount Banks, and having particularly given his attention to the circumstance of an interest of five per cent being granted to such individuals as have deposited sums of money in the hands of the directors for the term of twelve months, by which regulation the bank now pays interest upon the large sum of *Rds.* 673,000; his Lordship has directed me to inform you, that the continuation of this regulation appears to him to be at least matter of very questionable policy, and that it is very evident the profit derivable therefrom is not of an amount of any importance to the colonial government.

Under this view of the subject his Excellency is induced to direct, that you may be pleased to give notice to the several persons who have deposited money in the bank on interest, that such interest will be discontinued at the expiration of the twelve months for which such sums have been respectively lodged.

You will be of course aware, that this mode of reducing the expenditure of the bank will effect the intended alteration gradually; but his Excellency is not inclined to think that ultimately it will in any considerable degree diminish the amount of money deposited in the bank. In the first instance, however, it will necessitate considerable caution in the arrangement of discounts, so as to secure the amount of such sums as become payable, being in the bank at the periods when the proprietors of them shall become entitled to withdraw them. His Excellency will naturally feel considerable anxiety on this head, and will be glad of frequent communication with your office on this subject; and that these communications may be effected with as much regularity as possible, his Excellency thinks it will be advisable that the regulations directed in the letters from this office of the 1st of June 1808, and 27th December 1811, should be considered as renewed; and in reference to the late Governor's letter of the 25th August 1812, his Excellency directs me to add, that he will be equally ready at any moment to attend to your personal representation upon all such matters as you may judge to require his immediate attention.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

(signed) *C. Bird.*

(A true copy.)

H. Grocus, Book-keeper, L. Bank.

President and Directors of the
Lombard Bank.

N° 17.—Letter from the Secretary's Office, dated 8th November 1816, informing the President and Directors of the Bank, that the Capital of *Rds.* 500,000, issued by his Excellency Sir J. F. Cradock for the public Buildings, will, as they are successively repaid, be destroyed.

Gentlemen, Colonial Office, 8th November 1816.

I AM directed by his Excellency the Governor to communicate to you, that the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury have been pleased to direct that the sum of *Rds.* 500,000, which had been added to the paper currency of this settlement for the purpose of carrying on certain improvements within the same, the last proportion of which was issued by his Excellency Sir John Cradock, as appears by his Excellency's proclamation of the 4th March 1814, shall not (as it returns to the treasury, by repayment from the drosdies or departments to which it was lent) be re-issued for similar purposes, nor be carried to account of revenue; but that on the contrary, it shall from time to time be collected and destroyed. It being his Excellency's wish therefore to carry this instruction into execution with the greatest regularity, it has appeared to him to be expedient in the first instance to withdraw from the revenue account in the hands of His Majesty's receiver-general, all those items which have up to this period been received in that department, and to place the same as a provisional deposit in the Loan Bank, in order from time to time to carry the measure into final effect. For this purpose I am directed by his Excellency to transmit to you herewith a detailed statement of the expenditure of the aforesaid sum of *Rds.* 500,000, with a statement of such proportions as have been hitherto received on account of repayment; and I am to desire that you may be pleased to open an account in the books of your office under the head of the *Rds.* 500,000 Fund, debiting yourselves with that amount and taking credit for the advances made to the respective departments and drosdies. You will be pleased as soon as possible to make out an account of the claim which this arrangement will give you upon His Majesty's receiver-general, in order that the same may thereafter be examined by the auditor of accounts, and a warrant issued for the amount payable to your administration. You will also be particular in reporting from time to time to his Excellency the amount received by you on account of repayment, to enable his Excellency to take the necessary steps for its annihilation in the forms usual within the colony.

With respect to the amount of interest which is due or shall become due on account of the advances made as before said, I am to desire that you may be pleased to call in the same from the departments or drosdies from which the same may be due, and carry the amount to the account of profit payable by you, with the other proceeds of your administration, to the account of the colonial revenue.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
(signed) *C. Bird.*

(A true copy.)
H. Grocus, Book-keeper, L. Bank.

President and Directors of the
Lombard Bank.

Gentlemen, Colonial Office, 10th Dec. 1818.

I AM directed by his Excellency the Governor to transmit to you herewith copy of a letter addressed by me to the P. and M. of the burgher senate, with a copy of an account of the water-works of Cape Town, and to authorize you to receive the balance due to government, being the sum of *Rds.* 228,822. 7 *sk.* 5½ *st.* in the manner therein pointed out.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
(signed) *C. Bird.*

(A true copy.)
H. Grocus, Book-keeper, L. Bank.

To President and Directors
of the Bank.

Gentlemen, Colonial Office, 10th Dec. 1818.

I AM directed by his Excellency to transmit to you the enclosed account of the water-works of Cape Town, under the superintendence of Mr. J. Chisholm, from which you will perceive that there is a balance of *Rds.* 228,822. 7 *sk.* 5 ½ *st.* due to government, and to desire that you may be pleased to pay the amount into the hands of the directors of the Lombard Bank, by yearly instalments of *Rds.* 18,000, and appropriate for the same purpose all such extraordinary sums as may come into your hands, and whatever amount can be further spared from your treasury at the closing of your accounts at the end of each year.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
(signed) *C. Bird.*

(A true copy.)
H. Grocus.

To President and Members
of the Burgher Senate.

Gentlemen, Colonial Office, 3d April 1821.

IT appearing from the accounts kept in the bank of the *Rds.* 500,000 fund, that interest has been charged on the sums issued from time to time on the following heads; viz. custom-house, public offices, drafts of the colonial secretary on sundry accounts, and that the several sums of *Rds.* 33,452. 5 *sk.* 2 *st.* and *Rds.* 1,794. 7 *sk.* 1 *st.* now stand credited to the fund as arrears of interest due on the above heads up to the present date; I am directed by his Excellency the acting Governor to acquaint you, that it was not intended that the sums issued for the services in question should bear interest, and consequently, that any charge on that account should be made against them, I am therefore to desire that you may be pleased to strike off from your books the several sums above mentioned, for which this authority shall be your sufficient discharge.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
(signed) *C. Bird.*

(A true copy.)
H. Grocus, Book-keeper, L. Bank.

President and Directors of the
Lombard Bank.

Gentlemen, Colonial Office, 6th Feb. 1823.

I HAVE not failed to submit to his Excellency the Governor your letter of the 15th of last month, stating that you have been called upon by the auditor of accounts to transmit to him a copy of the authority for deducting in the accounts ending 31st December last, the sum of *Rds.* 30,913. 7 *sk.* 3 *st.* for interest due by the burgher senate on a sum advanced to them out of the *Rds.* 500,000 fund, and requesting instructions explanatory of the intention of government, as conveyed to you on the 10th December 1818, should you have misconceived those therein laid down; and I am directed to acquaint you, with the view to your communicating the same to the auditor of accounts, that you rightly interpreted the purport of my letter to you of the 10th December 1818, in not charging interest on the proportion of the *Rds.* 500,000 fund, advanced to the burgher senate on account of the water-pipes then laying for the accommodation of the public; at that period the general account between the burgher senate and the colonial government was closed, and it was so closed with very considerable advantage to the colonial government, under which circumstances it was deemed advisable to desist from a demand of interest on the water-pipes debt, the expense of the water-pipe bearing severely on the public without it. His Excellency having therefore directed the arrangement in

question in the year 1818, it is manifest that the settlement must be strictly adhered to.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
(signed) *C. Bird.*

(A true copy.)
H. Grocus, Book-keeper, L. Bank.

To President and Directors of the
Lombard Bank.

Gentlemen, Lombard Bank, 20th December 1824.

IN conformity with your letter of the 6th instant, we have the honour to transmit to you herewith sundry official statements of Accounts, as per annexed Schedule.

In order the more effectually to meet the object which your letter appears to have in view, we have taken the liberty to comprise therein all such information as we conceive to be requisite for the purpose of putting you into full possession of the past and present state of the Lombard and Discount Banks, together with all such accounts as may be required for the clear elucidation of the progressive state of business in these departments, from the period of their original respective institutions to the last day of November in the present year.

We have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient humble servants,
J. Marshall, President.
A. V. Bergh.
G. H. Maasdorp.

To His Majesty's Commissioners
of Inquiry.

SCHEDULE of Statements of Accounts in the Lombard and Discount Banks, up to ultimo November 1824.

N° 1.—STATEMENT of the funds of the Lombard Bank.

N° 2.—Statement of all sums owing to the Lombard Bank by individuals, on account of the long loans, on ultimo November 1824; showing the amount of the original debts, sums paid off, &c. &c.

N° 3.—Abstract statement of the issues, receipts, and profit and loss in each year, on account of the short loan fund, from the year 1808, when *Rds.* 1,750,000 were advanced on this account, till 1812 inclusive, when *Rds.* 100,000 were re-imbursed; and also from 1812 to ultimo November 1824.

N° 4.—Statement of all sums owing to the Lombard Bank by individuals on account of the short loan fund.

N° 5.—Abstract statement of the receipts and issues on account of the *Rds.* 500,000 fund, up to ultimo November 1824.

N° 6.—Abstract statement of the issues and receipts on account of the *Rds.* 500,000 fund, created for public works in the years 1812, 1813 and 1814; exhibiting the state of the accounts with the respective districts and government, for each successive year to ultimo November 1824.

N° 7.—An abstract statement of the accounts of the Discount Bank for each successive year, from its first establishment in the year 1808 to ultimo November 1824; exhibiting the years in which an interest at 5 per cent per annum was paid on all deposits of sums not less than *Rds.* 1,000, and for periods not less than one year certain.

N° 8.—Statement of bills, bonds, &c. discounted at the Discount Bank during November 1824.

Lombard Bank,
20th December 1824. } *H. Grocus*, Book-keeper, L. Bank.

Sir, Lombard Bank, 25th August 1808.

I HAVE the honour to represent to you, for the information of his Excellency, that there appearing some difficulty in the mind of the members of the Lombard Bank, in respect to the newly appointed cashier, Mr. Crozier, having the care and possession of deposits made by government for the purpose of discounts, as well as other general deposits made by public and private individuals, it being contrary to the express instructions for the regulation and conduct of the bank; and as the instructions upon this head cannot be acted up to, without creating the greatest trouble, difficulties and delay, in conducting the newly established bank of deposit and discount, we trust his Excellency will be pleased to issue an express order, authorizing the directors to deviate in this particular from their general instruction, by nominating the cashier, Mr. Crozier, as the holder of all deposits, or such proportions thereof as may meet the approbation of the board.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(signed) *F. Dashwood.*

(A true copy.)
H. Grocus, Book-keeper, L. Bank.

C. Bird, Esq.
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Sir, Secretary's Office, 30th August 1808.

HIS Excellency the Governor having considered your letter of the 25th instant, stating it to be the opinion of the directors of the Lombard Bank, that an express authority from his Excellency is required for entrusting the cashier with the amount of the deposits placed in the bank under the new regulations; I am directed to acquaint you, that as adequate security is required from Mr. Crozier, and as it would be impossible to carry on the concerns of the new bank without placing *entire confidence in him*, his Excellency is pleased to authorize the directors to entrust the cashier with as much currency as may be adequate to the daily demands upon the establishment.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(signed) *C. Bird,*
Acting C. Secretary.

(A true copy.)
H. Grocus, Book-keeper, L. Bank.

To F. Dashwood, Esq.
Pr. of the Lombard Bank.

Letter - G. Number 38. GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS of 4th June 1808 and 26th August 1808, establishing new Regulations for the Lombard and Discount Banks.

EXTRACT from the Cape Town Gazette and African Advertiser, dated Saturday 4th June 1808.

Government Advertisement.

THE committee appointed by the proclamation of the 14th December 1807, for investigating the state of public credit, having terminated their sittings, and made their reports to the Governor and Commander-in-chief, his Excellency has judged it expedient to issue to the directors of the Lombard Bank the sum of *Rds.* 150,000 as a loan from the public treasury, in order that the same may be advanced in small sums for short periods, upon sufficient security, to such persons as under the circumstances of the times require pecuniary assistance, and his Excellency has thought fit to direct the members of the Loan Bank to guide themselves

themselves in future by the following additional and provisional instructions, the necessity whereof is suggested in the reports above alluded to.

1st. The Loan Bank is in future to be under the direction of a permanent president and three members, assisted by a book-keeper, cashier and messenger.

2d. The salaries of the president and members, as well as those of the book-keeper, cashier and messenger, are to be paid out of the colonial treasury, and are not to be drawn as formerly from a proportion of the income of the bank, and from the amount of fees received in the office.

3d. All fees, therefore, of every description are to be duly accounted for to the public at each period of submitting the accounts of the bank to the inspection of the auditor-general.

4th. The accounts and books of the bank are to be closed on the 31st December of each year, when of course the interest of all outstanding capital becomes due, and is to be collected with the least possible delay; and the proceeds of such interest is to be paid by the directors of the bank to the receiver-general of His Majesty's revenue monthly, as it is collected, together with the amount of fees received in the office.

5th. Previous however to any payment being made to the receiver-general, the account thereof is to be examined and certified to be correct by the auditor-general of public accounts.

6th. The capital of the Loan Bank having been absorbed by the practice of granting renewals in all cases, and it appearing that great inconvenience might be apprehended from breaking through the custom at the present moment, the president and members of the bank are empowered to continue the same upon due consideration of each case, but they are required to refuse the application where it is apparent that it will be injurious to the party to pay in the principal sum for which he is indebted.

7th. Whenever application is made to the directors for a loan, to be transferred upon the sale of the estate which was mortgaged to the bank by the original debtor, the same is not to be complied with unless twenty per cent upon the principal sum is paid into the bank.

8th. The directors are required to call in ten per cent per annum of all debts that have been outstanding above two years, due by the inhabitants of Cape Town and its vicinity, which vicinity is to be marked by a line drawn from Riet Valley direct to Simon's Bay, comprehending all within the Salt River to Simon's Town inclusive; and from such persons as reside without these limits, the directors are to call in six per cent per annum of such sums as have been outstanding as above specified. In either case, however, six months notice is to be given by the directors; but this regulation is not to interfere with the right which the directors have to call in the whole sum due to the bank in such cases as circumstances may make it advisable.

9th. Such persons as have paid twenty per cent upon the transfer of a loan to them, are not to be called upon for any further proportion within the first two years from the date of such transfer.

10th. The interest of all money, either already issued, or to be issued from the bank, is to be at six per cent, the legal interest of the colony.

11th. The above regulations being calculated again to bring into activity a proportion of the capital at present absorbed, the directors of the bank (in order to keep in constant circulation the means entrusted to them, and to render as much aid to the public as possible under the existing circumstances) are to advance for the present no further sums on permanent mortgage, but are to confine the advances to loans for short periods, of from one to six months, according to the circumstances of each case; and the directors are not to issue to any one person, or to any firm, more than *Rds.* 5,000.

12th. Nevertheless, it is not the intention by such regulations to deviate from the original design of the bank, which at a future period will be directed to afford to the agriculturists and traders such relief as in justice can be granted to them, and under such a length of tenure as may enable them to prosecute their labours with increased effect.

13th. The directors are hereby empowered to accept of any sort of security, whether of moveables or immoveables, that may appear to them sufficient for the protection of the public, but the directors are not to advance any money on vendue rolls or extracts.

14th. As the benefit to arise from this mode of advancing money must greatly depend on the punctuality to be observed in the re-imbursements, the directors are

not to issue any sums without sufficient collateral personal security; and the persons who bind themselves as securities for others are to be aware, that by the nature of the obligation they will be required to enter into, in failure of prompt payment by the principal, they (as well as the principal) will be immediately liable by "*parata executio*" to the most summary mode of procedure against themselves.

15th. With regard to the security of deeds of mortgage passed in the Loan Bank, it is hereby declared, that all such deeds as may be hereafter passed by virtue of these Regulations shall be considered as legal mortgages from the date of the registry, and thus preferred to all other special bonds laid on the goods of the debtor subsequent to that period.

16th. The directors of the bank are not to charge any fees upon loans issued for short periods of six months or under; but the obligations are to be made out on a stamp of two rix-dollars, and the fee for registration at the secretary's office is to be continued,

17th. All applications for loans are to be made to the president and members of the bank by letter, in which the sum required, and the time for which it is wanted are to be stated, together with the nature of the security proposed; and preference in the issues is to be given to such as have not received prior aid from the bank.

18th. The directors of the Lombard Bank are to be guided by their former instructions in all cases which are not provided for by the present Regulations.

Castle of Good Hope, 1st June, 1808.

By command of his Excellency the Governor,
(signed) *C. Bird*,
Ass^{t} Col^{l} Sec^{y}.

(A true extract.)
John Gregory, Sec^{y}.

EXTRACT from the Cape Town Gazette and African Advertiser, dated Saturday 27th August 1808.

Lombard Bank, Castle of Good Hope,
26th August 1808.

THE public are hereby informed, that the directors of the Lombard Bank have appointed Mondays for the receipt of all vendue extracts, for the purpose of being discounted at the rate of six per cent per annum. On Wednesdays answers will be returned to the respective holders thereof, and on Thursdays and Fridays the discounts will take place. Deposits from public and private individuals will be at all times received, and five per cent interest allowed on deposits for twelve months.

(signed) *F. Dashwood*, President.

(A true extract.)
John Gregory, Sec^{y}.

Letter - G.
Number 39.

EVIDENCE of Mr. MAASDORP, one of the Directors of the Lombard and Discount Banks, Cape Town, 3d January 1825.

Evidence of Mr. Maasdorp.

Mr. *Maasdorp*, Examined.

MR. MAASDORP states, that it was formerly the practice of the Lombard Bank, pursuant to the regulations, that there should be a large and small chest, the former possessing three locks, the keys of which were held by the president and two members, and it contained all the funds of the bank excepting *Rds.* 2,000, which were deposited in the small chest, in charge of the cashier. When the sum in the large chest amounted to *Rds.* 20,000, all surplus above that sum was directed to be paid to the receiver-general, to be held as a deposit by him, and to be returned to the bank when again required: this practice has been discontinued, though

Vide 27th Article of the Regulations, 4th May 1804.

Mr. *Maasdorp*, Examined.

though the chests remain; and the transactions of the Discount Bank are so extended that it has not been customary to restrict the sum deposited with the cashier of that bank; in short, the whole cash balance has remained with him, and has not been compared with bank balance by the president and members for many years. The interest upon the loans from the old Lombard Bank was five per cent per annum, of which government received four per cent, and the one per cent was applied to the expenses of the bank establishment. In 1808, Lord Caledon raised the interest upon the loans from the bank to six per cent per annum, all of which was paid over to government together with the fees, and the expenses of the establishment were made a specific charge upon the colonial revenue. The Discount Bank was established in 1808; it originated in the practice of the vendue-master discounting the vendue bills for the accommodation of the merchants; and the appointment of a vendue-master, Mr. Fagel, who could not afford this accommodation, led to the erection of the Discount Bank; its discounts were afterwards extended to the kustings of the sequestrator's department, by which estates were enabled to be liquidated, and subsequently to private bonds. The regulation for restricting the discounts to two thirds of the deposits was observed till about the year 1816 or 1817, and since that time there has been no specific proportion; the present proportion of the discounts to the cash held in deposits is about four to one, but this is uncertain. During the period that interest was allowed by the Discount Bank upon deposits, it was customary with merchants to transfer their credit with the bank by promissory notes, and thus to secure the interest on the deposits for twelve months. The exchange in Holland under the Dutch East India Company was at about seven per cent discount. During the first English government it fluctuated from par to ten, twelve and fifteen per cent, and it sometimes rose to twenty-eight per cent. During the occupation by the Batavian government in 1803 and 1804, it did not exceed twenty-five per cent, which was fixed by the government as the exchange for its own discounts, and the public servants were paid two thirds in currency, and one third in bills on Holland at twenty per cent, if the parties chose to receive a proportion of their salaries in bills. The exchange after the capitulation of 1806 was about twenty-five per cent, and rose progressively. The expenditure of government, and the remittance by means of prize goods during the war, gave facilities of remittance which have been considerably restricted of late years.

The export of Cape wine was also considerable during the war.

(signed) *G. H. Maasdorp.*

(A true copy.)

John Gregory, Sec.

Letter - G. } *Number* 42. } INVENTORY and Estimated Value of Lands, Houses and Public Buildings at the Cape of Good Hope, the Property of the Dutch East India Company in 1793, which are considered to have been specially mortgaged for the Paper Currency.

Sir, Colonial Office, 28th February 1825.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, requesting me to prepare from the records of this office, and transmit to His Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry, A List of the several "lands and houses, the property of the Batavian government, that were delivered up to the British arms in consequence of the 10th article of the Capitulation of the 10th of January 1806, and were to remain as security for that part of the paper money which was not already secured by mortgages upon the estates of individuals, by its having been lent to them;" and to acquaint you in reply, for the information of His Majesty's Commissioners, that notwithstanding every research, I have not been able to discover among the records kept in this office, from the first of January 1806, any document containing the information they require.

Upon reference, however, to the proceedings of the Governor in Council for the period during which this colony was in the possession of the Dutch East India Company, it appears that the Commissaries-General Nederburgh and Frykenius directed, on the 10th of April 1793, a commission from the court of justice to be

appointed, for the purpose of appraising all the territorial possessions of the Dutch East India Company in this settlement, with the view of making an entry thereof in the books of the "*negotie overdrager*," (store-keeper), as the annexed extract from their letter to the Governor in Council, marked N° 1, will show.

This committee having accordingly been appointed, transmitted their report to the Governor in Council on the 28th of August following, as will appear from Annexure N° 2, being an extract from the proceedings of the Governor in Council of that date: from this document the Commissioners will perceive, that directions were given for the entry in the books of the "*negotie overdrager*," (storekeeper), of the appraisement made by the committee, agreeably to the intention of the commissaries-general; but as the committee's original report, and the enclosure therein referred to, are not (I regret to say) to be found in this office, I have been at a loss how to supply this deficiency, no insertion of the appraisement above alluded to appearing to have been made in the proceedings of the Governor in Council, till it struck me that I had, a considerable time ago, seen among the effects left by an individual who died in the year 1813, and who had been employed in the "*negotie overdrager*'s (storekeeper's) office, sundry books belonging to that department. I therefore called upon the heir of that individual, from whom I have been fortunate enough to obtain the very book in which the entry in question was made, and from which I have extracted Enclosure N° 3.

Although these documents do not afford grounds for concluding that the territorial possessions of the Dutch East India Company were at that time considered as a security for the paper money then in circulation, yet taking into consideration that by the capitulation of 1795 it was agreed, that the "lands and houses, the property of the Dutch East India Company, shall continue the security for that part of the paper money which was not already secured by mortgages upon the estates of individuals, by its having been lent to them," it may be useful for the Commissioners to become acquainted with them, and I have therefore taken the liberty of furnishing them therewith.

I beg leave to add, that I have been informed from good authority that none of the lands and houses comprised in the appraisement made in 1793, and herewith transmitted, had been disposed of between that period and the surrender of this colony to the British arms in 1795; between 1795 and 1806 (the second capture of the colony by His Majesty's arms), however several of the lands and houses have been alienated.

Begging you will apologize to the Commissioners for the delay that has taken place in answering their letter,

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
P. G. Brink,
Assistant Secretary to Gov^{t}.

J. Gregory, Esq.
Secretary to the Commissioners
of Inquiry.

(Translation.) N° 1.

EXTRACT of a Letter from the Commissaries-General Nederburgh and Frykenius to the Governor and Council of Policy at the Cape of Good Hope, dated the 10th April 1793.

IT has further appeared remarkable to us, with respect to the Commercial Journal, to find under the head of *items which are entered therein within the columns*, several of the Company's buildings, batteries, &c. stated at their value, without our being able to penetrate why all the buildings and immoveable effects of the Company in this colony have not been entered in the same manner, either according to their real, or as nearly as possible estimated value.

As it now appears to us to be conformably to good order and the interest of the Company that they should at all times know, as nearly as possible, the value of their territorial possessions, in so far as they are capable of being estimated, we have found good to direct you hereby to insert in future, under the above-mentioned head, all the buildings without exception which the Company possess in this colony, and likewise all the country places yet unsold; those, of which the expenses of the buildings are known, or which have been purchased, at their known value; and those, the value of which is yet unknown, at such value as they shall be appraised. This

appraisement

appraisement is to be made by commissioners from the court of justice, who are to observe that such effects as cannot be serviceable to individuals (such as guard-houses, powder, magazines and the like) be appraised according to the relative value they ought to bear to the purposes which they are destined to serve.

(A true extract.)

(signed) *P. G. Brink,*
Assistant Secretary to Gov^{t}.

(A true translation.)

Henry Murphy,
Sworn Translator.

(Translation.) N° 2.

EXTRACT Resolution passed by the Governor and Council of Policy at the Cape of Good Hope, on Wednesday, the 28th August 1793.

THE commissioners from the court of justice, who were charged by their excellencies the commissaries-general with the appraisement of the Company's territorial possessions at this government, have sent in the following Report of their proceedings annexed to the valuation:—

To the Honourable Johannes Izaah Rhenius, acting Governor, and the further Members of the Council of Policy of this Government.

Honourable Gentlemen,

Commissioners from the court of justice have received your resolution of the 16th April last, directing them to appraise all such of the Company's buildings and country places in this colony of which the value has not been already noted, in order, conformably to the respected commands of their excellencies the commissaries-general, to be entered in the commercial books here, with further directions that Captain Kuchler of the artillery, as being charged with the superintendence of the tradesmen's quarters, and Captain Thiebault of the engineers, should assist the commissioners, in order to make this appraisement with the greatest possible accuracy.

Together with the said resolution, the commissioners were furnished, not only with a specific list of the places and buildings taken from the report made by Colonel Pilquin to your Honors, shortly before his departure hence, but also an extract from the commercial books by Carpams van Eerten the book-keeper; the latter containing a statement of such works, buildings, and other immoveable effects belonging to the Company as are entered in the commercial books for the expense which they have cost.

Although the commissioners, on a consideration of the contents of said resolution, conceived that they could not deduce any thing else therefrom than that they should completely fulfil your Honors intention, by making an appraisement of the buildings, works, and further possessions of the Company, the expenses of which are not entered in the commercial books, the first undersigned president, however, declared in this respect, that as the buildings and works specified in the said extract of the book-keeper are, for the most part, charged with only the expense of the materials required thereto, and as the amounts thereof are very erroneously entered in the commercial books, it was in his opinion, also your Honors intention, to have all the territorial possessions of the Company in this country, *none excepted*, valued by commissioners from the court of justice, and as such entered in the books; and which the commissioners were subsequently informed of by a second resolution of your Honors, dated the 16th instant, through which their doubts having been removed, they therefore endeavoured to acquit themselves in the best possible manner of the commission with which they have been charged.

But they cannot avoid declaring to your Honors, that on a consideration of this commission, and of every thing required for its complete accomplishment, they have encountered doubts, which they have deemed necessary to inform your Honors of, with the report of their proceedings, in order that it may be seen in how far, and under what restrictions, they were only enabled to take upon them the task with which they were charged, and to comply with their orders in this case.

Among those doubts the first and principal was, the difficulty of what they were to understand by *territorial possessions*; namely, whether one should include herein, besides the buildings and works constructed and established by the Company, the lands also, which are situated in the magistracy of the Company here; or whether these lands (as most of the members of the commission were of opinion) should be considered as in themselves the property of the state or commonwealth; and, therefore, that in appraising the Company's possessions, nothing else should be brought into account than the value of the constructed buildings and established works for as far as they could be estimated.

As the decision of this point would necessarily and naturally have the greatest influence on the appraisement to be made, it was deemed eligible to learn the opinions of the commissaries-general in this respect, which the first undersigned president having taken upon him to do, the result was, that their excellencies declared that the appraisement of the country places and *erfs*, or lands established and appropriated by the Company to their use, should be made in proportion to the probable amount, which each, in itself, would yield by private sale under the circumstances of the present times; and, consequently, not according to the value only of the buildings respectively constructed thereon, but also of the land itself, which could serve for individual use, and the utility which could be derived therefrom.

The commissioners likewise found themselves rather at loss with respect to the appraisement of the fortification works, as a matter in which they must sincerely declare that they are totally ignorant; but in which regard, they, with due submission, conceived they could not better fulfil your Honors intention, than by conforming to the opinion of Captains Kuchler and Theibault appointed to their assistance, and who accordingly appraised the same, one for one, as accurately as possible, in presence of the commissioners.

In appraising the buildings, the commissioners endeavoured to value them according to what would now be required for their construction, allowing for their age, defects, or the deterioration found thereon, likewise for as far as they were capable of being reasonably estimated; while with respect to the places and country posts, they conceived they should regulate themselves according to the circumstances of the times, and the particular utility and purpose for which each of them was severally adapted.

Strictly keeping all these points in view, the commissioners, together with Captains Kuchler and Thiebault, as appointed to their assistance, proceeded to make, and effected the appraisement in such manner as is more fully stated in the specific lists annexed hereto, which they most respectfully beg leave to lay before your Honors; and in which, in order to maintain every possible perspicuity, they have brought the said Company's territorial possessions under the five following classes or divisions; namely,

1st, Fortifications mentioned in the report of Colonel Pilquin, of which the expenses are not entered in the commercial books.

2d. Buildings, likewise mentioned in the report of Colonel Pilquin, which are not found calculated in the commercial books.

3d. Buildings, gardens, country posts and places, &c. which neither appear in the report of Colonel Pilquin, nor of which any mention is made in the commercial books.

4th. Fortifications, which on the contrary are inserted in the said report of Colonel Pilquin, and of which the imaginary expense is calculated in the commercial books.

5th. Buildings and places, which, with regard to the former, are mentioned in the report of Colonel Pilquin, and both to be found in the commercial books.

The commissioners have also subjoined a total of the whole valuation of all the said fortifications, buildings, gardens, places and country posts; and for the greater perspicuity, they have briefly noted against each of the said effects, the reasons and motives which operated with them in making the appraisement, and to which for the sake of brevity they take the liberty to refer.

The commissioners cannot avoid remarking, that the same as the value of all immoveable property depends on the circumstances of the times, and which, as your Honors well know, is no where so uncertain and changeable as in this colony, (experience having frequently shown that such property has differed in value fifty per cent in the course of three or four years), in like manner the real value of the

Company's possessions is equally eventual, and must be considered as subject to the same uncertainty.

The undersigned in executing this commission, and making the appraisement, have acted sincerely and in good faith according to the best of their judgment, and trusting that they have herewith complied with your Honors respected intention, as far as was in their power, they have the honour to subscribe themselves,

With all due veneration,
Your Honors most obedient humble servants,

(signed) *W. F. v. Rush van Oudtshoorn*, *W. S. v. Ryneveld.*
Joh. Smuts, *H. I. de Wet*,
R. T. v. de Riet, *C. Matthiesen*,
P. H. Meyer, *A. Flich.*

Delivered to the Council of Policy of the Cape of Good Hope, on the 28th August 1793.

Resolved, to transmit by letter copies of the above report and of the appraisement to their excellencies the commissaries-general; and also to allow a copy of the appraisement to be delivered to the Commercial Office, in order to make such use thereof as their excellencies have been pleased to direct in their letter of the 10th April last.

(A true extract.)
(signed) *P. G. Brink*,
Assis^{t} Sec^{y} to Government.

(A true translation.)
Henry Murphy,
Sworn Translator.

(Translation.) N° 3.

EXTRACT from the Books kept by the Commercial Book-keeper at the Cape of Good Hope.

In the Castle of Good Hope, 31st August 1793.

THE following territorial possessions of the Company in this settlement are entered on the books, pursuant to the orders of their excellencies the commissaries-general for the whole of Dutch India, and the resolution of this government, dated the 16th April last, passed thereon, at the respective values for which they have been appraised by commissioners from the court of justice, assisted by Captains G. C. Kuchler and L. M. Thiebault, agreeably to their report, dated the 28th instant, in order to be so continued within the columns, namely:—

The castle of Good Hope, consisting of five polygons, with its gate, sally port, outworks, two ravelins with their counterscarps, and those of the outworks, likewise the battery Imhoff on the sea-side, which forms a part of these outworks, and all the profile walls, gates, sally ports, &c. - - - -		*f.*	400,000 — —
The lines along the sea-shore, extending from the battery Imhoff to Fort de Knohhe - - - - - - -			50,000 — —
Fort de Knohhe, consisting in a star fort - - -			2,000 — —
The dwelling-house of the overseer of the magazines - - - - - - - - - -	Situated beneath the castle, at the sea-side, behind the Imhoff Battery.		40,000 — —
The smith's forge - - - - - -			
The carpenter's workshop - - - -			
The waggon-maker's shop - - - -			
The lodgings of the artillery servants - -			
The bake-house - - - - - - -			
The two guard-houses and the powder magazines -			
The great water-bason built of stone at the wharf - -			1,000 — —
The conduit-house and the under-sheriff's house opposite -			4,000 — —
The slaughter-house, with the book-keeper's dwelling-house annexed thereto - - - - - - - - -			10,000 — —
The timber magazine, with the cooper's shop behind the same			18,000 — —

The three thatched wine stores situated at Rogge Bay	*f.*	45,000	– –
The menagery, or the so called dairy, situated behind the Company's garden		20,000	– –
The pottery		2,000	– –
The Company's horse stables		25,000	– –
The Company's slave lodge		50,000	– –
The military guard-houses, viz.:—			
At Rogge Bay	*f.* 4,000 – –		
Foot of the Devil's Hill	2,000 – –		
In front of the flank of the Imhoff	200 – –		
Entrance of the Company's garden	4,000 – –		
Stone quarries	2,000 – –		
		12,200	– –
The water-mill behind the menagery		6,000	– –
The parsonage-house, at present inhabited by the Rev. Mr. Serrurier		20,000	– –
The Company's lime-kiln, including its surrounding walls, and the dwelling-house of the lime-burner, &c.		10,000	– –
Some attached buildings along the lines, with the dwelling of the commanding officer of that post		20,000	– –
The new building annexed the preceding, at present occupied by an officer of artillery, some of the artillery-men, and some artificers		20,000	– –
The great powder magazine behind the lines		20,000	– –
The small ditto in the Charlotte Battery		3,000	– –
The building in Fort de Knohhe		1,000	– –
The small building in the so called new battery		1,000	– –
The great powder magazine near the Amsterdam Battery		20,000	– –
The two small ditto built in said battery		18,000	– –
The building at the Chavonnes Battery		6,000	– –
The little powder magazine at said battery		6,000	– –
The building in the kloof, between Table Mountain and the Lion's Head, appropriated to a guard-house for the garrison and as a lodging for the signal-men		5,000	– –
The place of execution, constructed with stone, and the small building standing thereon		1,000	– –
The marine store-house, built of stone, separate from the dock-yard, and situated between the same and Rogge Bay		12,000	– –
The ruins of the building formerly called the Silk Spinnery, which was burnt down, together with the ground belonging thereto		15,000	– –
The Company's garden in the Table Valley, for as far as it is let at present, with the gardener's dwellings, which latter are mentioned in the report of Colonel Pilquin		60,000	– –
The garden named Rustenburg, or the so called Rondeboschy		25,000	– –
The post named Paradise, together with certain ground, with exception of the woods on the mountain		10,000	– –
The post named Kirstenbosch and the Palmist Valley, situated below the same, with exception of the woods on the side of the mountain		15,000	– –
The post at Hout Bay, with the extensive uncultivated valley to the so called *Mathoosen Drift* (Sailors Ford), not including the woods on the mountain		10,000	
The post named Wittebomen, with the adjacent wood-land, for so far as it is surrounded with pales		50,000	– –
The post at Muisenburg; what regards all the buildings belonging to the post, with the fishery accroached thereon		6,000	– –
The post at Uischhoek, for as far as regards the buildings and garden belonging thereto, and the fishery		6,000	– –
The post named Riet Valley, near Blaauwberg, with the outlet for cattle, which it now has		24,000	– –
The post at Saldanha Bay, measured with as many morgens of land as is required for a freehold place		12,000	– –

The

The post named Clapmuts, with the hay-field, including the ground cultivated from time to time - - - -	*f.*			20,000	– –
The post at the River *Zourlu End*, or the *Zoetmelks* Valley, with the privileges for as far as regards the outlet for cattle, and remaining to the same; per balance - - -				8,000	– –
The post at Oute Nigua's Land, with the exception of the woods, to be sold for a grazing place - - - - - -				5,000	– –
The post at Massel Bay - - { What regards the }				15,000	– –
The post at Plettenberg's Bay - { buildings. }				20,000	– –
The post at Robbin Island, with the free use of the whole island - - - - - - - - - - - -				40,000	– –
The place named Paanlin Island, with the pasturage for cattle to the new mouth - - - - - - - -				8,000	– –
The place named Jan Beisjes Kraal, with the salt-pans along the river to the Riet Valley, and outlet for the cattle from the new mouth to the first pale of demarkation, past the great ford of the salt-pan - - - - - - - -				10,000	– –
The place named Groene Kloof, with the privileges at present allowed the farmer of the salt-pans at Groene Kloof during the time specified in the conditions of the farm - - -				16,000	– –
The wharf at Cape Town - - - - - - -				12,000	– –
The warm bath at Oliphant's River, with the privilege of allowing the use of it to those who may require it for a certain necessary sum - - - - - - - - -				5,000	– –
The warm bath at Hottentots Holland Mountains, with the same privilege as above mentioned - - - - - -				10,000	– –
The new battery at Salt River - -	*f.*	7,143	7 8		
From which deduct, according to transfer		5,143	7 8		
				2,000	– –
The unfinished battery Cohorn, between the castle and the Devil's Mountain - - - - - - - - - -				27,836	11 8
The battery in Rogge Bay - - - - - - -				33,694	5 8
The battery Amsterdam - - - - - - -				367,073	18 8
The battery Chavonnes - -	*f.*	114,152	6 8		
To which is to be added according to report - - - - - - - - -		5,847	13 8		
				120,000	– –

The so called new dwellings and packhouses in the castle, namely:

Government house.
House of the second in command.
House of the commandant of the militia.
Great powder magazine.
The armoury.
The apartment destined for an armoury above the powder magazine.
The commercial packhouse.
The large money chest.
The small ditto.
The offices for the secretaries of policy and of the court of justice.
The commercial office and office for military affairs.
The orphan chamber.
The dispensary.
The lodgings of the military officers.
The ditto for the cooks, gaoler, and the soldiers barracks.
The well, arsenal and other storehouses for the artillery and ammunition.

The prisons, amounting together -	*f.*	49,979	10 8		
To which is to be added, according to report - - - - - - - -		392,020	9 8		
				442,000	– –

The three granaries, each three stories high, situated at Rogge Bay - - - - - - - -	*f.*	14,759	6	8	
To which is to be added, as above mentioned		60,240	13	8	
					75,000 - -
The so called New Naval Magazine and Artificer's Quarters, under which title are comprehended:					
The artificer's yard.					
The dock-yard.					
The master attendant's house.					
The boatswain's house.					
The sailmaker's packhouse.					
The court of justice room, with the cellars underneath.					
The under-sheriff's and constables dwellings, and the prisons, amounting together to - - - -	*f.*	24,858	15	8	
To which is to be added, as above mentioned		105,141	4	8	
					130,000 - -
The great wine packhouse and granary next the Lutheran Church, purchased from the burgher F. J. vander Berg for - - - - - - - - -	*f.*	35,200	-	-	
From which deduct, as before mentioned		5,200	-	-	
					30,000 - -
Government house, in the Company's garden, with the ground thereof, left for the use of the respective governors - - - - - -	*f.*	8,790	10	8	
To which is to be added, as above mentioned		26,209	9	8	
					35,000 - -
The granary next the Reformed Church, purchased from the late J. T. Swamvelder, formerly magistrate at Batavia - - - - - - - - -	*f.*	19,800	-	-	
From which deduct, as before mentioned		4,800	-	-	
					15,000 - -
The new hospital, for as far as it is completed at present - - - - - -		619,262	8	8	
To which is to be added, as above mentioned		180,737	11	8	
					800,000 - -
The water-peeling mill - - - -		7,186	5	-	
To which is to be added, as above mentioned		2,813	15	-	
					10,000 - -
The place situated behind the kloof, purchased from Van Camp for - - - - - - - -	*f.*	22,000	-	-	
From which deduct, as before mentioned -		10,000	-	-	
					12,000 - -
The new buildings at False Bay, under which title are to be included:					
The dwelling-house of the resident.					
The hospital.					
The doctor's house, old and ruinous.					
The stables.					
Different packhouses on the beach, &c.					
The slaughter-house.					
The Company's garden, and the wharf, making together - - - - - - - -	*f.*	10,792	19	-	
To which is to be added as above mentioned		123,207	1	-	
					134,000 - -
					3,483,804 15 8

(A true extract.)
(signed) *P. G. Brink*,
Assistant Secretary to Gov^t.

(A true translation.)
Henry Murphy,
Sworn Translator.

Letter - G.
Number 43.

PRESENT STATE of the *Rds.* 500,000 Fund, created in 1812, by the issue of Paper Currency to that amount, for the erection of PUBLIC WORKS in various parts of the Colony.

APPROPRIATION.		AMOUNT ADVANCED.	PRINCIPAL REPAID.	INTEREST PAID.	TOTAL Received by Government.	AMOUNT Still due to the Fund.
For the erection of the public Offices and Court of Justice in Cape Town -	*Rds.*	104,072 – 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	104,072 – 3
For constructing Reservoirs and laying down Water-pipes in Cape Town - -		135,271 6 3	135,271 6 3	- - -	135,271 6 3	
For 25 shares in the "Commercial Exchange," subscribed by the Colonial Government		12,500 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	12,500 – –
For the purchase of the Granary in Cape Town - - - - - - -		77,835 – 2	38,917 4 –	21,015 3 1	59,932 7 1	17,902 1 1
For the purchase of the Town Somerset Hospital - - - - - -		20,000 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	20,000 – –
For the erection of a Church at Simon's Town - - - - - -		24,046 6 –	- - -	- - -	- - -	24,046 6 –
For the erection of public Buildings in the District of Swellendam - - -		57,247 5 2	10,218 – –	19,671 6 4	29,889 6 4	27,357 6 4
For - - - - - - - ditto - - - - - - - George - - - -		90,999 5 2	22,666 5 2	20,503 2 4	43,170 – –	47,829 5 2
For - - - - - - - ditto - - - - - - - Graaff Reinet - - -		10,000 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	10,000 – –
For - - - - - - - ditto - - - - - - - Beaufort - - -		10,000 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	10,000 – –
For - - - - - - - ditto - - - - - - - Uitenhage - - -		31,110 – –	23,590 – –	6,730 1 –	30,320 1 –	789 7 –
For the purchase of Land for the site of the Town of Worcester - - -		46,666 5 –	- - -	- - -	- - -	46,666 5 –
	Rds.	619,749 5 –	230,663 7 5	67,920 5 3	298,584 5 2	321,164 7 4

This total includes sums re issued from the principal refunded.

Amount advanced - - -	*Rds.*	619,749	5 –
Principal repaid - - - -		230,663	7 5
Principal still due - -	*Rds.*	389,085	5 1
Applicable to the purposes of the Discount Bank -		95,914	2 5
Unredeemed - - -	*Rds.*	485,000	– –
Burnt in 1814 - - - -		15,000	– –
FUND - - -	*Rds.*	500,000	– –

This Account has been drawn up from the Returns furnished by the Bank to the Commissioners of Inquiry.

Cape of Good Hope, 27th May 1826.

John Gregory, Secr.

M 4

Letter - G.
Number 53.

CORRESPONDENCE between Lord C. Somerset and the Commissioners of Inquiry, relative to the Causes that prevented the Colonial Government from annihilating the Paper Currency which was issued in 1812 for the Erection of Public Works.

My Lord, Cape Town, 15th August 1825.

DURING the late discussions that have taken place amongst the inhabitants of this colony upon the operation of the order of your Excellency in Council, by which the silver coin of Great Britain is declared to be a legal tender in payment of debts, at the rate of one shilling and sixpence sterling for the paper rix-dollar, our attention has necessarily been drawn to the arguments, by which, it is contended, that the great depreciation which has taken place in the value of the colonial paper is principally to be attributed to an omission on the part of the colonial government to provide for the gradual extinction of the amount of one million of rix-dollars, that were created during the administration of the Earl of Caledon in the year 1810; one half of which was issued during the administration of Sir John Cradock, and applied to the execution of public works.

In adverting to the circumstances under which this issue of paper money was sanctioned by His Majesty's government; the public pledges of redemption that accompanied the last issue; and the repeated recommendations that were transmitted to your Lordship by His Majesty's government, to make early and constant provision for its gradual extinction, we are nevertheless aware that other causes which have been in operation within the period of your Lordship's administration, may have had an influence in accelerating the depreciation of the colonial currency in its exchange with England.

In appreciating these causes, and endeavouring to form a comprehensive judgment upon a point that has engaged a large share of public attention, both in the colony and at home, we feel that we should be wanting in that duty which we owe to your Lordship, as the head of this government, if we were to omit the opportunity of becoming officially and correctly informed of any peculiar reasons and circumstances that may have existed for suspending the execution of the instructions of His Majesty's government for reducing the amount of paper in circulation, and of any representations that may have been addressed by your Lordship to Earl Bathurst upon the consequences of the growing depreciation, either as affecting the resources of the colony, or the interests of those public servants who have been paid in currency, and whose salaries are generally allowed to be disproportioned to their relative situations and duties.

We have the honour to be, My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient servants,

(signed) JOHN THOMAS BIGGE,
WILLIAM M. G. COLEBROOKE.

(A true copy.)
John Gregory, Sec.

To his Excellency General
The Right honourable Lord C. H. Somerset,
&c. &c. &c.

Government House, Cape Town,
23d August 1825.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, requesting to be informed of the peculiar reasons and circumstances that may have existed for suspending the execution of the instructions of His Majesty's government for reducing the amount of paper money in circulation, and of any representation that may have been made by me to Earl Bathurst upon the consequences of the growing depreciation; and in reply, to transmit to you a copy of a despatch I have addressed to Earl Bathurst, under date the 23d July last, upon this subject.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
Charles Henry Somerset.

His Majesty's Commissioners
of Inquiry.

Cape of Good Hope,
23d July 1825.

My Lord,

YOUR Lordship will perceive in the memorials which have been sent in, relative to the effect of the ordinance for making British silver money a legal tender in this colony, at the rate of one shilling and sixpence sterling per paper rix-dollar, that one of the arguments made use of, is the depreciation which the Dutch paper currency suffered from the increase which was made to it by Lord Caledon and Lord Howden; and they allude to the pledge of government for cancelling the *Rds.* 500,000 issued by Lord Howden, as fast as it was repaid into the treasury, not having been fulfilled. N° 202.

I have, therefore, deemed it necessary to transmit to your Lordship a statement of that fund from its commencement, by which you will perceive that a very great portion of the original capitals lent on loan still remain unrecovered, from the impoverished state of the district finances in ..... colony; and that *Rds.* 104,072 of this fund was sunk in the building of the public offices in Cape Town, and which the colonial treasury has not yet been able to refund.

Your Lordship will further perceive that *Rds.* 190,301, which had been repaid into the bank on account of this fund, have been disposed of by my authority in the manner and for the purposes mentioned in the explanatory notes annexed to the General Statement, and that *Rds.* 80,100 remain in deposit in the Bank.

I can only adduce to your Lordship, as my reason for re-issuing a portion of this fund instead of cancelling it as it came in, that understanding that it was created for the purpose of carrying into effect public buildings and other works tending to the general improvement and future prosperity of the colony, I conceived that as long as it could be so employed (when the works first undertaken had been completed), it would be most beneficial to the interests of the colony to re-employ those sums on the public account, rather than destroy them and relinquish objects of general importance.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,
(signed) *Charles Henry Somerset.*

(A true copy.)
P. G. Brink, Ass^{t} Sec^{y} to Gov^{t}.

The Right honourable Earl Bathurst, K. G.
&c. &c. &c.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of Issues and Repayments on account of the *Rds.* 500,000 Fund, Account with the respective Districts and the Government;

YEAR.	PARTICULARS OF ISSUES: On account of the Buildings, comprising the PUBLIC OFFICES in Cape Town.	GEORGE'S DROSTDY.	DISTRICT of GRAAF REINET.	DISTRICT of SWELLENDAM.	DISTRICT of UITENHAGE.
	Rds. *sk.* *st.*	*Rds.* *sk.* *st.*	*Rds.* *sk.* *st.*	*Rds.* *sk.* *st.*	*Rds.* *sk.* *st.*
1812	29,639 – –	10,000 – –	– – –	10,000 – –	7,500 – –
–	11,522 3 –	10,000 – –	– – –	13,110 7 –	—
–	5,000 – –	10,000 – –	– – –	9,000 – –	—
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	6,555 6 2	—
1813	6,000 – –	10,000 – –	– – –	2,081 – –	– – –
–	14,871 4 1	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
–	6,000 – –	—	—	—	—
1814	3,998 4 2	10,000 – –	10,000 – –	833 2 4	5,000 – –
–	7,000 – –	10,000 – –	– – –	833 2 4	360 – –
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	833 2 4	6,000 – –
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	1,000 – –
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	2,000 – –
1815	8,000 – –	4,000 – –	– – –	– – –	2,000 – –
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	3,000 – –
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	3,000 – –
1816	12,040 5 –	4,000 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
1817	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	1,250 – –
1818	– – –	5,000 – –	– – –	10,000 – –	– – –
1819	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
1820	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
1821	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
1822	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
1823	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
TOTAL	104,072 – 3	73,000 – –	10,000 – –	53,247 5 2	31,110 – –

created for PUBLIC WORKS in the Years 1812, 1813 and 1814; exhibiting the state of the for each successive Year to the 30th of June 1825.

PARTICULARS OF ISSUES:					REMARKS.
WATER-WORKS in Cape Town.	Old Custom House, at present the Public Granary, taken over by the B. Senate.	CHURCH at Simon's Town.	CHURCH at George.	Upon the Order of Government.	
Rds. sk. st.	*Rds. sk. st.*	*Rds. sk. st.*	*Rds. sk. st.*	*Rds. sk. st.*	
52,471 2 –	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	
33,163 7 3	65,000 – –	10,500 – –	—	—	
2,393 5 –	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	
8,076 2 1	3,592 1 2	5,000 – –	—	—	
939 2 3	9,242 7 –	3,000 – –	—	—	
1,545 6 1	- - -	- - -	7,666 5 2	—	
7,435 1 2	—	—	—	—	
7,005 7 1	—	—	—	—	
1,440 3 2	—	—	—	—	
8,893 1 1	—	—	—	—	
6,763 4 3	—	—	—	—	
5,143 3 4	- - -	5,546 6 –	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,801 4 –	In favour of J. Collison.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,000 – –	– H. Schutte.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8,333 – –	– Landd[st] of George.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16,666 5 2	– – Tulbagh.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,000 – –	– George.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,000 – –	– – Cape District.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,000 – –	– – Swellendam.
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6,666 5 2	– – Tulbagh.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,000 – –	– H. Schutte.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10,000 – –	– Landd[st] of Tulbagh.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,000 – –	– Swellendam.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,222 1 4	– Tulbagh.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10,000 – –	– Graaf Reinet.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,444 3 2	– Tulbagh.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6,666 5 2	– – S. Burgers.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12,500 – –	the Committee of Commercial House.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,000 – –	– Landd[t] of Swellendam.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20,000 – –	– Burgher Senate.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	50,000 – –	Agricultural Fund.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6,000 – –	Landd[st] Swellendam.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,000 – –	– – Graaf Reinet.
135,271 6 3	77,835 – 2	24,046 6 –	7,666 5 2	190,301 1 –	

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of Issues and Repayments on account

YEAR.	PARTICULARS OF REPAYMENTS: - - -														
	On account of the Buildings, Comprising the PUBLIC OFFICES in Cape Town.			GEORGE'S DROSTDY.			DISTRICT of GRAAF REINET.			DISTRICT of SWELLENDAM.			DISTRICT of UITENHAGE.		
	Rds.	*sk.*	*st.*	*Rds.*	*sk.*	*st.*	*Rds.*	*sk.*	*st.*	*Rds.*	*sk.*	*st.*	*Rds.*	*sk.*	*st.*
1814 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1815 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-
- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	-	-
- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	455	-	-
- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,685	-	-
1816 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	218	-	-	2,330	-	-
- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,630	-	-
- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	565	-	-
- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,285	-	-
- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	770	-	-
- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,280	-	-
1817 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-
- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,350	-	-
- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	410	-	-
- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	650	-	-
1818 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-
- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-
1819 - -	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,520	-	-
- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	-	-
1820 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	2,130	-	-
1821 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1822 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1823 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1824 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1825 - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance due as per columns -	104,072	-	3	68,000	-	-	10,000	-	-	43,029	5	2	7,520	-	-
TOTAL - - -	104,072	-	3	73,000	-	-	10,000	-	-	53,247	5	2	31,110	-	-

Amount of original Fund - - - - - -	*Rds.*	500,000	- -
Amount of repayments as above - - - - -		301,681	7 5
TOTAL - - -	*Rds.*	801,681	7 5

Amount issued as above - - - - - -	*Rds.*	706,551	1 -
Publicly burnt, as per Proclamation of the 4th March 1814 -		15,000	- -
Balance in the Discount Bank - - - - - - -		80,130	6 5
TOTAL - - -	*Rds.*	801,681	7 5

of the *Rds.* 500,000 Fund, created for Public Works, &c.—*continued.*

PARTICULARS OF REPAYMENTS:					REMARKS.
WATER-WORKS in Cape Town.	Old Custom House, at present the Public Granary, taken over by the B. Senate.	CHURCH at Simon's Town.	CHURCH at George.	Upon the Order of Government.	
Rds. sk. st.	*Rds. sk. st.*	*Rds. sk. st.*	*Rds. sk. st.*	*Rds. sk. st.*	
42,605 6 3	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	
15,000 — —	—	—	—	—	
7,500 — —	- - -	- - -	7,666 5 2	—	
—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	
3,750 — —	—	—	—	—	
3,750 — —	—	—	—	—	
7,500 — —	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	
7,500 — —	—	—	—	—	
- - -	—	—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,000 — —	By Landd[t] of Cape District.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,000 — —	By ditto of George.
15,000 — —	- - -	- - -	- - -	10,000 — —	By H. Schutte.
15,000 — —	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,000 — —	By Landd[t] of Swellendam.
15,000 — —	7,783 4 —	—	—	—	
2,666 — —	—	—	—	—	
- - -	7,783 4 —	- - -	- - -	6,000 — —	By ditto of Swellendam.
- - -	7,783 4 —	- - -	- - -	50,000 — —	By Agricultural Fund.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,000 — —	By Landd[t] of Graaf Reinet.
- - -	7,783 4 —	- - -	- - -	4,801 4 —	By Library of Committee.
- - -	46,701 — 2	24,046 6 —	- - -	101,499 5 —	
135,271 6 3	77,835 — 2	24,046 6 —	7,666 5 2	190,301 1 —	

Cape of Good Hope, Lombard Bank, 14th July 1825.

(signed) *W. Hewetson*, Act[g] President.
G. H. Maasdorp, Director.

(A true copy.)
P. G. Brink,
Ass[t] Sec[y] to Gov[t].

108261.

Enclosure in Despatch, N° 202, dated 23d July 1825.

EXPLANATION of the Objects for which the under-mentioned Sums, noticed in the 11th Column, under the Head "Upon the Order of Government," of the annexed Statement, (pp. 98 & 99.) have been issued by the Lombard Bank, out of the *Rds.* 500,000 Fund, created for the erection of Public Works.

TO WHOM PAID.	UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY.	WHEN REFUNDED.	AMOUNT.	OBJECT TO WHICH APPROPRIATED.
			Rds. sk. sti.	
Mr. J. Collison - - - - -	By draft of the Col. Sec^{y}, dated 28 Sept. 1818	18 Jan. - 1825	4,801 4 –	For books and mathematical instruments, and for a slave boy, "Lendoi," purchased for the public library.
H. Schutte - - - - - -	ditto - - - ditto - - 15 Jan. 1819	7 Oct. - 1819	5,000 – –	On account of additional buildings to the civil offices.
Landd^{t} of George - - - - -	ditto - - - ditto - - 21 – –	Not hitherto -	8,333 – –	A loan to Mr. P. Tait, to enable himself to purchase the loan place, called the "Kleine Fontein, situated in Outeniqua Land. This farm is mortgaged to government for the amount advanced, by a bond, dated 23d October 1818.
Ditto - Tulbagh - - - - -	ditto - - - ditto - - 4 March –	- - -	16,666 5 2	The first instalment of the purchase-money of the opchals of the loan places, "Lange Rug" and the "Roode Draay," bought by government as a site for the village of Worcester.
Ditto - George - - - - - -	ditto - - ditto - - 24 – –	9 May - 1819	2,000 – –	The second instalment on account of repairs done at the Krysna.
Ditto - the Cape District - - -	ditto - - - ditto - - 25 Jan. –	9 June - –	5,000 – –	In aid of the toll fund of the Cape District.
Ditto - Swellendam - - - -	ditto - - - ditto - - 23 April –	9 June - 1821	3,000 – –	On account of the expense for building the medical officers house at Caledon.
Ditto - Tulbagh - - - - -	ditto - - - ditto - - 3 Sept. –	Not hitherto -	6,666 5 2	Two thirds of the second instalment of the purchase-money of the farm "De Roode Draay."
H. Schutte - - - - - -	ditto - - - ditto - - 21 June –	7 Oct. - 1819	5,000 – –	On account of additional buildings to the civil offices.
Landd^{t} of Tulbagh - - - -	ditto - - - ditto - - 21 Sept. –	Not hitherto -	10,000 – –	The remaining one third of the second instalment of the purchase-money of the farm "De Roode Draay," and the second instalment of the purchase-money of the "Lange Rug."
Ditto - Swellendam - - -	ditto - - - ditto - - 18 Nov. –	9 June - 1821	1,000 – –	On account of the expense for building the medical officers house at Caledon.
Ditto - Tulbagh - - - - -	ditto - - - ditto - - 22 Dec. –	Not hitherto -	2,222 1 4	One third of the last instalment of the purchase-money of the "Roode Draay."
Ditto - Graaff Reinet - - - -	ditto - - - ditto - - 28 – –	- - -	10,000 – –	On account of the expense for the formation of the Beaufort District.
Ditto - Tulbagh - - - - -	ditto - - - ditto - - 4 Feb. 1820	- - -	4,444 3 2	The remaining two-thirds of the last instalment of the purchase of the "Roode Draay.
S. Burgers - - - - - - -	ditto - - - ditto - - 17 Feb. –	- - -	6,666 5 2	The last instalment of the purchase of the "Lange Rug."
Committee of the Commercial Exchange -	ditto - - - ditto - - 20 April –	- - -	12,500 – –	Twenty-five shares subscribed by government towards building a commercial room.
Landd^{t} of Swellendam - - - -	ditto - - - ditto - - 1 Sept. –	- - -	4,000 – –	Repairing the drosdy-house at Swellendam.
Burgher Senate - - - - -	ditto - - - ditto - - 7 May 1821	- - -	20,000 – –	On account of the debt due to the Somerset Hospital.
Agricultural Fund - - - - -	ditto - - - ditto - - 22 June 1822	8 June - 1824	50,000 – –	For the relief of the distress which pressed upon the agricultural interests in 1822.
Landd^{t} of Swellendam - - - -	ditto - - - ditto - - 31 Jan. –	6 – - 1823	6,000 – –	In aid of the Leper Institution.
Ditto - Graaff Reinet - - - -	ditto - - - ditto - - 1 Aug. 1823	30 Dec. - –	7,000 – –	For the relief of certain individuals in the Graaff Reinet District, who suffered by the storms of 1822.
		Total - - *Rds.*	190,301 1 –	
	Amount of sums repaid - *Rds.*	88,801 4 –		
	Unpaid - - - - - -	101,499 5 –		
			190,301 1 –	

(A true copy.)
P. G. Brink, Assist. Sec^{y} to Gov.

Letter - G.
Number 54.

STATEMENT of the Total Amount of BILLS discounted in the Government Discount Bank, during the Years 1823, 1824 and 1825, distinguishing the Vendue Acceptances.

YEAR.	AMOUNT of VENDUE ACCEPTANCES.	AMOUNT of PRIVATE BILLS.	GENERAL TOTAL.
	Rds. sch. st.	*Rds. sch. st.*	*Rds. sch. st.*
1823 - -	682,086 7 4	2,683,231 7 5	3,365,318 7 3
1824 - -	982,029 6 4	2,318,671 3 –	3,300,701 1 4
1825 - -	763,690 5 1	2,467,836 1 –	3,231,526 6 1
			9,897,546 7 2
		Annual Average - - -	3,299,182 2 3

Discount Bank,
7th August 1826.

R. T. Luedoef,
Captn Cashier.

Gentlemen, Discount Bank, 7th August 1826.

IN reply to your letter of the 12th ultimo, we have now the honour to transmit you the statement of the total amount of bills discounted during the years 1823, 1824 and 1825, as therein called for.

We have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servants,

J. Marshall, President.
G. H. Maasdorp.
F. Muretown.

To His Majesty's
Commissioners of Inquiry.

Letter - H.
Number 2.

REPORT of the Committee, appointed by Sir John Cradock, upon the Taxes collected in Cape Town and the Country Districts.

Sir, Cape Town, 8th March 1814.

IN obedience to your Excellency's commands the committee have taken into their consideration the local taxes as they now exist, as detailed in the replies of the several landdrosts, and fully and amply commented upon and explained in the Report of the chief justice hereunto annexed.

Vide Report, from p. 105 to p. 128.

Thus aided, the committee suggest to your Excellency for consideration the following propositions, as best adapted to satisfy the public mind, by giving equality, publicity and satisfaction, as to the legality of taxes hereafterwards to be collected by the local magistrates.

The committee are of opinion that the burgher senate should be directed to class all inhabitants within Cape Town and its limits under the following twenty-seven heads; and that then the taxation, equal to the public wants, but not exceeding, in the first instance, the present taxes, should be raised by an income tax.

The income tax to be divided into *two heads*; the first upon income arising from office, profession, trade, commerce, *slave hire*, and other sources of a life interest, or other temporary nature; the second from houses, mortgages, debts, &c. of a permanent and transmissible nature.

The committee further state that when such lists or schedules are prepared by the burgher senate for your Excellency's consideration, and such circumstances as nothing but experience can instruct your committee in become thus known, they will have the honour of further submitting for your Excellency's consideration what may occur.

The committee recommend to your Excellency that the burgher senate, and such other persons as your Excellency may think proper to select in the country districts for forming such a tariff, should be sworn to secrecy as to the value of any individual's property, and the knowledge they may acquire from the course of this investigation. The committee further recommend that any individual who conceives his income over-rated may, upon oath, class himself, liable to a penalty of five times the amount of the tax, provided he is detected in a false classification, besides the usual penalty of perjury.

The burgher should also be entitled to call at the register office for certificates of debts due to or by such persons, and upon all other boards or individuals for information concerning debts to be due or owing.

In cases of persons denying money due to them, for the purpose of evading taxes, upon a certificate given of such denial by the burgher senate, or other magistrates, no suit at law for the recovery of such debt should be entertained in this colony.

We recommend the application of these principles to Simon's Town. We also recommend to your Excellency a total separation of the Cape District from Cape Town; and after the boundaries of Cape Town are ascertained, they should pay their contributions into the district treasury, as in the other districts.

The committee submit to your Excellency, for the ordinary expenses of the drostdies, a tariff applicable to the whole colony, and they trust fully adequate to the ordinary expenditure, which has for the year 1812 amounted *Rds.* . . . . . .

From an accurate comparison with the opgaaf, it is expected *Rds.* 63,227. 19*sts.* would be raised by the tariff submitted to your Excellency.

Inhabitants not having property in cattle or produce, but from interest on money, profession, traffic or office, are to be divided in classes, and taxed in analogy with the principles laid down as to Cape Town.

The committee further recommend to your Excellency that the districts accounts should be submitted hereafter to the auditor-general, with the instructions given to the landdrost and heemraaden, that he might compare the accounts with the instructions, and see that no serious deviations have taken place; commencing with those of 1812 laid before the committee, and upon which the reasonings of the committee are principally founded.

The committee propose to write circular letters to the respective landdrosts, to call upon the inhabitants, at their opgaaf, to state the amount of their property arising from profession, office, or interest of money, or slaves hired out, over and above what they state to be the produce of their places.

The committee recommend that each individual should make this return of income where he principally resides, and that no individual should be exposed to a second return in any other place, having made one.

We have the honour to be, with great respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient servants,

(signed) *Henry Alexander,*
G. Kekewich,
J. A. Truter,
D. Denyssen.

(A true copy of the original in the Colonial Office.)

J. Cregory.

To his Excellency
Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. F. Cradock, K. B. and C.
Governor and Commander-in-chief,
&c. &c. &c.

REPORT AND OPINION OF SIR JOHN TRUTER

On the Memorandums of his Excellency Sir John Francis Cradock, K. B. & C. Governor and Commander-in-chief at the Cape of Good Hope, and the Dependencies thereof, &c. &c. dated the 26th May 1813, respecting the Taxes which are paid by the Inhabitants of Cape Town, and of the respective Country Districts.

THE burthens borne by the burghers and inhabitants of this colony are distinguished in two classes:—

(*a*)—*General Taxes*, which are paid on behalf of the government treasury, and which are appropriated to defray the public expense; and

(*b*)—*Special or Local Taxes*, which are levied in Cape Town and the respective country districts, from which the costs of the local or domestic administration of the town and each of the districts are defrayed, with the exception of the salaries of the servants of government, who, although employed in different districts, are however paid out of the colonial treasury.

Administration of the Colony at large.

When this colony surrendered to the arms of his Britannic Majesty in the year 1806, the general burthens and taxes consisted in the following:—

1.—The tithes on grain.
2.—The inland customs on wine and brandy.
3.—The duty of four per cent on the transfer of all immoveable property.
4.—The duty of two and a half per cent on the transfer of the *opstals* of loan places.
5.—The stamp duty.
6.—The duty on goods and merchandize imported into this colony.
7.—The export duty on colonial produces and other goods.

These general taxes, imposed from time to time to the surrender of the colony, the only branches of government's revenue which, in my opinion, can be considered as taxes, rest upon general principles, are legally authorized, and from their nature have been, and are still so circumscribed, that hardly any thing arbitrary could or can take place in levying the same.

The special taxes on the surrender of the colony consisted in the following:—

1. In *Cape Town*, and the *Cape Country District.*

(*a*)—Head money, including lion and tiger money.
(*b*)—Hearth money.

2. *Stellenbosch.*

(*a*)—Head money.
(*b*)—Duty on sheep and black cattle.
(*c*)—Street tax.
(*d*)—Flying bridge toll.
(*e*)—Kloof toll.

3. *Swellendam.*

(*a*)—Head money.
(*b*)—Duty on cattle.
(*c*)—Flying bridge toll.
(*d*)—Vestry or church money.

4. *Tulbagh.*

(*a*)—Head money.
(*b*)—Duty on cattle.
(*c*)—Street tax.
(*d*)—Kloof toll.

5. *Graaff Reinet.*

(*a*)—Duty on cattle.
(*b*)—Street tax.
(*c*)—Vestry or church money.

6. *Uitenhagen.*

(*a*)—Duty on cattle.
(*b*)—Street tax.

Some of these special taxes, also legally imposed from time to time, have been regulated; for example, on sheep and black cattle, at 16 stivers or a Cape guilder for a hundred sheep, and 1 stiver for each head of black cattle; but others, such as head money, have been for the most part left to the discretion of the local magistrate, a thing which, especially in the town where head money constitutes a principal source of revenue, could not fail of causing disproportion and inequality.

With respect to the street tax, (of which it must appear singular that the same is levied in most of the country districts, and not in the town where the streets are,) it seems proper to remark that this tax is an extraordinary one, introduced on the order and authority of the Earl of Macartney, by proclamation of the 5th March 1798, and extended over the whole of the colony by his Lordship's subsequent proclamation of the 7th of April of the same year, in consequence of the town treasury not being then able, out of the usual revenue, to defray the expense of repairing and putting in order the streets of the town, and the roads in the neighbourhood of it, both of which were then in very bad condition, the streets, previous to that time, being repaired by the inhabitants of each house for as far as the same extended; while the high road from the Castle to Rondebosch was kept in order from the common funds of the town.

On the introduction of the street tax, it was said it should consist "in an increase of the usual taxation to one-half, or more, in proportion to the property and ability of the respective inhabitants;" and that it should continue "until the said expenses, of which they (the burgher senate) shall keep a separate account, shall be defrayed."

In the year 1804, the town treasury having sufficient funds in hand, the levying of the street tax was then discontinued for three years, by resolution of the Governor and Council, dated the 30th May; but in the districts of Stellenbosch and Tulbagh it was continued for the term of ten years, from 1805 to 1814 inclusive, by proclamation of the 11th July 1804, on the orders of the Commissary-general De Mist. The same took place that year for the district of Graaff Reinet, a part of which was separated under the name of Uitenhagen; in all of which districts, however, the street tax was to be appropriated to other purposes, namely, to the erection of new and repairing of old buildings, at the respective residences of the different districts.

With regard to the street tax at Swellendam, which, as appears by letter from Lord Macartney to the burgher senate, dated the 23d August 1798, was duly paid, to the amount of *Rds.* 2,348, I was informed that this district was speedily released therefrom, although I have not yet been able to learn the particulars. In the meantime, after the surrender of the colony, the street tax was again introduced in Cape Town, including the Cape district, by proclamation of Sir David Baird, dated 2d October 1806, and continued here since accordingly; while at Stellenbosch, Tulbagh, Graaff Reinet and Uitenhagen, the money, under the name of street tax, remained included in the revenue of the district.

The particular taxes of the town and districts are, as has been already observed, appropriated to defray the internal expense of each; and in case the revenue was

not sufficient to pay the same, the burgher senate, or the landdrost and heemraads, were obliged to report the same to government, with their opinions on the subject, on which government then decided by what means the treasury should be supported. This in capital expenditures, for instance, the erection of new buildings, was (under the last Dutch government) done by advancing the monies required, under a stipulation of gradual and moderate repayment.

In comparing the particular taxes of the different districts together, it will be found that there was already some inequality in those taxes at the last surrender of this colony in the year 1806, and that the same taxes were not paid in all the districts; but it will at the same time be perceived, that the burthens which are not borne in all the districts originate partly from local circumstances, whereby such taxes are rendered necessary in some of the districts, and again not in others; as for example, *vestry or church money*, in districts where a church was to be built; kloof toll, in districts where it is necessary to keep roads through the kloof in repair; flying bridge toll, in those districts where it is necessary to keep such for the passing of rivers; so that, for so far as it appears to me, the only actual inequality which existed was in the head money, which was higher in the town and Cape District than in the country districts; but, on the other hand, the inhabitants of the latter are obliged to pay so much the more for sheep and black cattle. As therefore the inequality was left visible, and as the taxes in general were very moderate, there were no reasons of grievance; neither did I hear of any; although, in the case of taxes, a just ground is seldom looked for in order to complain.

In this situation were the special taxes for the town and country districts on the surrender of this colony to the arms of his Britannic Majesty in the month of January 1806, since that time, not only the particular or local taxes of the several districts, but even most all the districts themselves, have undergone a considerable change, as the boundaries of Stellenbosch and Swellendam have been since altered; the district of George established between Swellendam and Uitenhagen, and the Cape country district separated from the town, and placed under a separate board of landdrost and heemraads. From all these alterations the colony is now distinguished into the eight following divisions: *Cape Town, Cape District, Stellenbosch, Tulbagh, Swellendam, George, Graaff Reinet and Uitenhagen.*

Each of these districts have now their own particular taxes; and in this respect it has become the task of the Commission, in compliance with the desire of his Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-chief, contained in his memorandums of the 26th May 1813, to investigate for as far as regards each district,

1.—In what the present taxes of the same consist.

2.—Whether, and by what authority they have been introduced.

3.—In what manner each tax is levied; and,

4.—What is to be remarked either respecting the tax itself, or with regard to the manner of its being levied.

After which it will then remain to examine,

5.—In what the taxes of the several districts agree, and in what they differ from one another.

Which point will naturally lead to the investigation,

6.—Of those means by which the taxes in the different districts, for as far as they do not agree, can be established on an equal, regular and proportionable footing; to which I shall take the liberty to add,

7.—Some remarks respecting the financial direction of the different districts, together with those means which, in my opinion, in conjunction with those already in observance, will best tend to the establishment of a greater degree of security and confidence for all the interested parties.

Cape Town.

The town taxes at present consist in,

(*a*)—Lion and tiger money, under which is included head money.
(*b*)—Hearth money or watch tax.
(*c*)—Street tax.
(*d*)—Commando tax.
(*e*)—Inland duty on produce brought to market.
(*f*)—The cost and expenses of laying the public water-pipes in town.

Whether, and by what authority these taxes have been introduced?

Both the first mentioned constitute the old town taxes, which have been levied time immemorial, and therefore they are called, in the thirty-third article of the Instructions for the burgher senate, " Usual taxes furnished to defray the common expenses."

The term of "lion and tiger money" is derived from the premium which it was customary to pay from the common revenue for the killing of lions, tigers and other wild beasts, while head money seems always to have implied what each head furnished in proportion to his means to defray the expense of the town, which head money for persons who had not any property was limited to thirty-two stivers, or one guilder Cape currency. Hearth money, alias called watch tax, is comprehended in the said thirty-third article of the burgher senate's Instructions, and was originally only paid for dwelling-houses; but this is now likewise levied for stores or packhouses. *Street tax, commando tax, market duty,* and the taxes for the water-pipes, are all authorized by the special proclamations of the 5th March 1798, 9th December 1812, the . . . April 1812, and 2d September 1813.

In what manner each tax is levied:

The manner of levying formerly, as far as regarded the head money for persons not possessing property, was, as has been already prescribed, at thirty-two stivers each, while all the others were rated according to their circumstances; and with respect to hearth money, this was formerly and is still *Rds.* 4 per annum, or 3*sk.* per month, for each house or packhouse.

Since, the head money for persons possessing landed property has been prescribed, as it appears on the introduction of the street tax, at *Rds.* 3 per head; and, lastly, the burgher senate have divided the town taxes as follows:

1.—Hearth money, rated as before.

2.—Ordinary taxes; comprehending head money, and lion and tiger money.

3.—Street and road tax; and,

4.—Extra levies.

The so called ordinary taxes are continued on the ordinary footing; namely, persons possessing property, taxed according to their ability, and others at a prescribed sum.

The burgher senate also observe the same rule with respect to both the last-mentioned taxes, namely, the street tax and extra levies, the former of which is paid in the month of April and the latter in October, and they are both known by the burgher senate under the name of *double taxes for the streets and roads*; for the levying of which, the senate derived their authority by a letter from the Earl of Macartney, dated the 16th October 1798, whereby that board was qualified to augment " the intended quotas for the streets and roads in proportion to the fortune and ability of each of the inhabitants."

The commando tax is also regulated according to the apparent means of each, on the same footing as the street tax.

The market duty has been prescribed by the burgher senate, sanctioned by government, and duly promulgated on the 27th May 1812. And with regard to the contribution for the water-pipes, this is proportioned according to the size of the houses, all of which are on that principle, classed into the following eight different classes, and taxed accordingly:—

N° 1.	- - -	at *Rds.* 20	per annum.
2.	- - - -	15 -	ditto.
3.	- - - -	12 -	ditto.
4.	- - - -	10 -	ditto.
5.	- - - -	8 -	ditto.
6.	- - - -	6 -	ditto.
7.	- - - -	4 -	ditto.
8.	- - - -	3 -	ditto.

Which classes are, however, distinguished by the burgher senate under three heads; the first containing N° 1 & 2, the second N° 3, 4 & 5, and the third N° 6, 7 & 8.

Remarks

Remarks either on the tax itself, or with regard to the manner of levying it:

On the town taxes themselves there is but little to remark, as each of them has its own peculiar utility. The commando tax, a temporary one, liberates each of the inhabitants from personal service on the frontiers against the Caffres.

The market is an institution for the general welfare to secure the internal trade, to which no persons contribute than those who either directly or indirectly experience the utility thereof. In the same manner is the utility of the water-pipes generally acknowledged, and it is even to be hoped that in time this tax will either entirely cease, or be reduced to a very moderate quota to keep those substantial water-works in repair.

Hearth money, as well as head, lion and tiger money, are paid to defray the expense of guarding the town, keeping the fire-engines in order, and other such purposes connected with the safety, use or ornament of the town. It is only to be remarked, with respect to the street tax, that from this extraordinary tax an ordinary one has been made, notwithstanding the proclamation of the 5th March 1798 has prescribed this tax only "till the expense of making the streets should be defrayed," and notwithstanding the streets and roads have been actually brought into order since that time, and for a long while back have not required any thing else than repairs. I acknowledge that the conduct both of the Batavian government and of his Excellency Sir David Baird, affords a justification for the burgher senate continuing this tax; I will not even deny that the state of the town treasury required this continuation; but all this does not do away that the street tax with respect to the inhabitants, which has hitherto possessed the authority only of an extraordinary tax, has continued after that the extraordinary circumstances which required the measure have long since ceased to exist; a thing which I conceive I may call irregular, and confidently state it to his Excellency as such.

I have much more to remark on the manner in which the taxes are levied in Cape Town. A most necessary requisite in the levying of taxes is *certainty*, whether *absolute* or *relative*; that is, the tax should be so regulated that every person can ascertain what he has to contribute in proportion to his circumstances, and that he does not contribute more than another. To establish this certainty, every person should have access to the rule by which his quota is regulated, in order to be enabled to see whether he was taxed agreeably to his means, and in proportion to the contribution of his fellow-citizens.

This certainty does not by any means exist in the taxation for the town, hearth money and the contribution for the water-pipes alone excepted.

In what manner is the head money, street and commando tax levied in Cape Town?

The burgher senate say, in proportion to the property and income of each individual; but let us further ask, in what manner is the calculation made, and what proportion the amount of the tax bears to the amount of each person's property and income? and then we cannot expect any other answer than that this calculation is locked up in the breasts of the individual members of the burgher senate, without their being enabled in case of complaint to give a decision founded on any certain grounds. This uncertainty with the members of the burgher senate themselves, does not only justify, but even causes doubts with individuals who are not accustomed to pay without knowing for what; and also, therefore, consider themselves aggrieved by the tax, only because they cannot calculate their quota. A heavier burthen imposed by legal authority for acknowledged public purposes, and calculated by a prescribed rule, either according to the rank, property or income of the inhabitants, is therefore considered much more supportable than a more moderate tax, which, although levied by legal authority, and appropriated to public uses, is however left to the discretion of official persons or boards, and of which neither the amount or the proportion can be calculated.

It would, therefore, in my opinion, be useful that the manner of levying in Cape Town, as also in some of the country districts, should be established on a more regular and certain footing, in which respect I shall hereafter take the liberty to offer my sentiments.

Cape District.

1.—The taxes on this district consist at present in the following:—

(*a*)—Lion and tiger money, including head money.
(*b*)—Street tax.
(*c*)—Commando tax.

Whether, and by what authority the taxes have been introduced?

This district having belonged to the jurisdiction of the town magistracy or burgher senate till the year 1809, consequently both the first-mentioned taxes are founded on the same authority as those in town, while the commando tax was introduced and prescribed at a sum of *Rds.* 10,000 for the Cape district by the proclamation of the 4th December 1812.

In what manner each tax is levied:

The head, lion and tiger money, and the street tax, having been hitherto levied and received by the burgher senate, as well in the Cape country districts as in the town, every thing which I have already said respecting the town taxes is also applicable here; to which I have only to add, that the taxes for the Cape district are at present specified on a separate quota roll, under the name of,

1.—Ordinary taxes.
2.—Extraordinary taxes.
3.—Second levy.

Under which classification, head money, street money, and the so called double or augmented contribution for the streets, are comprehended.

Towards obtaining the commando tax, which is received by the landdrost, and accounted for by him to government, the board of landdrost and heemraads have taxed the proprietors of land in proportion to the apparent relative value of their possessions, and all the others at discretion.

Remarks respecting the tax itself, and the mode of levying it:

The taxation itself in this district is founded, as far as regards the ordinary taxes and the commando tax, on principles of equity, and the street tax as having been appropriated till that the turnpike was established at the lines, to defray the expense of repairing the public roads in the neighbourhood of the town, cannot either be considered previous to that time as unreasonable; but since the establishment of the turnpike, from the toll of which the roads are now kept in repair, I am humbly of opinion that the street tax is not longer applicable to the Cape district, and that should the amount of the same be required for other purposes, the tax should be continued under a more appropriate title, whereby the original condition of the street tax, specified in the proclamation of the 5th March 1798, would at the same time be complied with.

What I have taken the liberty to say regarding the manner of taxation for the town is also applicable to this district, and even with respect to the commando tax; wherein, notwithstanding the apparent order in which the landdrost seems to have placed the taxation of landholders in his district, I have already found too little regularity to be enabled in all cases to have a fixed rule to ascertain the different quotas by. There is not any regular classification in this tax, and as soon as a person has more than one place, the landdrost and heemraads deviate from their own assessment, and make an arbitrary diminution. In one word, in case ten different persons or boards, taking the proposed order of landdrost and heemraads for a basis, were obliged to form a quota list of the commando tax for the Cape district, I believe that all the several lists would differ from each other, a thing which must justly be considered as a great uncertainty, and therefore is a defect in the manner of making the levy.

The manner of assessing persons not possessing landed property, as proposed by the landdrost, is in my humble opinion still more uncertain, and reduces persons into one class, who in point of property may be very differently circumstanced; as for example:—"Married men not having any property, but possessing some share in their parents farm, *ar*t 20; young men above sixteen years, 10 to 8; men who have not any property, but perhaps some means of subsistence, 8 to 5."

This classification appears to me to bring inequality with it from its very nature,

and

and therefore cannot be admitted as good, and consequently it requires redress, on which subject I shall hereafter speak in treating on the sixth point.

Before I leave this district, and proceed to that of Stellenbosch, I take the liberty to remark, that the landdrost of the Cape district has stated the following as taxes belonging to the same; viz.

1.—Contribution of workmen for the repairs of the public roads.

2.—Lodging and provision for persons travelling on service.

3.—The requisition of waggons, &c. for the troops on a march, and providing for other public persons on their journey.

4.—The conveyance of government despatches and those of government servants.

5.—The forming commandos in pursuit of deserters, runaway slaves, &c.

6.—The delivery of barley, oats and chaff, for a limited price, generally less than the market price.

These items certainly can be considered as taxes, but they are only eventual, required by local circumstances from time to time, and are not all accompanied by pecuniary sacrifices; while for some of them, such as the forwarding of the public despatches, and delivering of barley and chaff, there is a remuneration allowed by government, which considered in itself has always appeared equitable to government at the time of fixing the same, and which has alone obtained the appearance of being insufficient from circumstances which occur through the unavoidable course of things, and against which it is almost impossible to provide without injury to the public service, and consequent prejudice to the general interest.

With respect to the contributing of workmen for the repairs of the public roads, it is further to be remarked, that such is not done otherwise than by proprietors of places for roads over which they must transport their produce, wherefore it does not appear to me that this contribution can either be considered as any sacrifice of property on behalf of the district. And in like manner I do not conceive that the furnishing of commandos to clear the district of vagabonds can be considered as an actual district tax; and there is no material ground to admit the remark of some, that able-bodied men alone are under that obligation, and that the aged and children are excused, for when the able were children the now aged protected the district, the same as the present race of children must do the same in their time, when they arrive at the age of maturity; all of which, I conceive, is very easy to reconcile with social order and civilization.

Finally, with regard to the lodging and supply of official persons travelling on service, payment is generally made both for the military and others; while, besides, the receiving and providing for such travellers must remain an unavoidable necessity till that an increase of population may render the establishment of public inns practicable.

Stellenbosch.

The special taxes in this district consist at present in,—

(*a*)—Head money.

(*b*)—Sheep and cattle tax.

(*c*)—Street money.

(*d*)—Toll paid for passing the flying bridge at the Great Berg River; and,

(*e*)—Commando tax.

Whether, and by what authority the taxes are introduced?

All these taxes are levied by legal authority, the two former having from time immemorial constituted the yearly taxes in the country districts, while the bridge toll, street and commando taxes have been successively introduced by government advertisements of the 2d January 1807, and proclamations of the 5th March 1798, and 4th December 1812.

In what manner each tax is levied:

With respect to the manner of assessment, it used to be, as to head money and cattle tax, for every hundred sheep 16 stivers, and for each head of black cattle 1 stiver, which included the head money for each father of a family; while persons upwards of sixteen years of age, not possessing any cattle, were assessed at 2 Cape guilders or 32 stivers for head money each; and those taxes, augmented with the half, constituted since the said proclamation of the 5th March 1798 the street tax.

This manner of assessment was however deviated from at Stellenbosch in the

year 1806, and instead of taxing every person according to his means, each was left at liberty fairly to tax himself, which manner of assessment continued till last year, when the expenses being found to amount to more than they had hitherto done, in consequence both of the commando and other circumstances, the board of landdrost and heemraads found good to assess the head money, cattle, street and commando taxes in one round sum, by augmenting the sum hitherto contributed to the amount required for that year, without fixing what sum was to be paid by every inhabitant for each item of tax.

The toll for the flying bridge was regularly prescribed by the above-mentioned advertisement of the 2d January 1807, and promulgated by a board fixed near the bridge, so that every person passing the same could immediately perceive what he had to pay for himself, his carriages and his cattle.

Remarks respecting the tax itself, and the mode of levying the same:

With respect to the taxes themselves of this district, there is but little to remark; head money and cattle tax are taxes from which the expenses unavoidable to the domestic government of the district are defrayed. The contribution, instead of personal service and the additional pecuniary supplies for the embodying of commandos against the Caffres, must remain as long as the necessity of these commandos exists, a measure which being dictated by necessity, not only no person can have reason to complain, but also a part of the inhabitants are thereby relieved from the inconvenience of personal service, and others again spared from furnishing still heavier supplies.

The flying bridge toll is only paid by those who pass the same, for which they receive a safe passage for themselves and their cattle. It is alone to be remarked with respect to the street tax, introduced since the beginning of the year 1805, agreeably to the proclamation of the 11th July 1804, that the same has been applied, especially with regard to this district, to the new building and improvement of the prisons, and repairing and securing of the water-courses; after the expiration of which time, it appears to me that it would be regular to give this tax a more appropriate name, or if the continuation of this tax must serve to the support of the treasury of the district of Stellenbosch, the income of which has really suffered a sensible diminution by the district of Tulbagh being separated from it, in such case to raise the ordinary taxes of head money and cattle tax in proportion, and thereby an ordinary tax sufficient to defray the common expenses, instead of an extraordinary assessment of street tax, rather than to continue such extraordinary tax, after the reasons which called for the measure have ceased to exist, and against the express tenor of government's proclamation of the 5th March 1798, which says, that the tax for the expense of the repairs of the streets should only continue "until the said expenses shall be defrayed."

This observation I have only made for the sake of order, but with respect to the manner of assessment in the district of Stellenbosch more weighty and important considerations have occurred to me. It was a very great irregularity that the landdrost and heemraads, so early as the year 1806, should have combined in one the ordinary taxes of head money and cattle tax with the extraordinary assessment of street tax, and to leave every person at liberty to assess himself; for the former, some pretext could perhaps be found in the then not groundless prospect that the extraordinary assessment of street tax must also be continued after the end of the year 1814, to defray the common expense, or at least succeeded by some other ordinary tax; but the faculty of each to assess his own quantum is an irregularity for which no colour of excuse is to be found, and which sooner or later must occasion the greatest confusion, as it does not appear that this self-taxation is restrained by any other principle or rule than the opinion of each individual out of whose purse the payment is to come, and who therefore derives a real profit from any diminution.

The present magistracy of Stellenbosch appears however to have felt this impropriety so little, that they have not only followed the same irregularity, but have taken it as a foundation to levy all future taxes in one mass, simply by augmenting the sum paid by each in the preceding year to so much as may be required for the succeeding one, without making the least distinction either in the expenses or between ordinary and extraordinary taxes, and without prescribing any item of tax at any fixed sum; so that although the taxes in the district of Stellenbosch were augmented in the year 1813 from *Rds.*4,000 to *Rds.*21,000, when the commando money, amounting to *Rds.*12,000, is deducted therefrom, no person can know where

where the still remaining astonishing augmentation has arisen from, or how much he has paid for ordinary taxes, or how much he is obliged to pay for extraordinary, about which the hope of being eventually freed from may be entertained; a manner of assessment which, in my humble opinion, is contrary to the first principles to be observed in the measure of taxation, agreeably to which every person should be enabled to feel that he was taxed in proportion to his fellow-citizen, and that what he paid in consequence was actually applied to such public purposes as he is obliged in proportion to his means to contribute his quota to.

These remarks are of the more importance when the manner is considered in which the magistrates of Stellenbosch have calculated the expenses of the district in their own statement to the committee; viz.

Fire engines - - - - - - - -	*Rds.* 1,000
Deficiency in the commando money, April 1812 -	1,000
Instalment to the Lombard Bank - - - -	2,000
Annual head and street money - - - -	4,000
Commando contributions - - - - -	12,000
Extraordinary expenses of the Erste River - -	1,000
	Rds. 21,000

On this subject, I believe, I may with justice remark,—

(*a*)—That the payments to the Lombard Bank should not be an object of taxation in a district, the funds of which consist among other resources in capitals let out on interest, from those the capitals taken up for account of the district can certainly be discharged, it being in my opinion a very erronous administration to enrich the funds of the district by taxes.

(*b*)—That the annual head and street money is brought in as a tax of the district while in fact it belongs to the revenue, and should at any rate have been specified in the statement under some other term, in order to be considered as an item of expense.

(*c*)—That the deficiency in the commando money of April 1812, the extraordinary expenses at Erste River, as well as the contributions for the commandos, are items for which special levies are made, and which must therefore be separately accounted for.

(*d*)—That by allowing such extraordinary expenses as both the first-mentioned items in the preceding article to be thrown into the general taxes, and thereby increasing them, a power is indirectly given to the magistracy of the district arbitrarily to increase the taxes, and by so doing under the authority of government is in effect nugatory.

In the justness of all these remarks I am more confirmed by a statement of expenses sent into the committee for the current year, by which the expenses of this year are estimated at *Rds.* 30,438, about half as much again as those of last year, towards the finding of which sum the landdrost and heemraads simply propose to tax the inhabitants of their district for this year at a sum of *Rds.* 31,000, without again making the least distinction between extraordinary and ordinary expenses and income, much less taking the trouble, by any kind of act whatever, to give the inhabitants an idea of the circumstances, which over and above the commando money, cause the expenses of the district to climb from year to year to such an astonishing height; and even without acquainting government with the principles upon which the proportionable equality of this augmented tax is to be founded.

I have not said any thing of the district of Stellenbosch respecting the school funds, because the landdrost has not made any mention of it in his report to the committee; but what is said with respect to other districts where school money is stated as a tax, can also be applied to the district of Stellenbosch.

Tulbagh.

The special taxes of this district consist in,—

(*a*)—Head money.
(*b*)—Sheep and cattle tax.
(*c*)—Street tax.
(*d*)—Kloof toll.
(*e*)—Commando money.
(*f*)—School money.

Whether, and by what authority the taxes have been introduced?

The head and cattle money, as well as the street tax, rests in this district on the same authority as in that of Stellenbosch. The kloof toll is specially authorized by government's advertisement of the 28th February 1807. The commando tax is prescribed by proclamation of the 4th December 1812, and the school money by an authority of government dated . . . . . 1813.

In what manner each tax is levied:

Respecting the manner in which the taxes in this district are levied, it has appeared to me, that for the head money of each person above sixteen years there is paid - - - - - - - - - - - - *Rds.* 2. 4. 0.
For every hundred sheep and goats - - - - - - - 0. 4. 0.
For each head of cattle - - - - - - - - - 0. 0. 1.

Which quantum was prescribed by Mr. Bletterman, who was specially commissioned by the Batavian government to organize the district of Tulbagh.

It appears that head money is paid only by persons who have not cattle, or do not possess any property of consequence; and that the tax on those who possess cattle is augmented with the half, from whence both the head money and street tax are found, while those who have not any cattle, but possess other property, are assessed in proportion to their means.

The commando tax in this district is entirely separated from the ordinary taxes, and is collected in each field cornetship in proportion to the circumstances of the inhabitants. The kloof toll is laid agreeably to a tariff approved by government, of which every person can obtain the necessary information on passing the same; and towards the establishment of a school fund, the landdrost has provisionally imposed a tax of one rix-dollar on each place, and half a dollar on every erf, for which, however, I could not discover that he had received any authority.

Remarks respecting the tax itself, and the mode of levying the same:

The taxes of this district being all levied by legal authority and most applied to such public purposes as they have originally been introduced for, there is but little to remark excepting what has been already said about the street tax with respect to the drosdy of Stellenbosch, and which I request may be applied to all the other country districts, the Cape district alone excepted. But with regard to the mode of levying in this district, it is to be observed, that the tax for the school funds of one rix-dollar for each place, and half a rix-dollar for each erf, should not have been carried into effect before government had approved of the measure, which in my opinion should have also taken place with respect to the commando tax; to which I must further add, that the manner of assessing in this district, for as far as regards both these extraordinary taxes, only wants the sanction of government to be freed from all remarks, for in every other respect it has appeared to me to be perfectly correct, while the keeping of those extraordinary taxes separate and properly distinguished is an arrangement well adapted to prevent all confusion in future. The only apprehension of confusion in this district is with respect to the street tax, it being so blended with the head and cattle tax, that it would be difficult to separate it in a proportionable manner; but it appears here the same as in the district of Stellenbosch, that they were by no means willing to separate the street tax from the permanent ordinary taxes, a thing which is not less irregular at Tulbagh that at Stellenbosch.

Swellendam.

The taxes of this district consist in the following; viz.

(*a*)—Head money, as well for the inhabitants as for the Hottentots and slaves.
(*b*)—Tax on the cattle.
(*c*)—Ditto on produce.
(*d*)—Vestry or church tax.
(*e*)—Flying bridge toll.
(*f*)—Commando tax.
(*g*)—School money.

Whether, and by what authority the taxes have been introduced?

With respect to the authority on which the above taxes are levied, it is to be remarked that head money was formerly confined to the burghers and inhabitants, but is now levied for Hottentots and slaves above sixteen years, which tax must be paid by the inhabitant with whom such slave or Hottentot lives. This tax of head money was sanctioned by a letter from government dated 20th November 1812, on the proposition of the landdrost and heemraads of Swellendam, and prescribed at 6 schellings for each inhabitant, and 2⅔ schellings for every Hottentot and slave above the age of sixteen.

The cattle tax previous to the 20th November 1812 in this district, the same as in all the others, was paid at 1 stiver for each head of black cattle, and 1 guilder or 16 stivers for every hundred sheep; but by the above-mentioned letter of that date, the cattle tax was extended to goats, horses and pigs, and rated as follows:—

Draught oxen, per head	*Stiv.* 2.
Black cattle, per ditto	1.
Saddle or waggon horse	4.
Breeding horse	1½.
Twenty-five sheep, goats, or pigs	6.

Produce.—For this nothing was formerly paid in the country districts; but this tax was also sanctioned by said government's letter of the 20th November 1812, and thus rated:—

Wheat or rye, per muid	*Stiv.* 1.
Barley or oats, per ditto	1.
Wine, per legger	24.
Brandy, per ditto	36.

Vestry Money.—This tax was introduced by the Commissary-general J. A. de Mist, by a resolution of the 10th December 1803, and consists in the payment of 4 stivers per week for each place, and 2 for each erf; which latter appears to have been prescribed by the landdrost, to whose discretion it was left. This assessment however is limited to the term of ten years, after which it is to be reduced to the half.

Flying-bridge Toll.—For this the landdrost could not produce any authority; in the meantime, however, the nature of this tax brings its authority along with it, namely, for so far as the inhabitants pay for a safe passage over the Breede River, where the Swellendam bridge is placed; and the tax for the same consists in *Rds.* 2. 5 *sts.* per annum for every proprietor of a waggon and team of oxen.

Toll.—There are three turnpikes in the district of Swellendam:—the first at Hottentots Holland Kloof, the second at the Houwhoek, and the third at the entrance of the village, on both sides.

The toll at Hottentots Holland Kloof was formerly accustomed to be levied at Stellenbosch; but last year, after the establishment of the deputy drosdyship at Caledon, whereby a part of the district of Stellenbosch was added to Swellendam, the toll went over also to the latter, which may be considered as having taken place by legal authority, from a letter dated 12th November 1813, written by government to the landdrost and heemraads of Swellendam.

For the establishing of a turnpike at the Houwhoek, the landdrost and heemraads of Swellendam have been authorized by the said letter of the 12th November 1813, and to collect the same on a like footing as at Hottentots Holland Kloof, where it is paid at the following rates:—

For a loaded waggon	*Schs.* 4.
an empty ditto	2.
a team	1.
a saddle-horse	1.

And

And with regard to the turnpike at both the entrances of the village, the landdrost and heemraads of the district were authorized thereto by government's letter, dated the 8th October 1811, by which it is prescribed that every waggon passing the same shall pay 1 *sch.*; while, agreeably to the landdrost's statement to the committee, there is actually paid for the latter mentioned tolls:—

For a loaded waggon - - -	*Schs.* 4.
an empty ditto - - -	2.
a team - - - - - -	1,
a saddle-horse - - - - -	½.

Commando Tax.—This tax is authorized by proclamation of the 4th December 1812, and prescribed at the sum of *Rds.* 10,000 for this district.

School Money.—For the levying of this tax the landdrost and heemraads are authorized by government's letter of the 29th January 1813.

In what manner this tax is levied:

The manner of levying, with regard to head money, cattle tax, produce, church money, flying bridge and turnpike tolls, has already been stated in the preceding section. The commando tax is levied by imposing a tax of three per mille on the property of each inhabitant.

Finally, the school money is formed from a tax on the property of the inhabitants, of 3 *sch.* per thousand rix-dollars. In addition to this, the landdrost forwarded the following information to the committee:—"Whenever a tax or imposition is ordered, I make a calculatory estimation of the whole amount of property in the district, by appraising each place according to its value:"

	Rds.	*sts.*
"Each grown up slave - -	1,000.	0.
young ditto - - -	500.	0.
waggon - - - -	100.	0.
saddle-horse - - -	50.	0.
mare or colt - - -	35.	0.
ox - - - - -	20.	0.
cow or calf - - -	10.	0.
wether - - - -	1.	2.
ewe or goat - - -	1.	0,
muid of wheat - -	5.	0.
barley, oats or rye - -	3.	0.
legger of brandy - -	130.	0.
legger of wine - -	20.	0."

Remarks on the taxes, and manner of levying the same:

With respect to the taxes themselves, it appears to me that the head money on Hottentots, who are in the service of the inhabitants, is an impolitic tax, because although the master is responsible for the payment, it however speaks for itself that he will contrive, either directly or indirectly, that it shall fall on the Hottentot, whereby the latter consequently suffers a diminution in his wages; besides it appears to me to be a hardship, that a Hottentot, who is industrious enough to procure his subsistence by work, should be burthened with a tax, while others who lead an idle and lazy life are free therefrom.

The tax on slaves, especially in the country districts, is in my opinion a burthensome one, because slaves as yet belong to the indispensable requisites of a farmer, and which in themselves constitute an enormous capital, the interest of which, with the maintenance and risk, absorb a considerable portion of what that capital produces.

Cattle considered as produce, as well as the produce of the ground, is with equity subjected to a tax, and constitute just that source from which all civilized societies derive their revenue for defraying the expenses of the public government. Church money and flying bridge toll, as well as the commando and school money, are also taxes against which there is not any thing to be remarked; neither has any observation occurred to me with respect to the tolls in general, excepting both the turnpikes at the entrance of the village of Swellenham, for which I could not discover any other intention than thereby to assist the finances of the district; but under this supposition I must remark, that this tax appears to me unreasonable, because then a part of the inhabitants contribute to the general burthen, without

enjoying

enjoying the least benefit or convenience for the same. I conceived I could form this supposition safely, because the reparation of the roads in the country districts is made by the inhabitants themselves, without the treasury of the district contributing any thing thereto. Lastly, I take the liberty to remark, with respect to the taxes themselves, that in this district the taxes in general are heavier than in the other country districts, Stellenbosch excepted, which, in this regard, stands equal with Swellendam.

As to the manner of levying, it will appear, from what I have already stated, that there exists the most minute specification in the district of Swellendam, and that no person is deprived of the opportunity of being able to calculate himself what he has to contribute for his quota; but I must nevertheless remark, that for so far as this mode of levy is not sanctioned by the government, (I mean the estimation of each person's real property,) there is something arbitrary in it, which the tranquillity of the colony requires should never be allowed to any magistracy in the country districts, without special authority.

The appraisement of the value of each person's property is an act of the Sovereign power, which even then, when directed by the Sovereign power, or its representative, is looked upon in an unfavourable point of view; but when such is done by an inferior authority, it is then considered as an inquisition, which is more insupportable than the most insupportable tax. Without the special authority of government, therefore, the manner of levying by, as it were, drawing the balance of each person's property, should not continue; and in case such authority may be given thereto, the valuation of perishable articles, which must remain in the possession of the owner at his risk to carry on his business, should not be fixed at the highest price, as has been done by the landdrost and heemraads regarding the slaves and cattle.

With respect to the mode of levying the bridge toll and church money in this district, it is to be remarked, that since the building of two churches here the tax for the church should be divided, so that the inhabitants of one parish should only contribute to their own church, and not to that to which they do not belong. On the same grounds I also think that the flying-bridge toll should not be levied as a general district tax, because the nature of this tax implies that it should fall the heaviest on those who reap the most advantage, as is at present the case in the district of Stellenbosch with respect to the flying bridge over the Berg River behind the Paarl; and if I am not deceived, every where else, excepting at Swellendam.

Before I proceed to the subject of a following district, it is necessary to remark that I have not brought the contribution of *Rds.* 8 per day for an open waggon, and *Rds.* 2 per day for a saddle-horse for government, for the use of persons travelling on service, under the ordinary taxes, because this contribution is only eventual, and depends on circumstances. I consider it, however, for as far as it exists, occasionally as a real tax, and shall therefore state the same as such in regulating the taxes for each district.

With respect to the furnishing of workmen for the repairs of the public roads, agreeably to the advertisement of the 12th September 1806, and the providing for persons travelling on service, what I have said on this subject respecting the Cape district is also applicable here.

George.

Here the taxes consist in,

(*a*)—Head money, as well for the inhabitants as slaves.
(*b*)—Tax on cattle.
(*c*)—Tax on produce.
(*d*)—Church money.
(*e*)—Tolls.
(*f*)—Commando tax; and
(*g*)—Tax on felled timber.

Whether, and by what authority these taxes are levied?

Some of those taxes existed when this district constituted a part of Swellendam; others are either of its own, or introduced since its separation.

At present the taxes of the district of George can be considered as levied under the following authorities:—Head money, the tax upon cattle, and on the produce of the land, on a letter from government, dated the 9th February 1813, whereby

the same regulations, with respect to the inhabitants, slaves, cattle and produce, are prescribed as has been stated of the district of Swellendam.

Church money appears in this district to have been continued after the separation from Swellendam, and must in consequence, after the expiration of the ten years, be reduced to the half.

The tolls for loose cattle passing the Attaquas Kloof has been approved of at the proposal of the landdrost, and sanctioned by government's letter of the 20th November 1812.

The commando tax is authorized by proclamation of the 4th December 1812, whereby it is prescribed for the district of George at a sum of *Rds.* 4,000.

The tax on felled timber is sanctioned by the said government's letter of the 20th November 1812, and is prescribed at *Rd.* 1 per waggon load; over and above which, agreeably to the statement of the landdrost, half a dollar must be paid by the inhabitants of Swellendam, who come to cut timber in the forests of George, in order to tend, as the landdrost says, to keep the roads in order.

The manner of assessment:

This, for the three first mentioned taxes of head money, cattle and produce tax, consists in the following sums:—

For every inhabitant, man or woman, above sixteen years -	*Sts.* 36.
each slave above sixteen - - - - - -	16.
draught ox - - - - - - - -	2.
head of breeding cattle - - - - -	1.
waggon or saddle-horse - - - - -	4.
mare or colt - - - - - -	1½.
twenty-five sheep, goats or pigs - - -	6.
muid of wheat or rye - - - - -	1.
muid of barley or oats - - - - -	1.
legger of wine - - - - - -	24.
legger of brandy - - - - - -	36.

The church tax is continued here on the same footing as in the district of Swellendam, namely, *Rds.* 4⅓ per annum for each place, and the half for an erf; and it is therefore consequently liable to the same reduction.

The toll for the Attaquas Kloof has been rated in the following manner, by government's letter of the 20th November 1812:—

	Rds.	*sk.*	*st.*
For each waggon and team of oxen - - -	1.	0.	0.
a waggon with horses - - - - -	0.	4.	0.
each head of cattle, or saddle-horse - - -	0.	0.	2.
a hundred sheep or goats - - - -	1.	2.	0.

The commando tax appears to be furnished in this district more through voluntary contribution than by taxation; and

Finally, the tax on felled timber is prescribed by government's letter of the 20th November 1812, at *Rd.* 1 per waggon load, whether the timber be sent to Cape Town, or consumed in the country districts.

Remarks on the taxes, and the manner of levying them:

With respect to the taxes themselves in this district, I have not any thing to remark than what I have already said in regard to the tax on slaves in the district of Swellendam, and to recommend the same consideration which I have suggested as to the latter-mentioned district, as also equitable in the district of George.

On the manner of levy I have neither any thing particular to say, the taxes being authorized by the special orders of government; the only thing arbitrary is the augmentation of half a rix-dollar on the inhabitants of Swellendam for each load of timber, for which however there is some colour, by appropriating the same to the repairs of the roads, but which augmentation, however plausible the reasons may appear, and really be, still it always remains an arbitrary measure, so long as government has not sanctioned the same, which I could not find any proof of.

I am in the like manner obliged to remark, with respect to the commando tax, that the voluntary contribution thereof is admissible, for so far as regards the option of either personally serving or contributing; but it cannot be allowed, after the choice to pay has been decided upon, without giving rise to uncertainty and disproportion, it being very natural that they who are obliged to serve with the commando

consult

consult rather the burthen of personal service than their relative ablities to pay; while they who, in consequence of advanced age or other circumstances, are excused from personal service, avail themselves of this opportunity to contribute as little as possible.

Considering the requisition of relays of cattle and the reparation of the roads not as ordinary taxes of this district, on the same grounds as with respect to the other district, I shall now proceed to the drosdy of

Graaff Reinet.

Here the taxes consist in,

(*a*)—Sheep or cattle tax.
(*b*)—Street tax.
(*c*)—Pecuniary contributions towards the building of the drosdy, instead of furnishing waggons and workmen.
(*d*)—Contribution of the villagers for a water bason or tank.
(*e*)—Church tax.

The authority on which these taxes are levied :

Sheep and cattle tax is the old tax of the country districts, consisting in 16 *st.* for each hundred sheep, and 1 *st.* for a head of black cattle, which in this district is augmented with the half, in order to find the street tax introduced by proclamation of the 5th March 1798, and extended to all the country districts by proclamation of the 7th April of the same year.

The pecuniary contributions for building of the drosdy have been substituted in place of the obligation imposed on the inhabitants of Graaff Reinet, by the Commissary-general J. A. de Mist, to furnish in turn waggons, workmen, &c. for the building of the drosdy; instead of which the inhabitants have engaged to pay a contribution in money, consisting in not less than 4 *sks.* a man, and for holders of places not exceeding *Rds.* 4 per annum.

The contribution for the water tank or dam is confined to the village, and consists in a contribution of from *Rds.* 4 to 5 for every housekeeper, for which there does not appear to exist any other authority than necessity to preserve the possessions of the villagers from being overflowed. In case the contribution be not sufficient for the purpose, the deficiency is supplied from the treasuries of the district and vestry in proportion.

For the levying of the church tax, the landdrost and heemraads are authorized by letter from government of the 12th March 1812, till further orders.

The manner of assessment:

This has already been stated in the preceding section, with the exception of the church tax, which the landdrost states to consist in 4 *st.* per week, or *Rds.* 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per annum for each place, and a half per cent on the sale and transfer of all immoveable property; for which latter, however, I do not find any special authority, unless the same may be contained in the faculty given to the landdrost by said resolution of the Commissary-general J. A. de Mist, dated the 10th December 1803, namely, to tax those who do not possess any places in another manner, and which was forwarded by the landdrost and heemraads, with the above-mentioned letter of the 12th March 1812, for their guidance.

Remarks on the taxes, and manner of assessment:

As to the sheep and cattle tax, I have only to observe, that those contributions are very moderate. With respect to the street tax, the remarks already made are applicable, namely, that the street tax being appropriated to the erection of buildings remains very improperly stamped with that title, and which name, if it were only for the regularity, should be altered and converted from an extraordinary, which it is, into an ordinary tax. This last remark is also applicable to the pecuniary contributions, instead of the furnishing waggons, &c. for the buildings of the drosdy, whenever the same shall be completed.

The expense requisite for the dam and watercourse of the village could very properly be defrayed, in my opinion, out of the general revenue of the district, because it tends to the preservation of the capital of the same; whereby then the church or chest of the poor, who are improperly obliged to contribute to the dam and watercourse, could be relieved from this burthen.

With respect to the church tax, there is not any thing else to be said than that it is a reasonable one, for so far as it is borne by those who belong to the parish of the church in each district, which is the case in this district, where there is but one church.

This is sufficient with regard to the manner of assessment in the district of Graaff Reinet, where on the ensuing opgaaf, according to the information given by the landdrost, there is to be a personal tax levied, with the approbation of government, of not less than 2 *sks.* or more than 6 *sks.* in order therefore to find the indemnification which is prescribed by proclamation of the 12th March 1813, for waggons, &c. to be furnished on the requisition of persons employed in the public service; on which point it is to be remarked, that this assessment need not be incessantly continued, because that the remuneration for such waggons depends on the requisition which only eventually takes place.

Uitenhagen.

In this district, there are not any other taxes than the following; viz.

(*a*)—Sheep and cattle tax.
(*b*)—Street tax, also called head or street money.
(*c*)—Church tax.

The authority for these taxes:

The cattle tax has been levied from time immemorial, and for which some authority will certainly be found in the . . . . . of this colony.

The street tax also, however, by that name, at Uitenhagen, cannot have any other authority than the proclamations of the 5th of March and 7th April 1798, by which the street . . . . was introduced and extended over the whole colony.

The authority for the church tax is founded on a letter from government, dated the 12th March 1812, by which a resolution of the Commissary-general J. A. de Mist, dated 10th September 1803, taken with respect to the district of Swellendam, was also carried into effect in the district of Uitenhagen.

The manner of assessment:

This, with respect to the tax on sheep and black cattle, consists in 16 *sts.* for every hundred sheep, and 1 *st.* for each head of cattle. The street tax, the same as at Graaff Reinet, consists in the augmentation of half of the cattle tax, while the church tax simply consists in *Rds.* $4\frac{1}{3}$ for each loan place.

Remarks on the taxes and the mode of levying them:

There is not any thing to be observed on the taxes in this district, than they are very moderate; a thing which, under the turbulent circumstances Graaff Reinet is placed, in consequence of the Caffre war, must prove very consolatory to the inhabitants; although, in my opinion, the same circumstances rendering a continual communication with Cape Town, and the keeping of a considerable number of troops on the frontier absolutely necessary, in the end the civilization and prosperity of this district, as well as that of Graaff Reinet, will be found to have been promoted by those very circumstances.

The manner of assessing is not only very simple, but besides so regular, that there is not any thing to be remarked on the same, it not being as yet prescribed, at least for as far as I know, in what manner the contribution for the requisition of waggons, &c. shall be found, in order to comply with the proclamation of the 12th March enacted on that head.

HAVING thus far treated on the present state of the special taxes levied in each district, I shall now proceed to examine,—

In what the taxes of the several districts agree, and in what they differ from one another.

From the description given of the taxes of each district, it will appear that head money, otherwise called "lion and tiger money" is the oldest tax in this colony; that in Cape Town, this tax is rated with respect to those who possess property according to their means, and others at a fixed sum; that in the first established country district, namely Stellenbosch, which at that time constituted all the country districts excepting

excepting the Cape district, the head money was included in the cattle tax, while those who had not any cattle paid a certain sum per head. This, however, by degrees assumed another form in the other country districts after their separation; at Stellenbosch even the taxes are all blended together in one round sum, so that it is impossible to distinguish what is paid in this district for each item of tax. At Graaf Reinet and Uitenhagen, it is true that the cattle tax is levied on the old footing, but no mention is made of head money in the former, and in the latter it is said, that head money is comprehended in the augmentation of the half of the cattle tax, which augmentation at Graaff Reinet is however entirely as street tax.

In the district of Tulbagh, the head money is separately rated at *Rds.* 2 ½ per head, and over and above, 4 *sk.* for every hundred sheep and goats, and 1 *st.* for each head of black cattle.

In the district of Swellendam the head money is 6 *sks.* for each inhabitant, and for a slave or Hottentot in service 2 ½ *sks.* besides a tax, not only on sheep and black cattle, but also on pigs and goats.

The same is the case in the district of George, but here however there is not any thing paid for Hottentots.

It is much the same with the tax on produce, namely, on grain, wine and brandy, on which a tax is laid in the districts of Swellendam and of George, but for which there is not paid any thing elsewhere on behalf of the district.

Street tax is not levied in the first-mentioned district, in all the other districts it is levied, but for other special purposes.

In Cape Town and district only is the street tax levied for the original purpose for which it is intended.

With respect to the church tax, there is also but little conformity. In town, the Cape district, Stellenbosch and Tulbagh, this tax does not at all exist. At Swellendam it must be reduced this year to the half, and in the districts of Graaff Reinet, Uitenhagen and George this tax is but just commenced.

Hearth money, market toll, and contribution for the water-pipes, and special taxes of the town, solely belong to itself, and for as yet not applicable to the country districts. In the same manner, flying bridge, klooff and turnpike tolls, in the districts of Stellenbosch, Tulbagh, Swellendam and George; the tax on each waggon load of timber in the latter, and the contribution for the building of the drosdy and for the repairs of the water-dam at Graaff Reinet, are all taxes peculiar to each district, and consequently do not admit of general conformity or difference. It is only to be remarked with respect to the flying-bridge toll, that in the district of Stellenbosch it is paid by those alone who make use of the flying-bridge; and that in the district of Swellendam a general tax is levied for the same, whereby those who never pass the Breede River are still obliged to contribute for the passages.

With regard to the market toll, I have had some doubt whether the same should be considered as a tax on the inhabitants of the town, or on the public in general; but I have conceived rather to place it among the town taxes, because it is the inhabitants who in fact contribute; should any other person think differently, I very willingly submit my opinion, as I only for the sake of regularity conceive that this tax should be placed where it is in reality felt.

The school tax is a thing which has not yet attained sufficient consistence in the country districts to place the same in a comparative point of view; this tax, however, on a restoration of regularity, for which purpose his Excellency has directed this investigation, will of itself get on a regular footing.

These constitute all the special taxes of the town and country districts (excepting the commando) which I have never treated on, and compared together. The answer respecting the agreement or difference of those special taxes is very clear, namely, that there is not any proportion or equality in the measure of taxation in this colony; that with the exception only of the extraordinary assessment for the commando tax, there are not any two districts to be found in which the taxes agree, and that the existing difference is of so much consequence that government has justly considered this subject a principal point of its care to bring these special taxes on a more regular footing than they at present exist, and are levied in the country districts.

This naturally leads the committee to inquire, what are the means by which the taxes in the several districts can be brought on an equal, regular and proportionable footing.

It is necessary on this occasion previously to remark, that we do not treat here

of taxes in general, but only of the special taxes, from which the expenses of the internal administration of each district must be defrayed. This observation leads to remark, that not every thing which yields a subject for taxation must be necessarily burthened, in stating the means required, but that we must confine ourselves to those means which are more in particular connected with the internal government of each district, leaving those objects which probably could be more eligibly taxed on behalf of the colonial revenue in general than of any particular district for as yet out of our consideration and unburthened.

Another previous remark is this, that the relative means of the several districts are different, and consequently the taxes of each should be so regulated that the same fall on those articles which constitute the means of the same.

In Cape Town there is no produce, no cattle on which any tax can be laid; the chief riches of some of the districts consist in cattle, and others again in produce. When, under these circumstances, we look after the means to make the taxes agree, and equal in the different districts, we should then adopt such principles for the basis on which the respective magistrates can confidently found their regulations, and on which every individual can touch the burthen laid on himself with that laid on his neighbour, so that the necessity of tax being admitted the proportionable equality should follow of itself, and not be placed at the discretion or in the power of any magistrate, and those principles should be adapted to the different objects of taxation.

In Cape Town the following taxes can, in my opinion, be continued on the present footing:—

Hearth money, for which every house and store is taxed at 3 *sks.* per month, or *Rds.* 4½ per annum; this tax is especially destined to defray the expense of the watchmen, and should therefore continue so separated, in order thereby, on the further enlargement of the town, to be enabled to find in a regular manner the further consequent expense of that branch of the police.

The market toll, which is rated agreeably to a regular tariff. This tax falls on the consumers, and is therefore one of the best town taxes; and the contribution for the water-pipes, the proportion of which, in my opinion, is very well regulated, and can be increased or diminished without any fear of confusion, if necessary, according as circumstances may require.

But the common taxes at present, by the title of ordinary tax, street tax and extraordinary assessment, from which the still deficient expenses of the town must be defrayed, should in my opinion be brought by the burgher senate to a greater degree of regularity and order, and instead of the general way of taxing each person according to his apparent property and income, which has been hitherto in use, the burgher senate should be directed to form a schedule or specification of the different amounts of income, and to class the inhabitants according thereto; which specification, of which a Form is hereunto annexed, should be promulgated to the public, in order that every person who might conceive himself aggrieved could have an opportunity of addressing the burgher senate or any other authority, and to show that he did not belong to that class under which the burgher senate had ranked him. And to prevent any improper use being made of this measure at the primitive introduction of it, the burgher senate should be ordered to form a plan, and submit the same to the approbation of government, whereby, pursuant to such classification as is prescribed in the annexed Form, may be found the same sum which at present is assessed and received under the names of *ordinary tax*, *street tax* and *extraordinary assessment*.

It appears to me that this manner of assessment is much less arbitrary, and will fall much more equally on the contributors, than that which has hitherto been observed by the burgher senate; it is, I conceive, a great deal easier to estimate a man's income than his property, the latter is in most cases involved in obscurity, but the former is more or less visible from external circumstances.

The mode I here propose is, I acknowledge, not to be effected without trouble, but certain it is that it removes the disproportion which resides in the present manner of taxation, by which often a man possessing a million does not contribute more than a man whose whole property is buried with him when he dies.

For the rest, the proposed classification, when it could be regularly established, would serve as a rule for extraordinary assessments, so as to proceed therein without running the risk of unequal proportion, for example; the commando tax in Cape

Town cannot be on a more regular footing than by making every one contribute thereto in proportion to his income.

This is enough with respect to Cape Town (under which Simon's Town remained and is still included on the separation of the Cape district), which, as well with respect to its means as to the expenses of its internal administration, is entirely different both from the Cape district as well as from all the country districts; respecting which, the means of income consequently require other principles to be adopted.

" Each district should bear the costs of its own internal administration;" this is pretty generally allowed, and bears at first sight all the marks of equity. But when we take into consideration, that on the division of the several districts no view was taken of the means of those who were to be settled as inhabitants within the boundaries of each district, and that thereby a great disproportion has been caused between the means and expenses of the administration of such district, without however any adequate reciprocal advantage being brought by the separation unto that district where the means are less, and the contribution on the above principle should be higher; I say, when all this is taken into consideration, then I cannot conceive that that principle loses its first appearance of equity, and we are obliged to allow that there exists rather an inequality in the payment of taxes, which in the same country, under the enjoyment of the same advantages, does no more seem to have a claim to the name of equity. This remark is founded alone on the unalterable nature of the case, without even mentioning the difference in the several districts, in which last respect the magistrates of the districts sometimes trouble themselves very little about the property of those who are to contribute towards that expense.

For as far as I am allowed to give my opinion, I should therefore rather lay it down as a principle, that the several country districts should be considered as parts of one whole, in which all the inhabitants enjoy the same advantages, and therefore should be subjected to the same burthens, with the exception only of such local taxes as must serve to produce local advantages in any particular district; and if the means were not found proportionable to the necessary expenses, then the deficiency should form a point of general consideration for government, without adopting it as an axiom, " that the expenses being made for a certain part of the colony; say, for example, George, *ergo,* only the inhabitants whose places accidentally have fallen within the circle of that district should pay those expenses, however high they might amount to."

I do not deny that the first principle, namely, that " each district should defray the expense of its own internal government," has obtained such a strong hold with the public here, that the inhabitants of one district would consider it as a hardship when what they contributed for the costs of their own district was employed to defray the expenses of another; but this rests on a principle of mere self-interest, and will therefore on investigation be found to be confined to the richer districts, consequently I do not see any reason why government should allow themselves to be influenced by it in their measures; nor do I find in those ideas of the inhabitants of some of the districts, sufficient grounds to give up my opinion of the necessity of a general equality in the common taxes of the districts.

I shall neither deny, that although there at present exists a great simplicity in the produce of the country districts, which (besides some articles of lesser consequence) consists in grain, cattle, wine, wool and timber, yet from the local opportunity and other circumstances of each district, some of them are now capable of a higher degree of future improvement than others, and in this case I think it would be reasonable that the inhabitants of those districts where the prosperity is greater, should also in proportion contribute more than other districts; but for as far as this greater contribution may exceed the expenses of the administration of such district, I in such case do not see any reason why that overplus should not be appropriated on behalf of the country districts in general.

In the meantime, I believe, that whether each district be taxed for its own expense, or whether the taxes are levied on a more general footing throughout the whole colony, and some particular regulations made respecting the overplus in some and the deficiency in others, yet no difference can thereby be occasioned in the objects of tax, and that at all events it can be safely adopted as a principle,

that the following articles may be considered as objects of tax in the country districts throughout the whole colony :—

Black cattle.	Wheat.	Wine.
Horses.	Rye.	Brandy.
Sheep.	Barley.	
Goats.	Oats.	
Pigs.		

All these are actually produce; and on a general taxation of all the same, rated according to the annexed Tariff, they cannot be considered as further burthened than for a part of the yearly produce, without affecting the capital required to yield that produce, and without absorbing such part of the same, that the expenses and a reasonable profit would not remain for the labourer.

I have not placed Hottentots or slaves among the objects of taxation, not only for the reasons which I have stated in speaking of the district of Swellendam, as particularly with respect to slaves, but also in case they might be considered as liable to taxation, because then, in my opinion, they seem rather to be objects of a general colonial tax than of a particular district one.

But with respect to the inhabitants themselves, I do not see any reason why all of them who have attained the age of sixteen years should not pay head money, which could be very properly fixed at *Rds.* 2½ per head; and for so far as any of the inhabitants of the country districts may not have either place or cattle, or, besides such property, have any other income, whether from the interest of money or from other resources, I conceive it would be but reasonable that such person should contribute in like proportion as those in town to the general taxes, agreeably to the annexed Tariff.

This taxation added to the head money, and to the proceeds of the cattle and produce tax, should constitute the usual income of each district, wherefrom the usual yearly expenses should be defrayed.

In such districts where that may be insufficient, the tax on each or some of the prescribed articles should, with the approbation of government (in case the principle that "each district should bear its own expenses" be admitted), be proportionably augmented *pro tempore.*

And should the taxes in the country districts be considered as belonging to one body, in such case other means should be adopted, whereby the deficiency of the one distric should not cause any alteration in the equality of the taxes in the others.

In case the proposed manner of general taxation be approved of, it can serve not only, as has been already said, always to observe a regular proportion when the ordinary expenses require any augmentation, but it can also serve as a rule, should extraordinary taxes be necessary, for which there does not exist any special and more adequate means, as in the case with the commando tax, in order to effect a due equality in the assessing of such extraordinary taxes; while besides, by the proposed manner of taxation, this advantage will be derived, that government will be always enabled to judge how far those taxes press upon the inhabitants, and whether they absorb more income than is consistent with the public interest of the colony, namely, the progress and promotion of industry.

In the meantime, there exist in the country districts, besides the ordinary and extraordinary taxes, other taxes, which are peculiar to the districts separately; viz.

1.—Church tax.
2.—Turnpike tolls.
3.—Flying-bridge ditto.
4.—Tax on timber.

The first is levied in the districts of Swellendam, George, Graaff Reinet and Tulbagh; the second and third, Stellenbosch, Tulbagh, Swellendam and George, and the fourth in the district of George only.

The church tax, introduced by the Commissary-general de Mist, is in my opinion

opinion a regular and proportionable one, provided that the proceeds thereof be appropriated to the church to which the contributors belong. In the continuance of this tax, as long as the church is not discharged from all its debts, I do not see for my part the least objection. I should alone recommend this continuation on an equal footing, by laying a contribution on the places and erfs.

The tolls can continue in my opinion, provided the proceeds thereof are appropriated to the repairs and improvement of the roads, and consequently those who contribute thereto get value received for their contributions. This is specially applicable to the tolls at both the entrances of the village of Swellendam, which otherwise would be a great hardship on the contributors.

The flying-bridge toll is also not irregular, excepting only for so far as the same as at Swellendam, is levied as a general tax of the district; for what purpose is this irregularity, whilst there are regular sources? In the districts of Stellenbosch and Tulbagh, the same manner of levy was observed formerly, but the continual complaints of the public at last brought the bridge tolls within the bounds of reason, so that at present no person pays this toll than those who are obliged to pass the bridge.

The tax on timber I conceive to be very applicable and proper. The sum of 1 rix-dollar for George, and 1 ½ for other districts, is reasonable; and the object of this tax, namely to keep the roads in repair, is a judicious one.

Besides the *ordinary*, *extraordinary* and *local taxes* above stated, there are the following also in the country districts; viz.

1.—Requisition for waggons, cattle, &c. for persons travelling on service.

2.—School tax.

3.—Furnishing of people, waggons, &c. for the repairs of the public roads.

4.—Pecuniary contributions at Graaff Reinet for building the drosdy.

5.—Subscription for keeping the water-dam there in order.

With respect to the first of these, it is provided for by proclamation of the 12th March 1813, whereby it is enacted "that the landdrost and heemraads shall at the annual opgaaf and levying of district taxes, pay such person or persons, who have furnished horses or waggons, a fair and reasonable compensation, and collect the amount of such payments from the inhabitants of the district at large, in addition to the other taxes."

From this regulation it follows, that landdrost and heemraads must first pay, or at least take an account of what they have to pay, for horses and waggons required to the time of the opgaaf, and that the amount of such payments, and not any more, must be levied with the other taxes on the whole district. This, in case the tax itself be admitted as reasonable, is regular, and effects a general equality in each district. In the districts of Swellendam and Graaf Reinet, this has been so far deviated from, that a general and fixed assessment has been prescribed for the whole district, whereby a casual tax has been imperceptibly converted into an ordinary one.

This manner of levy is therefore in my opinion irregular, and should give place to that which is prescribed by said proclamation of the 12th March 1813.

The school tax in my opinion belongs to the common taxes of each district, and must be defrayed from the revenue of the same without creating any special tax for that purpose, in the same manner as the 5th at Graaf Reinet, which it appears to me more regular should be ranked among the ordinary district taxes, while the tax No. 4. could with propriety cease now that the buildings are completed.

The roads which are at present repaired by the neighbouring inhabitants furnishing workmen, implements, &c. will in my opinion, as the population increases, be necessarily brought on a more regular footing by pecuniary contributions. From time to time tolls will be established in different parts of the colony to collect those contributions, in some parts it will be effected earlier, in others later, and therefore with respect to roads, I am of opinion, that there is not any thing else to be done than to let the business remain as yet on its present footing, especially as the proposed state of things forbid the recommending of a general tax, the advantages derived from which would only be enjoyed by one particular part.

These are my opinions on the sixth point, namely, the means to correct the mode of taxation; should my measures for redress be approved of, the taxes for Cape Town and the different country districts will consist as follow:—

Cape Town.

(*a*)—Hearth money.
(*b*)—Ordinary taxes, rated according to the income of each.
(*c*)—Market toll.
(*d*)—Laying and keeping in order the water-pipes.
(*e*)—Commando tax; of which the 1st, 2d & 4th are levied in Simon's Town, as belonging to Cape Town.

In the Country Districts.

(*a*)—Head money.
(*b*)—Cattle tax.
(*c*)—Tax on produce.
(*d*)—Commando tax.
(*e*)—The contributions for required waggons, horses, &c.

These taxes should, according to my proposed plan, be levied in all the country districts without exception, the commando tax, however, to be understood to continue so long as the commandos may be requisite; and the contributions for waggons, &c. required only when and for so far as such requisition was really effected. In addition to these general district taxes, the local taxes peculiar to some of the districts could also be levied in each of the same; namely, *church tax* at Swellendam, George, Graaff Reinet and Uitenhagen; *toll* at Swellendam and George; *flying-bridge toll* at Stellenbosch and Swellendam; *tax on each waggon load of timber* at George; while the school tax need not appear under the name of a separate tax, but could be very properly calculated under the usual yearly expenses of each district, and might be defrayed from the ordinary taxes. A measure which could also be put into execution at Graaff Reinet, with respect to the keeping in order of the water-dam there.

By comparing this recapitulation, whereby all the taxes in this colony are placed in one point of view, with the annexed documents, it will appear that more conformity, regularity and proportional equality will be effected by the proposed regulations, both in the taxes of Cape Town and in those of the country districts; provided that those regulations, for as far as they may meet with the approbation of his Excellency the Governor, are promulgated to the public by a Government proclamation, and thereby obtain that sanction from the supreme power, without which, for my part, I believe that all taxes in this colony may be considered as illegal, and most certainly can never escape the appearance of being arbitrary in the inferior magistrates.

In the framing of such proclamation, all the taxes which were to cease should be be made known therein; and in case the amount of the same might still be necessary to defray the costs, other taxes, as assessments, publicly substituted in their stead, whereby the measure of taxation would obtain a degree of public confidence, which it at present does not possess in this colony.

But of what service is regularity, conformity and equality in the taxes imposed; what utility can the sanction of government produce, when the confidence is not endeavoured to be imprinted on the minds of those who must bear the taxes, that they are really applied to the public good; and consequently, in effect, must become productive of the advantages of the contributors themselves? This leads me to the financial administration of the country districts, on which point I shall take the liberty to make some remarks, accompanied with such measures as, added to those already existing, would in my humble opinion tend to establish a greater degree of certainty and confidence in all the interested parties.

During the proceedings of the committee, it was sometimes necessary to have recourse to the yearly accounts of the different districts, and especially to those of 1812; on this occasion it appeared to me, that a great degree of arbitrary conduct reigned in those accounts, and that one district was burthened with a great many more taxes, under the title of ordinary expenses, than others, to procure which the taxes were augmented in a like arbitrary manner.

I am obliged to confine myself to this general remark, because those accounts not being

being supported by the necessary vouchers, and also not being submitted to the examination and judgment of the committee, I consider myself both unable and unqualified to enter into any details on the subject; for my task it is sufficient to say, that from a superficial view of those accounts, it immediately appeared that the financial direction of the country districts is very deficient. Of this I shall give a single example:—

In the 118th article of the Instructions for the government of the country districts, dated the 24th October 1805, of which an extract is hereunto annexed, the heads under which the different items of income and expenditure must be placed in the accounts of the districts are prescribed. This is pretty well observed in the accounts, but the debits charged under each of those heads differ most immensely; so that what appears a heavy burthen in one district, is not to be seen at all in the accounts of another district, and so on. If this is to be allowed to continue, redress in the regularity and equality of the taxes is of no avail, and therefore redress in the appropriation of the revenue, and the yearly accounting for the same, must go hand in hand with the taxes themselves. The words of the 115th article of the said Instructions are as follow: "Respecting the finances of the district, the landdrost and heemraads must observe the greatest accuracy in collecting the revenue, and the most possible economy in the expense; the former promotes regularity, and preserves proportionable equality in the contribution of the taxes, while the latter affords confidence to the inhabitants that they actually contribute their means towards the public good."

When these are properly kept in view, then the care of government in the regulation of the taxes will be attended with beneficial effect, and then no dispute can arise in the measure of taxation, which cannot be decided in a regular manner; because, in such case, we need not look into obscurity, but may at once distinguish any grievance or other point in question.

To return to this regularity after the above deviation, it will, in my opinion, above all be necessary, that the districts accounts which have been received since the last examination has taken place should be submitted to the examination and report of the auditor-general, either alone, or with the assistance of others qualified thereto.

On this report it will appear whether the different heads prescribed by the 118th article of the Instructions for the country districts are sufficient for the proper classification of the income and expenditure in making out the districts accounts in future; or whether any, and if so, what alterations should be made therein.

It will also be seen what items of expenditure are charged without the requisite vouchers, or without the necessary authority, and then that report will lead to the correction of those accounts which have not yet been examined, and serve to prescribe in future what charges may be, and may not be, brought into the accounts of each district without special authority, as well as under what head every item of expenditure should be placed.

The manner of making out the districts accounts being thus regulated, the landdrost and heemraads should be further seriously recommended to take the most special care not to deviate from their instructions, especially with regard to the financial direction of their districts, as prescribed in articles 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 122, 123 and 124, and which are very well adapted to promote regularity in the financial department of the country districts; but which, if we are to judge from the above-mentioned arbitrary manner of account, seem not to be properly attended to.

In addition to this, I should finally recommend that when, agreeably to the 123d article, the districts accounts are at the beginning of each year sent into government, they should be all published in the Weekly Gazette, for public information, in order to afford every one an opportunity, should he consider himself aggrieved thereby, to address the landdrost and heemraads of his district, or if necessary, even his Excellency the Governor; which measure, I am of opinion, would be equally as useful in Cape Town as in the country districts.

Herewith I conceive I have completed my task, on which subject I only request to be allowed conclusively to remark, that the confusion which I have met with in the administration of the country districts has sometimes so clouded me in this work, that I have felt a degree of diffidence which obliged me to proceed by slow and cautious steps, so as not to increase the danger of error, to which I found myself exposed by using more celerity. Nay, I still consider my work susceptible

of further elucidation, which perhaps I could effect by a deliberate review of the same; but not daring to take the necessary time for that purpose, without procrastinating the Report of the committee, which has been already long expected, nothing remains for me than to submit my work to the better judgment of my colleagues in this committee, and ultimately to the wisdom of his Excellency the Governor; the repaying of whose confidence has been my earnest wish in the progress of this Report.

(signed) *J. A. Truter.*

Cape Town, 16th February 1814.

(Private and Confidential.)

My dear Sir. 17th March 1814.

I AM so anxious that the great measure of the local taxation should be accomplished, without chance of interruption from any cause, and in the best manner, that I will beg of you just to put down on paper, as a little series, the measures that I shall direct to produce it; when you may have numbered the things I am about to direct, I will send them to the office to be executed, with an appropriate memorandum from myself.

I send the papers, which, when done with, be so good as to return.

Your's, &c.

(signed) *J. F. Cradock.*

Memorandum.

22d March 1814.

IT is with the highest satisfaction I return to office the letter of the 8th instant, from the committee upon local taxation, and the Reports from the Chief Justice upon this important subject.

In the name of the British as well as Colonial government I return my best acknowledgments to the gentlemen who composed this committee, for the industry and ability they have displayed; and the unwearied exertions of the Chief Justice Mr. Truter, who has produced so perspicuous a statement of the various concerns of local taxation throughout the districts, from amidst a heap of such diversified and discordant materials, and which will lead to a fair and satisfactory adjustment, entitle him to the admiration and gratitude not only of his contemporaries, but the future generation.

Mr. Alexander, C. Sec.
The Chief Justice.
Mr. Kekewich, J. V. A.
Mr. Denyssen, H.M.F.

I conceive that the best method to fulfil the suggestions proposed by the committee in their Report, is to throw the whole into the form of a general proclamation, which will place every thing in future upon an assured foundation, and at the same time remove all the past pretexts for dissatisfaction, by publicity and universal knowledge of the impositions to which the people, under the supreme authority alone of government, are subject.

I annex the preamble of the proposed proclamation, and the several points that are to be introduced therein; and for its completion and publication without any loss of time, I shall anxiously request the further assistance of Mr. Alexander.

Colonial Office, (signed) *J. F. Cradock.*
&c. &c. &c.

For Sir John Cradock.

20th March 1814.

IN order to accomplish the object of local taxation without chance of interruption, I should recommend to comprehend the whole of it in a general proclamation, in which the preamble or premises might consist in the many good and wise reasons which induced his Excellency the Governor to amend the existing mode of taxation, whilst the directing part might contain the following points; to wit,

1.—That the taxes throughout the country districts, the Cape district included, shall be regulated on the same principles; and that, as well the amount of all ordinary taxes, as the objects of taxation for the same, shall be equal in all and every district.

2.—That

2.—That the Cape district (to commence with this current year) shall have the administration of its own finances, separated from Cape Town.

3.—The taxes in Cape Town, and in the several country districts, shall be distinguished in *ordinary* and *extraordinary*; the last to continue only so long as the exigencies for which they are raised exist.

4.—That no tax whatsoever shall be levied in any part of the colony without the previous sanction of government, and legal promulgation of the same by way of government proclamation.

5.—That each tax, as well ordinary as extraordinary, shall always be levied separately, and entered in the same manner, so that it be known to every contributor what he has to pay for each item of taxation.

6.—That in Cape Town the ordinary taxes are to consist in,

(*a*)—Hearth money, and
(*b*)—Ordinary assessment.

And the extraordinary in,

(*c*)—Contribution to the water-pipes, and
(*d*)—Commando tax.

7.—That hearth money shall continue to be levied at the present rate, and a separate account kept of the same; and that the ordinary assessment, instead of the general way of taxing each person according to his apparent wealth or income, shall be taxed according to his income alone, either arising from office, profession, trade, commerce, slave hire, and other sources of a life interest, or other temporary nature; or from houses, mortgages, debts, &c. of a permanent or transmissible nature.

8.—That the extraordinary assessment for the water-pipes shall continue on the present footing, according to the classification of houses made by the burgher senate, and approved of by government; which classification will be published for information.

9.—That the commando tax shall be regulated after the ordinary assessment, by making a proportionate augmentation of the same.

10.—That the burgher senate shall form a classification of the respective incomes of the burghers and inhabitants of Cape Town, and make a proportionate assessment; whereby the sum now raised under the denomination of *ordinary tax*, *street tax*, and *extraordinary assessment*, be produced, and no more.

11.—That this classification shall be laid before government, and after having been approved of, shall be promulgated, without the addition of any one's name, merely to enable those who, on learning the amount of their assessment from the burgher senate, might find themselves thereby aggrieved, to seek for redress in a regular manner.

12.—That any individual who conceives his income over-rated, may, upon oath, class himself, liable to a penalty of five times the amount of the tax when detected in a false classification, besides the usual penalty of perjury.

13.—That in cases of persons denying money due to them for the purpose of evading taxes, upon a certificate given of such denial by the burgher senate or other competent magistrate, no suit at law for the recovery of such debt shall be entertained in this colony.

14.—That in the country districts the ordinary taxes are to consist in,

(*a*)—Capitation.
(*b*)—Tax on cattle; and,
(*c*)—Tax on produce.

And the extraordinary taxes in,—

(*d*)—Commando tax; and,
(*e*)—Contribution for waggons, horses, &c. required for the public service of government.

15.—That the ordinary taxes are to be levied according to the hereunder inserted tarif, viz.

16.—That the extraordinary taxes shall be regulated after the said tarif, by making a proportionate augmentation on the items of taxation.

17.—That for the contribution for required waggons, &c. no more shall be assessed than the actual amount to be paid for by the last year's requisition.

18.—That the local charges in some districts; viz.

(*a*)—Church tax in Swellendam, George, Graaf Reinet and Uitenhagen,
(*b*)—Turnpike in Swellendam and George,
(*c*)—Flying-bridge toll in Stellenbosch and Swellendam,
(*d*)—Tax on each waggon load of timber,

are to continue in these respective districts, to wit, church money, until the debts of the church are duly discharged, at the rate of 4 stivers per week for each place, and 2 stivers per week for each erf, and the three other charges according to the thereof existing tarifs, which are also to be published for information.

19.—That, however, church money shall only be paid for the church of the parish to which the places and erfs belong; and flying-bridge toll, as well as turnpike toll, only by those who make use of the same.

20.—That the turnpike toll at both the entrances of the village of Swellendam shall cease, unless the same shall by government be deemed necessary for the repairs of the roads in that district.

21.—That the school tax in the country districts, and in particular the contribution at Graaf Reinet for the building of the drosdy and the water-dam, shall not be considered and levied as extraordinary taxes, but henceforth be comprehended in and defrayed out of the ordinary taxes of those districts.

22.—That for so far as any of the inhabitants of the country districts may not have either place or cattle, or over and above such property have any other income, whether from interest of money or other sources, such inhabitant shall contribute in like proportion as those in Cape Town, agreeable to the said tarif of income.

23.—That the wealth of the several country districts (in consequence of the different extent of population and produce in the same) being different also, the balance in favour of one district shall be subject to the disposal of government in favour of one or more of the other districts; it being expressly forbidden to exceed in any district the ordinary expenditure on amount of a balance in favour of the same, unless for reasons approved of by government.

24.—That the accounts of expenditure in Cape Town, and each country district, shall at the expiration of every twelve months be subject to be audited as all other public accounts, and be made public through the Weekly Gazette, in order to enable those who might have been aggrieved to lay their complaints in a regular manner before the magistracy of the district, and further, if need, before his excellency the Governor.

Letter - II.
Number 12. } ACCOUNTS current between the Colonial Government and the Commissariat Department.

Balance due to the Commissariat Department, 31 Dec. 1825 - £. 56,114. 16. 7. Stg.

COLONIAL ACCOUNT:—STATEMENT showing the Balance due by the Colonial Government of the Cape of Good Hope to the Military Chest, on account of Claims for Disbursements made by the Commissariat for Supplies furnished to the Cape Corps, and for various Services performed on account of the Colony, to the 24th December 1823.

PARTICULARS OF CLAIMS.	AMOUNT: Sterling.			AMOUNT: Paper Currency.		
	£.	s.	d.	Rds.	sk.	st.
Amount of unsettled claims for disbursements, &c. by Assist. Com. Gen[l] Rogerson, to the 24th April 1823, as reported in my Letter, N° 88, of 25th November following	-	-	-	310,166	7	2
Amount of claims on the part of the Barrack Department for building materials and other articles supplied, overseers and artificers pay, between 25th January 1818 and December 1822, as reported in my Letter, N° 117, of the 28th January 1824	* 1,589	6	11 ½	34,385	4	5
Claims for provisions and forage issued, and various disbursements made by the Department under my charge, from the 25th of April to the 24th of August 1823, transmitted to the Colonial Secretary 4th January 1824	-	-	-	63,266	4	3
Ditto - Ditto from 25th August to 24th December 1823, transmitted to Colonial Secretary on 10th March 1824	-	-	-	90,697	3	2 ¼
£.	1,589	6	11 ½	498,516	4	- ¼

PARTICULARS OF PAYMENTS:						
Aug. 24th, 1823. By the hands of the Receiver-General, and credited in my accounts to the 24th of October 1823	-	-	-	20,015	-	-
Balance due by the Colonial Government on the 24th December 1823	1,589	6	11 ½	478,501	4	- ¼
£.	1,589	6	11 ¼	498,516	4	- ¼

* The Sterling and Currency are distinct items.

Commissariat, Cape of Good Hope,
Cape Town, 10th March 1824. } (signed) *Wm Hewetson*, A. C. G.

Certified.

(signed) *Lovell Pennell*, D. A. C. Gen[l]
In charge of Col[l] Acc[ts].

Accounts Current between the Colonial Government, &c.—*continued.*

COLONIAL ACCOUNT.—STATEMENT showing the Balance due by the Colonial Government of the Cape of Good Hope to the Military Chest, on account of sundry Claims for Disbursements made by the Commissariat for Supplies furnished the Cape Corps, and for various Services performed on account of the Colony, from 25th December 1823 to the 24th April 1824, inclusive.

PARTICULARS OF CLAIMS.	AMOUNT: Sterling. £. s. d.	AMOUNT: Paper Currency. Rds. sk. st.
Balance due by the Colonial Government on the 24th December 1823, as per Statement dated 10th March 1824	* 1,589 6 11½	478,501 4 -¼
Amount of 20 Spanish Dollars and 5*d.* due on Claim N° 3 of Assis^{t} Com. Genl Rogerson's unsettled Claims, omitted in former Account, at 21 skillings per Spanish dollar	- - -	57 6 -
Amount of Claims now handed to the Colonial Government for provisions and forage issued, and various Disbursements made by the Department under my charge, from 25th December 1823 to the 24th April 1824	- - -	60,172 3 4
£.	1,589 6 11½	538,731 5 4¼

PARTICULARS OF PAYMENTS:				
Amount of sundry Sums appearing to the credit of the Colonial Government in Assis^{t} Com^{y} Genl Rogerson's Accounts, as paid by the Vendue Master for the sale of cast horses of the Cape Corps, per observation of Assis^{t} Commis^{y} Genl of Accounts Hayward, on the final close of that officer's accounts, and for which the Colonial Government have not had credit, viz.	*Rds. sk. st.*			
In A. C. G. Rogerson's Acc^{ts} to Oct. 1822	2,376 3 -			
- - - - D° - - - - - D° - -	657 7 -			
- - - - D° - - - - - Dec. -	206 2 -			
		- - -	3,240	4 -
By the hands of the Receiver-general, paid on the frontier to D. A. C. G. Johnstone, in part payment of A. C. G. Rogerson's unsettled claims, and credited in my accounts on the 8th January and 10th March 1824		- - -	20,010	- -
Balance due by the Colonial Government on the 24th April 1824		1,589 6 11½	515,481	1 4¼
£.		1,589 6 11½	538,731	5 4¼

* The Sterling and Currency are distinct items.

Commissariat, Cape of Good Hope,
Cape Town, 9th Aug. 1824.

(signed) *Wm Hewetson,*
Ass. Com. Genl.

Certified.
(signed) *L. Pennell,* D. A. C. G.
In charge of Colonial Accounts.

Accounts Current between the Colonial Government, &c.—*continued.*

COLONIAL ACCOUNT, 25th April to the 24th August 1824:—STATEMENT showing the Balance due by the Colonial Government of the Cape of Good Hope to the Military Chest on the 24th August 1824, on account of sundry claims for Disbursements made by the Commissariat for supplies furnished to the Cape Native Corps of Cavalry and Infantry, advances for the purchase of Horses, payment of Allowances, and various other services on account of the Colony to that date.

PARTICULARS OF CLAIMS.	AMOUNT: Sterling.				Paper Currency.		
	£.	s.	d.		Rds.	sk.	st.
Balance due by the Colonial Government on the 24th April 1824, as per statement, dated 9th of August last - -	1,589	6	11 ½		515,481	1	4 ¼
Amount of claims now handed to the Colonial Government for provisions and forage supplied; payment of allowances and various disbursements made by the department under my charge, from 25th of April to 24th August 1824 -	-	-	-		31,913	-	-
£.	1,589	6	11 ½		547,394	1	4 ¼

PARTICULARS OF PAYMENTS WITHIN THIS PERIOD:						
By the hands of M. L. J. M'Carthy, Colonial Paymaster, in repayment for disbursements by Assistant Commissary General Rogerson, on account of the Cape Corps, between 25th June and 24th December 1821, credited in my accounts on the 24th May 1824 - - - - -	-	-	-	68,341	6	3
By the hands of J. W. Stoll, Receiver General, on account of miscellaneous disbursements for the same period, and credited as above - - - - - - - - - -	-	-	-	1,764	7	5 ¼
By the hands of the Vendue Master of Albany, proceeds of the sale of cart horses, &c. of Cape Corps, credited by Deputy Assistant Commissary General Johnstone, on the 2d June 1824 - - - - - - - - - -	-	-	-	452	4	1
By - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - -	-	-	-	52	1	3
Balance due by the Colonial Government on the 24th Aug. 1824 - - - - - - - - - - -	* 1,589	6	11 ½	476,782	5	3 ¼
£.	1,589	6	11 ½	547,394	1	4 ¼

* The sterling and currency are separate items.

Commissariat, Cape of Good Hope,
Cape Town, 5th February 1825.

W. Hewetson,
A. C. G.

Certified.

L. Pennell, Dep. Ass^{t} Com^{y} Genl
In charge of Colonial Accounts.

Accounts Current between the Colonial Government, &c.—*continued.*

COLONIAL ACCOUNT, 25th August to 24th December 1824:—STATEMENT showing the Balance due by the Colonial Government at the Cape of Good Hope to the Military Chest on the 24th December 1824, on account of sundry claims for Disbursements made by the Commissariat for supplies furnished to the Cape Corps of Cavalry and Infantry, advances for the purchase of Horses, payment of Allowances, and various other services on account of the Colony to that date.

PARTICULARS OF CLAIMS.	AMOUNT: Sterling. £. s. d.	AMOUNT: Paper Currency. Rds. sk. st.
Balance due by the Colonial Government on the 24th of August 1824, as per statement, dated 5th Feb. 1825 -	1,589 6 11½	476,782 5 3½
Amount of Claims now handed to the Colonial Government for provisions and forage supplied; payment of allowances and various disbursements made by the department under my charge, from 25th Aug. to 24th Dec. 1824 -	- - -	70,631 3 5
£.	1,589 6 11½	547,414 1 2½

PARTICULARS OF PAYMENTS:		
By the hands of the Receiver General, in part payment of Assistant Commissary General Rogerson's unsettled claims, and credited in my accounts on the 8th of October 1824 - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	10,000 - -
By the value of 2,248 corn sacks, supplied to Deputy Assistant Commissary General Johnstone, by the agent of Somerset Farm, on the 25th September 1824, at *Rx.* 1. 4 per sack - - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	3,372 - -
Balance due by the Colonial Government on the 24th December 1824 - - - - - - - -	1,589 6 11½	534,042 1 2½
£.	1,589 6 11½	547,414 1 2½

Commissariat, Cape of Good Hope,
Cape Town, 22d July 1825.

(signed) *W. Hewetson,*
A. C. G.

Certified.

(signed) *L. Pennell,* D. A. C. G.
In charge of Colonial Accounts.

Accounts current between the Colonial Government, &c.—*continued.*

COLONIAL ACCOUNT, from 25th December 1824 to 24th June 1825:—STATEMENT showing the Balance due by the Colonial Government of the Cape of Good Hope to the Military Chest, on the 24th June 1825, on account of sundry Claims for Disbursements made by the Commissariat for Supplies furnished to the Cape Corps of Cavalry and Infantry, Advances for the purchase of Horses, payment of Allowances, and various other Services on account of the Colony to that date.

PARTICULARS OF CLAIMS.	AMOUNT: Sterling.			Paper Currency.		
	£.	s.	d.	Rds.	sk.	st.
Balance due by the Colonial Government on the 24th December 1824, as per Statement dated 22d July 1825	1,589	6	11½	534,042	1	2½
Amount of Claims now handed to the Colonial Government, for provisions and forage supplied, payment of allowances, and various disbursements made by the department under my charge from 25th December 1824 to 24th June 1825 - - - - - - - -	-	-	-	107,659	2	2
£.	1,589	6	11½	641,693	3	4½

PARTICULARS OF PAYMENTS:						
By amount of Error in Accounts, from August to December 1824 - - - - - - - - - - - -	-	-	-	1	2	–
By the hands of the Vendue Master of Albany, on account of the sale of cast Horses of the Cape Corps, credited by D. A. C. G. Johnstone on the 4th of January 1825 -	-	-	-	809	3	–
By the hands of the Receiver General, in part payment of Assistant Commissary General Rogerson's unsettled claims, and credited by D. A. C. G. Johnstone on the 3d March 1825 - - - - - - - - -	-	-	-	9,980	–	–
By the hands of the Vendue Master of Albany, proceeds of a sale of cast Horses of Cape Corps, credited by D. A. C. G. Johnstone on the 17th March 1825 - -	-	-	-	1,146	6	–
Balance due by the Colonial Government on the 24th June 1825 - - - -	1,589	6	11½	629,764	–	4½
£.	1,589	6	11½	641,701	3	4½

Commissariat, Cape of Good Hope, Cape Town, 22d November 1825.

(signed) *Wm Hewetson,*
D. C. G.

Commissariat, Cape of Good Hope, Cape Town, 11th February 1825.

SIR,

IN reference to your letter of this day, requesting to be furnished with a copy of the last account current that may have been made out between the Colonial Government and this Department, I have now the honour to enclose the same, being for the period 25th April to 24th August 1824, showing the balance due by the colony to the military chest on the latter date.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,

W. Hewetson, A. G.

J. Gregory, Esquire, Secretary to His Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry.

Accounts current between the Colonial Government, &c.—*continued.*

SIR, Commissariat, Cape of Good Hope, Cape Town, 6th December 1825.

IN compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 3d instant, I have the honour to enclose herewith, for the information of the Commissioners of Inquiry, the various documents therein called for.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

John Gregory, Esquire, &c. &c. &c. *W. Hewetson*, A. C. G.

STATEMENT of Expenses defrayed by the Commissariat from the Military Chest, which are considered Colonial and charged to the Colonial Government accordingly.

Heads of Service under which the Claims are classed.	PARTICULARS OF ITEMS composing each Head of Service.	REMARKS.
N° 1. Cape native corps	Purchase of rations of provisions, fuel and candles. Purchase of forage. Allowance in lieu of money to officers of the Cape corps in lieu of forage. Allowance to ditto of lodging and stable money. Imprests for the purchase of horses of the Cape cavalry; and Waggonhire for the conveyance of baggage and for recruiting parties, transport of supplies, &c. Passage money of officers and men to and from head quarters to Algoa Bay, and the kowie articles furnished or purchased for the use of the corps, comprising sadlery and repairs of sadlery, waggons and oxen, hides, &c.	The expense of transport employed by the corps on actual service has, from the 25th August 1824, been defrayed by the Home Government, by order of the commander of the forces; prior to that date it was a charge against the colony.
N° 2. Albany levy -	Allowances in lieu of forage to the commandant and adjutant of that corps; waggonhire when upon command.	These appointments are now discontinued.
N° 3. Expenditure by the engineer department.	The erection and keeping in repair of barracks occupied by the native corps; erecting and keeping in repair the frontier forts; labour, materials, oxen, and waggon provided for these services, and rations to artificers.	This expenditure has, from the 25th of August 1824, been directed by the commander of the forces to be charged to the Home Government; but the cost of spirits issued to fatigue parties, employed on colonial works, is still charged to the colonial government.
N° 4. Superintendent of signals, commandant, colonial storekeeper, and surf boatman at Port Elizabeth.	Allowances of lodging, stable and forage money to these officers, cost of their rations, and these of the other individuals here stated.	
N° 5. Civilians and horses employed constructing the road at the French Hoek.	Rations of provisions and forage supplied to men and horses employed on the road.	
N° 6. Colonial artificers, labourers, and fatigue parties employed at Newlands, and other residences of his excellency the Governor.	Cost of rations issued to these persons from the magazines in Cape Town and Wynberg, and wine issued to fatigue parties, and forage to horses employed at Newlands.	
N° 7. Forage to post-horses.	Cost of forage issued from the commissariat magazines to the post horses employed between Cape Town and Simons Town.	
N° 8. Colonial aides de camp.	Cost of rations of provisions and forage issued to these officers.	
N° 9. Colonial farm, Somerset.	Supplies furnished to the agent of that establishment.	
N° 10. Miscellaneous -	Other items of expenditure not included in any of the above specifications, viz. Caffres and Caffre interpreters, armed inhabitants, &c.	

Commissariat, Cape of Good Hope, Cape Town, December 3d 1825. *W. Hewetson*, D. C. G.

Letter - H.
Number 14.

ABSTRACT of the RECEIVER GENERAL's Accounts with Government, from 1806 to 1825;—with Particulars of the Miscellaneous Disbursements in each Year.

ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS of His Majesty's Receiver General at the CAPE of GOOD HOPE, for the Year 1806.

REVENUE:	*Rix ds.*	*skil.*	*st.*
Lombard bank	3,673	4	3
Vendue duties	71,396	1	4
Customs	137,170	1	–
Land revenue	42,972	6	1
Tithes and transfer duties	111,321	6	–
Stamps	26,709	2	–
Sequestrators department	10,298	2	–
Printing department	8,387	–	–
Port dues	2,530	5	4
Postage	2,633	5	–
Fines	183	3	2
Fees of offices	3,890	7	4
Purchase money of lands	4,358	2	4
Rent of a mill	303	–	5
New money as a grain fund	80,000	–	–
Old paper money formerly in circulation and omitted to be exchanged	2,590	1	–
Miscellaneous receipts	7,837	6	–
Rix ds.	516,256	7	3

EXPENDITURE:			
Civil list, sterling salaries	54,545	4	–
Colonial salaries	171,383	6	3
Public buildings (erection of new and repairs of old buildings, &c.)	57,692	3	1
Pay of Hottentot captains	640	–	–
Commissioners of the grainary	80,000	–	–
Expenses of offices	10,699	–	1
Criminal prisoners and convicts	11,894	5	4
House rent and lodging money	150	–	–
Vessels and boats; purchase money and repairs of d°, including charges of the harbour master's departments at outposts	330	–	–
Prize agents	60,127	3	2
In lieu of old money formerly in circulation	2,590	–	–
Miscellaneous expenditure	14,494	6	1
Balance	51,709	2	3
Rix ds.	516,256	7	3

J. W. Stoll,
Rec^{r} Genl.

Abstract of Receiver General's Account with Government—*continued.*

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS:—1806.

	Rix ds.	*skil.*	*st.*
Court of justice, in reimbursement of the salaries of the clerks, &c. paid in the first instance from the government treasury - - - - - - - -	6,000	–	–
Orphan chamber - - - ditto - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,396	4	–
Fiscal's department, the amount of expenses refunded by several masters whose slaves were criminally prosecuted and afterwards returned to them - -	441	2	–
Rix ds.	7,837	6	–

J. W. Stoll,
Rec^{r} Genl.

EXPENDITURE, SUNDRIES:—1806.

N°		*Rds.*	*skil.*	*st.*
90.	Aspeling, for repairing waterworks at Simon's Town - - -	500	–	–
143.	Mr. J. Claase, for a quantity of ammunition sent to Uitenhage - -	1,411	7	–
146.	Mr. S. Murray, sundry articles for the Caffres as presents - -	741	3	–
195.	Mr. Berrange, assistant postmaster, the amount of the robbery committed at the office on the 15th of August - - - - -	144	6	–
197.	Premiums given to the highest bidders at the farming of the wine licences - - - - - - - - - - - - -	755	–	–
207.	Mr. A. Muller, in reimbursement of certain transfer duties paid by him - - - - - - - - - - - - -	177	2	4
225.	Captain Alberti, late landdrost of Uitenhage, balance of his account -	1,476	7	3
263.	Messrs. Bergh and Van Renen, a remuneration for the losses sustained by them at their place Thee-fonteen, owing to an accidental fire occasioned by His Majesty's troops - - - - - - -	8,475	–	–
292.	Mr. Cloase, for a quantity of ammunition - - - - -	54	4	–
298.	D. Pontardant, esquire, for his legal opinion on different subjects -	625	–	–
336.	Mr. Murray, for 106 lbs. of lead, sent as a present to the missionaries at Zake River - - - - - - - - - - -	53	–	–
347.	Mr. Elmore, for 80 yards of double bunting - - - - -	80	–	–
	Rds.	14,494	6	1

J. W. Stoll,
Rec^{r} Genl.

Abstract of Receiver General's Account with Government—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS of His Majesty's Receiver General at the CAPE of GOOD HOPE, for the year 1807.

REVENUE:	*Rds.*	*skil.*	*st.*
Balance	51,709	2	3
Lombard bank	25,909	–	–
Vendue duties	101,779	6	1
Customs	81,447	7	4
Land revenue	69,819	3	–
Tithes and transfer duties	153,470	3	4
Stamps	35,628	1	–
Sequestrator's department	5,759	2	4
Printing department	6,527	–	4
Port dues	5,745	3	–
Postage	4,032	5	1
Fines	2,483	1	4
Fees of offices	3,972	4	4
Purchase money of lands	999	–	–
Annual repayment by Stellenbosch	3,000	–	–
Old paper money formerly in circulation, and omitted to be exchanged	1,902	–	–
Grain fund	10,000	–	–
Miscellaneous receipts	7,759	–	1
Rix ds.	571,944	2	–

EXPENDITURE:			
Civil list, sterling salaries	146,286	3	2
Colonial salaries	160,206	1	2
Public buildings (erection of new, and repairs of old buildings, &c.)	21,652	3	2
Cape regiment	71,346	4	4
Expenses of offices	8,469	4	3
Criminal prisoners and convicts	10,038	3	5
Freight and passage money, travelling expenses, &c.	2,845	2	–
Timber	18,652	6	–
Repair of the wharf	4,749	4	–
In lieu of old money formerly in circulation	1,902	–	–
Miscellaneous expenditure	2,898	2	2
Balance	122,896	6	4
Rix ds.	571,944	2	–

J. W. Stoll,
Rec^{r} Genl.

Abstract of Receiver General's Account with Government—*continued.*

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS:—1807.

	Rds.	*skil.*	*st.*
Court of justice, in reimbursement of the salaries of the clerks, &c. paid in the first instance from the Government Treasury order - - - - - -	6,000	–	–
Orphan Chamber - - - - Ditto - - - - - - - - - -	1,526	7	–
Fiscal's Department; the amount of expenses refunded by several masters whose slaves were criminally prosecuted, and afterwards returned to them -	232	1	1
Rix ds.	7,759	–	1

J. W. Stoll,
Rec^{r} Genl.

EXPENDITURE, SUNDRIES, 1807.

N°		*Rds.*	*skil.*	*st.*
14.	C. Bosse, for making twenty sticks for Hottentot captains - - -	500	–	–
58.	C. Thew, the expense of maintaining two lions - - - - -	61	–	–
83.	Mr. Flecshacker, in reimbursement of certain transfer duties - -	560	–	–
106.	Lieut. Campbell, for having acted as paymaster to a detachment of the Cape Regiment - - - - - - - - - - - - -	108	5	4
120.	Mr. Thomas Barr, a remuneration for having proceeded to Plettenberg's Bay to load the Government timber on board a transport - - -	100	–	–
178.	Mr. T. Stackhouse, in reimbursement of certain import duties - -	46	2	4
198.	C. Muller, for having taken charge of several sick persons at Paarden Island - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	75	–	–
282.	Premiums given at the letting of the Groenekloof farms - - -	610	–	–
289.	C. Bird, esquire, the amount of fees received on gunpowder issued -	623	3	–
302.	Mr. Hohne, several articles sent to the Caffre chiefs - - - - -	134	4	–
314.	Mr. John Ralman, the amount of materials furnished by him for the construction of the new road from Rondebosch to Muyzenburgh -	79	3	–
	Rds.	2,898	2	2

J. W. Stoll,
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Abstract of Receiver General's Account with Government—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS of His Majesty's Receiver General at the CAPE of GOOD HOPE, for the Year 1808.

REVENUE:	*Rix ds.*	*skil.*	*st.*
Balance	122,896	6	4
Lombard bank	44,632	1	5
Vendue duties	122,905	–	4
Customs	64,138	–	–
Land revenue	90,687	3	5
Tithes and transfer duties	158,162	4	–
Stamps	63,268	6	–
Sequestrators department	11,578	2	1
Printing department	8,509	5	–
Port dues	5,545	4	–
Postage	4,694	–	–
Fines	10,498	5	3 1/3
Fees of offices	8,319	5	4
Annual repayment by Stellenbosch	3,000	–	–
Purchase money of lands	275	–	–
Rent of a mill	305	2	4
Old paper money formerly in circulation and omitted to be exchanged	728	3	–
Grain fund	55,000	–	–
Prize money	107,123	5	–
Miscellaneous receipts	12,233	2	–
Rix ds.	894,532	2	– 1/3

EXPENDITURE:			
Civil list, sterling salaries	161,732	6	4
Colonial salaries	172,555	5	5
Public buildings (erection of new and repairs of old buildings, &c.)	18,199	2	3
Cape regiment	81,747	2	4
Commissariat department, an advance of	50,000	–	–
Burgher senate, on account of interest	4,281	–	–
Expenses of offices	16,431	6	5 1/3
Criminal prisoners and convicts	9,377	–	–
Bible and school fund, in aid of the same	3,000	–	–
Freight and passage money, travelling expenses, &c.	3,000	–	–
House rent and lodging money	1,000	–	–
Repair of the wharf	8,560	–	–
Agricultural board	5,580	5	–
Government Constantia wine	3,572	5	–
Timber	17,331	7	4
Roads, bridges, &c.	6,368	2	4
In lieu of old paper money formerly in circulation	728	3	–
Lombard bank	230,000	–	–
Expenses of Dr. Cowan and Lt. Donovan's journey into the interior	13,225	1	2
Miscellaneous expenditure	10,002	4	4
Balance	77,807	4	1
Rix ds.	894,502	2	– 1/3

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Abstract of Receiver General's Account with Government—*continued.*

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS:—1808.

	Rds.	*skil.*	*st.*
Court of justice, in reimbursement of the salaries of the clerks, &c. paid in the first instance from the government treasury - - - - - - - -	6,000	–	–
Fiscal's department; the amount of expenses refunded by several masters whose slaves were criminally prosecuted and afterwards returned to them - -	668	2	–
Inspector of government lands and woods; the amount received from several individuals, whose memorials for lands have been referred to him and Mr. Wernich - - - - - - - - - - - - - (N° 64.)	3,065	–	–
Colonial paymaster; the money advanced to Captain M'Kenzie of the Cape regiment - - - - - - - - - - - - (N° 112.)	2,500	–	–
Rix ds.	12,233	2	–

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SUNDRY EXPENDITURE:—1808.

N°		*Rds.*	*skil.*	*st.*
3.	Mr. Laurens, in reimbursement of certain transfer duties - -	126	5	2
31.	Mr. J. Birnie, in reimbursement of certain export duties - -	282	3	–
36.	Mr. Guides, master of the Portuguese ship Constantia, the amount of provision laid in for the use of thirteen Spanish prisoners of war, bound to Rio de la Plata - - - - - - - - - -	240	–	–
84.	Premiums given to the highest bidders at the farming of the Groene-kloof places - - - - - - - - - - - -	775	–	–
102.	C. Bird, esq. acting colonial secretary, the amount of fees received on the orders for issuing gunpowder - - - - - - -	675	–	–
109.	Mr. Handy, in reimbursement of certain transfer duties - - -	246	2	–
113.	Landdrost of Graaff-Reynet, the amount of sundry articles purchased by him for public purposes - - - - - - - - -	1,205	–	–
184.	C. Bird, esq. acting colonial secretary, the amount of fees received on the orders for issuing gunpowder - - - - - - -	505	2	–
204.	J. P. Baumgardt, the expenses of the surveys of several pieces of land memorialed for by individuals - - - - - - - - -	2,328	–	–
226.	Premiums given at the farming of the wine licences - - -	775	–	–
229.	Ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - - - - - -	962	4	–
250.	C. Bird, esq. acting colonial secretary, the amount of fees received on the orders for issuing gunpowder - - - - - - -	449	5	–
364.	Barrau & Maismeuve, in reimbursement of certain transfer duties -	506	5	2
370.	Mr. M'Donald, in reimbursement of export duty paid by him - -	200	–	–
387.	C. Bird, esq. acting colonial secretary, the amount of fees received on the orders for issuing gunpowder - - - - - - -	725	2	–
	Rds.	10,002	4	4

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Abstract of Receiver General's Account with Government—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS of His Majesty's Receiver General at the CAPE of GOOD HOPE, for the Year 1809.

REVENUE:	*Rix ds.*	*skill.*	*st.*
Balance	77,807	4	1
Lombard bank	42,248	3	1
D° (repayments)	55,000	–	–
Vendue duties	104,213	2	–
Customs	39,283	1	5
Land revenue	88,112	4	4
Tithes and transfer duties	170,167	–	1
Stamps	60,357	5	–
Sequestrators department	7,648	1	1
Printing department	7,641	2	–
Port dues	3,063	3	–
Postage	4,224	7	–
Fines	9,613	6	1
Fees of offices	47,254	2	–
Annual repayment by Stellenbosch	3,000	–	–
Purchase money of lands	1,040	4	4 2/3
Rent of a mill	277	–	–
Old paper money formerly in circulation, and omitted to be exchanged	701	2	–
Grain fund	58,002	–	–
Miscellaneous receipts	1,047	6	1
Rix ds.	780,703	7	1 2/3

EXPENDITURE:			
Civil list, sterling salaries	159,766	–	4
Colonial salaries	233,932	2	–
Public buildings, (erection of new, and repairs of old buildings, including water-works, &c.	30,892	1	1
Cage regiment	188,376	5	–11/12
Burgher senate, on account of interest	7,811	3	–
Expenses of offices	14,165	6	2
Criminal prisoners and convicts	14,397	3	5
Government Constantia wine	5,743	4	–
Timber	1,366	6	–
Roads, bridges, &c.	14,827	5	2 1/2
In lieu of old paper money formerly in circulation	701	2	–
Grain fund	55,000	–	–
Expenses of Dr. Cowan and Lieut. Donovan's journey into the interior	2,887	6	–
Miscellaneous expenditure	13,156	5	–
Balance	37,678	4	4 1/4
Rix. ds.	780,703	7	1 2/3

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Abstract of Receiver General's Account with Government—*continued.*

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS:—1809.

	Rds. skill. st.
Fiscal's department; the amount of expenses refunded by several masters, whose slaves were criminally prosecuted, and afterwards returned to them - -	807 6 1
Inspector of lands and wood; the amount of timber sold - - - - -	240 - -
Rix ds.	1,047 6 1

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EXPENDITURE: SUNDRIES, 1809.

N°		*Rds. skill. st.*
43.	C. F. Muller, in reimbursement of certain transfer duties - - -	80 - -
61.	C. Bird, esq. the amount of fees on the orders for issuing gunpowder -	334 3 -
100.	J. Bonthuyzen, in consideration of his having consented to the freedom of his slave Onrust - - - - - - - - - - -	600 - -
238.	Premiums given at the farming of the wine licences - - - -	1,125 - -
242.	Mr. Muller, for one hundred and twenty Spanish sheep, furnished to the agricultural board - - - - - - - - - - -	600 - -
125.	Orphan chamber, in payment of the reward to which the slave boy Onrust is entitled, in consequence of his having given such information as led to the discovery of the murder committed at Mr. Gall's house - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	500 -
140.	J. Schultze, in payment of six sticks furnished by him for Hottentot captains - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	150 - -
231.	Mr. J. H. Brand, in reimbursement of the money paid by him to the ordnance department for 520 lbs. of gunpowder furnished to the Colonial Government - - - - - - - - - - -	455 - -
293.	A. Stockenstran, esq. for twenty cows presented to the Caffre chief Paika	200 - -
325.	Mr. Schultze, tools furnished by him for the use of the missionary establishment at Prene Kloof - - - - - - - - - -	140 - -
327.	- Ditto - for tools furnished by him for the stone quarry at Robben Island - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	306 6 -
328.	Mr. Lidstone, in reimbursement of certain export duties paid by him -	30 - -
331.	The commander of the Ceylon Government vessel Ariel, on account of said Government, 200 *l.* or 800 Spanish dollars - - - - -	1,000 - -
333.	Rev. Mr. Anderson, for tools, &c. bought by him for the use of the missionary establishment at the Great River - - - - - -	400 - -
336.	Acting colonial paymaster, for a particular service - - - -	6,050 - -
340.	A. Stockenstran, esq. presents for the Caffres and Boschjes men - -	781 4 -
346.	J. Wiedholdt, for several engravings - - - - - - - -	24 - -
350.	Mr. Breda, trees for Government garden - - - - - -	380 - -
	Rds.	13,156 5 -

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Abstract of Receiver General's Account with Government—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS of His Majesty's Receiver General at the CAPE of GOOD HOPE, for the year 1810.

REVENUE:	*Rds.*	*skil.*	*st.*
Balance	37,678	4	4 3/4
Lombard bank	50,065	5	5
Discount bank	26,529	3	4
Vendue duties	119,752	7	5
Customs	84,937	4	–
Land revenue	102,772	1	4
Tithes and transfer duties	159,301	7	3
Stamps	65,091	–	–
Sequestrators department	5,832	7	1
Printing department	7,494	7	–
Port dues	4,357	1	–
Postage	5,089	5	–
Fines	3,678	7	2
Fees of offices	45,720	4	5
Annual repayment by Stellenbosch	3,000	–	–
Purchase money of lands	3,519	–	2
Rent of a mill	611	–	4
Old paper money formerly in circulation, omitted to be exchanged	578	–	–
Grain fund	19,451	4	–
Miscellaneous receipts	4,711	–	5
Rix ds.	750,174	1	2 1/4

EXPENDITURE:			
Civil list, sterling salaries	169,837	3	2 1/4
Colonial salaries	244,116	3	5
Public buildings, erection of new, and repairs of old buildings	51,742	1	4
Cape Regiment	173,374	3	3 3/4
Burgher Senate, on account of interest	8,250	–	–
Expenses of offices	16,036	–	4
Criminal prisoners and convicts	11,071	6	2
Freight and passage money, travelling expenses, &c.	4,120	–	–
Repair of the wharf	5,512	1	5
Government Constantia wine	4,808	4	–
Roads and bridges	7,435	–	5
In lieu of old paper money, formerly in circulation	578	–	–
Expenses of Dr. Cowan and Lieut. Donovan's journey into the interior	296	7	–
Miscellaneous expenditure	16,907	2	1
Balance	36,287	5	5 3/4
Rix ds.	750,174	1	2 1/4

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Abstract of Receiver General's Account with Government—*continued.*

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS:—1810.

	Rix.	*skil.*	*st.*
Fiscal's department, the amount of expenses refunded by several masters, whose slaves were criminally prosecuted, and afterwards returned to them	206	–	1
Vendue master of Stellenbosch, for the sale of a waggon, (N° 41)	436	7	3
His Majesty's Fiscal, for the sale of eight oxen, (N° 51)	96	7	3
Colonial Paymaster, reimbursements on account of Cape regiment	1,957	6	3
Premium on some specie sold to Mr. M'Vitie, (N° 55)	164	6	–
Messrs. Zorn and Wernich, the amount received by them from several persons, whose petitions for lands were referred to them, (N° 2)	1,025	5	1
Mr. Stoll, the amount received by him from several persons whose petitions for lands were referred to Messrs. Zorn and Wernich, (N° 103)	823	–	–
Rix ds.	4,711	–	5

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SUNDRY EXPENDITURE:—1810.

N°		*Rix.*	*skil.*	*st.*
10.	Government surveyor, in payment of the expenses incurred by him in the survey and inspection of several pieces of land, memorialed for by various individuals	1,048	–	1
14.	Landdrost of the Cape district, ditto	1,236	7	5
18.	Ordnance storekeeper, pay to the men employed in putting into a proper state the Dutch arms sent to Rio Janeiro	27	1	1
30.	Messrs. Melvill and Johnson, stores for the Flora transport	426	7	4
52.	Mr. Fotherly, for provisioning nine Caffres	58	4	–
113.	Mr. Schrader, for four half aums of wine, and one ditto brandy	118	–	–
118.	Premiums given at the farming of the salt pans	195	–	–
125.	Mr. Smuts, in reimbursement of certain transfer duties paid by him	125	–	–
162.	Mr. Lezar, a quantity of flints, sent to Graaf-Reynet	221	2	4
174.	Ordnance storekeeper, for a quantity of gunpowder	414	–	–
186.	Mr. G. I. Vos, for four half aums of wine, and one ditto of brandy	95	–	–
196.	Mr. Jurgen's, for 24 lbs. of garden seeds for the Island Rodrigues	48	–	–
214.	Mr. Newman, in reimbursement of certain export duties paid by him	91	–	–
217.	Government surveyor, in payment of the expenses incurred by him in the survey and inspection of several pieces of land, memorialed for by various individuals	397	4	–
220.	Landdrost of the Cape district, in payment of the expenses incurred by him in the inspection of several pieces of land memorialed for by various individuals	515	1	–
235.	Mr. Stoll, the amount refunded by him to the persons who had been overcharged by Messrs. Baumgard & Wernich, for the inspection of land applied for by them	1,526	–	–
236.	J. Schultz, tools purchased for the stone quarry at Robben Island	297	–	–
241.	Acting colonial paymaster for a particular service	6,260	–	–
310.	Premiums given at the farming of the wine and spirit licences	1,020	–	–
340.	Landdrost of the Cape district, in payment of the expenses incurred by him in the inspection of several pieces of land, memorialed for by various individuals	392	–	–
342.	Government surveyor - - ditto	195	–	–
344.	Lieut. da Franceca of the Portuguese navy, an advance of six months pay, to be repaid by his draught on the Portuguese government	200	–	–
364.	Mr. Stoll, in payment of 500 lbs. of gunpowder sent to Algoa Bay	470	4	–
365.	P. Andriessen, for Caffre presents	252	6	–
372.	J. Lezar, for a quantity of lead and sundry other articles sent to Graaff-Reynet	549	6	4
404.	Messrs. Melvill & Johnson, for ten water casks	257	4	–
405.	- - - Ditto - - - for six union jacks	280	1	–
427.	F. Geyer, for provisions furnished by him for the Caffres sent to Algoa Bay in the Young Phœnix	189	–	–
	Rds. ds.	16,907	2	1

J. W. Stoll,
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Abstract of Receiver General's Account with Government—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS of His Majesty's Receiver General at the Cape of Good Hope, for the year 1811.

REVENUE:	*Rds.*	*skil.*	*st.*
Balance	36,287	5	5 ¾
Lombard bank	71,145	1	4
D° (repayments)	100,000	–	–
Discount bank	5,113	7	4
Vendue duties	97,907	1	4
Customs	77,797	3	–
Land revenue	103,114	3	1
Tithes and transfer duties	178,154	6	1
Stamps	61,292	7	–
Sequestrator's department	5,590	–	4
Printing department	6,018	5	4
Port dues	4,609	3	–
Postage	4,364	–	–
Fines	4,444	7	2
Fees of offices	35,430	6	5
Annual repayment by Stellenbosch	6,000	–	–
Purchase money of lands	1,815	2	–
Sale of timber	20,063	1	4
Miscellaneous receipts	41,855	2	1
Rix ds.	861,005	1	3 ¾

EXPENDITURE:			
Civil list, sterling salaries	242,648	6	4 ¾
Colonial salaries	252,051	2	5
Public buildings, (erection of new and repairs of old buildings, including water-works, &c.)	53,142	1	2
Cape regiment	163,174	6	1 ¼
Burgher senate, on account of interest	8,250	–	–
Expenses of offices	19,774	6	2
Criminal prisoners and convicts	12,003	6	1
Freight and passage money, travelling expenses, &c.	4,397	3	1
Vessels and boats, purchase money and repairs of ditto, including charges of the harbour master's departments at outposts	12,855	–	3
Repair of the wharf	6,521	4	–
Buckbay and Grotepost establishments	4,120	6	–
Government Constantia wine	4,667	4	–
Commission of circuit	5,000	–	–
Timber	2,189	–	–
Roads and bridges	12,493	–	3
Agricultural board	205	–	–
Miscellaneous expenditure	36,222	2	2
Balance	21,287	7	2 ¼
Rix ds.	861,005	1	3 ¾

J. W. Stoll,
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Abstract of Receiver General's Account with Government—*continued.*

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS:—1811.

	Rds.	*skil.*	*st.*
Fiscal's department, the amount of expenses refunded by several masters, whose slaves were criminally prosecuted and afterwards returned to them - -	457	–	–
J. Muller, the amount of 20,000 Spanish dollars bought from him for - -	30,833	2	4
Colonial paymaster, on account of the Cape regiment (N° 2) - - - -	187	6	–
The amount of salary paid to the honourable Lieutenant General Grey, as Lieutenant Governor of this settlement, previous to his arrival in the colony (N° 105)	9,723	1	2
Ordnance storekeeper for timber (N° 51) - - - - - - - -	557	–	–
Premium on specie sold (N° 54) - - - - - - - - - -	97	–	1
Rix ds.	41,855	2	1

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SUNDRY EXPENDITURE:—1811.

N°		*Rds.*	*skil.*	*st.*
26.	Mr. Mackrill, as a reward for introducing the vaccine matter into the colony - - - - - - - - - - - -	250	–	–
33.	Expenses of the execution of several criminal sentences - - -	89	4	–
50.	A. Stockenstrom, esq. articles purchased for the Caffre chiefs - -	920	4	–
53.	P. Andreissen, for a quantity of lead and flints - - - - -	218	6	–
119.	Mr. Edwards, for gunpowder - - - - - - - - -	376	–	–
122.	J. Muller, for 5,000 Spanish dollars - - - - - - -	7,500	–	–
138.	- - D° - - - - - - D° - - - - - - - - -	7,708	2	4
225.	- - D° - 10,000 - D° - - - - - - - - -	15,625	–	–
236.	Mr. Seaver, for having brought to the colony the vaccine matter - -	100	–	–
240.	Expenses in the execution of several criminal sentences - - -	114	4	–
241.	- - - - D° - - - - - - - D° - - - - - -	311	1	4
242.	Mr. Smuts, the amount of a billiard licence paid by him into the Treasury, which was afterwards cancelled - - - - - - -	104	4	–
244.	Premiums given to the highest bidders at the letting of the wine farms -	920	–	–
261.	Lieut.-Colonel Pigot, amount of certain import duties refunded - -	81	–	–
285.	J. Lezar, for several articles, presents for the Caffres - - - -	603	–	–
454.	Mr. Duncan, in reimbursement of the duties paid by him on a quantity of British goods - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,300	–	–
	Total *Rds.*	36,222	2	2

J. W. Stoll,
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Abstract of Receiver General's Account with Government—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS of His Majesty's Receiver General at the Cape of Good Hope, for the year 1812.

REVENUE:	*Rds*	*skil.*	*st.*
Balance	21,287	7	2 ¾
Lombard bank	84,778	3	1
Ditto (repayments)	220,799	2	2
Discount bank	23,207	1	–
Vendue duties	90,263	2	5
Customs	92,661	7	4
Land Revenue	119,468	5	3
Tithes and transfer duties	185,634	4	5
Stamps	71,314	3	–
Sequestrators department	9,475	4	4
Printing department	29,738	7	3
Port dues	2,353	2	–
Postage	6,298	7	–
Fines	556	7	2
Fees of offices	44,274	5	3
D° wine taster's department	4,701	2	4
Rent of a mill	216	6	3
Tolls	5,282	5	–
New paper money	200,000	–	–
Miscellaneous receipts	23,343	–	5 ½
Rds. ds.	1,235,657	6	5 ¼

EXPENDITURE:			
Civil list, sterling salaries	213,637	5	– ¾
Colonial salaries	295,276	1	4
Public buildings, (erection of new and repairs of old buildings, including water-works, &c.)	109,367	1	–
Cape regiment	127,360	3	1
Pay of Hottentot captains	824	1	– ¾
Expenses of offices	17,404	7	–
Criminal prisoners and convicts	10,144	–	1
House rent and lodging money	2,000	–	–
Vessels and boats, purchase money, and repairs of ditto, including charges of the harbour master's departments at outposts	11,783	7	2
Repair of the wharf	932	6	–
Buckbay and Grotepost establishments	1,347	7	5
Frontier service	21,467	1	– ½
Government Constantia wine	4,882	4	–
Commission of circuit	8,000	–	–
Timber	401	4	–
Roads and bridges	13,762	–	–
Burgher senate, on account of interest	8,250	–	–
D° in reimbursement of expenses incurred, &c.	4,046	6	–
Lombard bank	240,000	–	–
Miscellaneous expenditure	77,391	–	3
Balance	67,377	6	5 ¼
Rix ds.	1,235,657	6	5 ¼

J. W. Stoll,
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Abstract of Receiver General's Account with Government—*continued.*

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS:—1812.

	Rds	*skil.*	*st.*
Fiscal's department, the amount of expenses refunded by several masters whose slaves were criminally prosecuted and afterwards returned to them	440	3	–
Burgher senate, on reimbursement of the money advanced to them for the repair of the roads (N° 48)	4,800	5	2
Landdrost of George, the amount twice paid to the postholder Ferreira (N° 149)	216	–	–
Colonial paymaster, the balance of his account with government (N° 150)	7,886	–	3½
Collector of customs, the amount advanced to him on account of the prize negroes, landed from on board the Restaradore (N° 163)	10,000	–	–
Total - - - *Rds.*	23,343	–	5½

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N°	SUNDRY EXPENDITURE:—1812.			
17.	Mr. Dixon, in reimbursement of certain import duties	50	–	–
20.	Messrs. Pohl & Co. an advance to them as contractors to supply His Majesty's government with 3,000 barrels of salt beef	25,000	–	–
27.	J. Meinent, in payment of coopers work	336	–	–
83.	Lieut. Col. Foster, aide de-camp, in payment of a quantity of furniture bought for the use of government house	6,950	2	5
130.	C. Blair, esq. collector of customs, on account of the expenses attending the negroes landed from on board the Restoradore	10,000	–	–
132.	W. Shield, esq. in consideration of his having given up in favour of government the right of a passage through the avenue of Newlands, which he as the possessor of the place the vineyard had, or pretended to have	451	4	–
154.	Mr. Russoua, in reimbursement of certain transfer duties	41	5	–
156.	Mr. Folg, for clothing supplied to the negroes apprenticed to the resident at Plettenburgh's Bay	283	2	–
261.	Lieu. Col. Forster, aide-de-camp, sundries for government house	1,419	7	4
266.	Mr. P. Brink, expenses incurred on account of the Ambassador from the King of Johanna	993	5	–
268.	Messrs. Pohl & Co. an advance as before	25,000	–	–
270.	Premiums at the farming of the wine and spirit licences	1,035	–	–
275.	Mr. Gawtrop, for surveying Camp's and Gordon Bays	368	4	–
301.	Commissary general, the difference between the purchase money of a waggon, and the amount for which the same has been sold at Graham's town	388	4	–
369.	Captain Smart, royal engineers, pay of the men employed in sinking a well at Green Point	62	4	2
396.	Mr. Schultz, tools for the stone quarry at Robben Island	726	5	–
400.	Captain Smart, royal engineers, as before	96	4	4
419.	Receiver of land revenue, the amount of rent due on loan places, collected by the Landdrost of Uitenhage, and paid by him to the paymaster of the Cape regiment, the said sum having been repaid to the Treasury by the late acting colonel paymaster	4,187	–	–
	Total - - - *Rix ds.*	77,391	–	3

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Abstract of Receiver General's Account with Government—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS of His Majesty's Receiver General at the CAPE of GOOD HOPE, for the Year 1813.

REVENUE:	*Rix ds.*	*sk.*	*st.*
Balance	67,377	6	5 ½
Lombard bank	80,551	–	4
- Ditto - (repayments)	172,919	5	3
Vendue duties	135,813	4	4
Customs	153,719	3	1
Land revenue	122,241	5	4
Tithes and transfer duties	185,936	6	1
Stamps	87,588	1	–
Sequestrator's department	4,497	–	2
Printing department	7,979	7	2
Commando tax	55,000	–	–
Port dues	6,665	6	–
Postage	6,310	7	–
Fines	7,935	2	4
Fees of offices	36,866	4	1
- Ditto - wine taster's department	6,689	6	–
Annual repayment by Stellenbosch	3,000	–	–
Purchase money of lands	868	6	4
Rent of a mill	231	–	–
Tolls	11,030	–	–
New paper money	200,000	–	–
Miscellaneous receipts	3,965	4	3 ¾
Rix ds.	1,356,288	6	3

EXPENDITURE:			
Civil list, sterling salaries	234,546	6	3
Colonial salaries	307,311	2	4
Public buildings (erection of new and repairs of old buildings)	142,912	7	1
Cape regiment	213,371	5	1 ¼
Pay of Hottentot captains	1,740	–	4 ½
Burgher senate, for waterworks	36,151	4	2
Expenses of offices	22,716	1	5
Criminal prisoners and convicts	12,422	3	– ½
Bible and school fund, in aid of the same	3,396	1	2
Freight and passage money, travelling expenses, &c.	4,251	2	–
House rent and lodging money	3,293	2	4
Vessels and boats, purchase money and repairs of ditto, including charges of the harbour master's departments at outposts	6,372	2	1
Buckbay and Grotepost establishments	1,985	3	–
Frontier service	12,503	5	4
Government Constantia wine	5,433	4	–
Commission of circuit	5,572	4	–
Timber	11,002	–	–
Roads and bridges	11,380	4	4
Expenses incurred on account of the small pox	17,775	6	3
Lombard bank	200,000	–	–
Miscellaneous expenditure	19,147	7	5
Balance	83,001	3	– ¾
Rix ds.	1,356,288	6	3

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Abstract of Receiver General's Account with Government—*continued.*

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS:—1813.

	Rds.	*sk.*	*st.*
Fiscal's department, the amount of expenses refunded by several masters whose slaves were criminally prosecuted and afterwards returned to them - -	707	–	–
Colonial paymaster, repayments on account of the Cape regiment - -	2,809	1	–¾
Mrs. Becker, for a quantity of brushwood growing on a piece of land granted to her (N° 141) - - - - - - - - - - - -	150	–	–
Vendue master; amount of timber sold (N° 160) - - - - - - -	299	3	3
Total - - *Rds.*	3,965	4	3¾

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SUNDRY EXPENDITURE:—1813.

N°		*Rds.*	*sk.*	*st.*
5.	The funeral expenses incurred in the burial of two soldiers of the 2d batt. Royals - - - - - - - - - - -	30	–	–
6.	Dr. Glazier, for the loss of a horse by the distemper in the Zuireveld -	100	–	–
7.	Captain Smart, pay of the men employed in sinking a well at Green Point	153	7	3
9.	Mr. Turr, in reimbursement of the expenses incurred by him in coming to this colony - - - - - - - - - - - -	825	–	–
13.	Surgeon Munn, expenses in hospital of T. Alwood - - - -	26	6	4
16.	Colonel C. Alvey de Silva, subsistence money - - - - -	285	–	–
29.	Commissary-general, camp equipage - - - - - - -	901	1	2
141.	Acting colonial paymaster, as a proof of his excellency the Governor's approbation of the personal good conduct and length of service of the deputy receiver general and the cashier of the discount bank -	1,000	–	–
143.	P. L. Cloete, esq. agent for Lieut.-colonel Campbell, the additional allowance claimed by the latter for having acted as town-major from January 1806 to January 1808 - - - - - - - -	2,000	–	–
144.	Colonel C. de Silva, subsistence money - - - - - - -	300	–	–
147.	Captain Smart, pay of the men employed to sink a well at Green Point	164	5	5
184.	Mr. J. B. Roza, late deputy collector at Mozambique, in order to be enabled to discharge the debts which he has been obliged to contract during his stay in this colony - - - - - - - - -	300	–	–
187.	Colonel C. de Silva, subsistence money - - - - - - -	170	–	–
195.	Captain Smart, pay as before - - - - - - - -	118	1	2
196.	Mr. Tier, provisions, &c. for the use of Colonel de Silva - - -	561	6	–
206.	Passage money of Ditto, to St. Salvador - - - - - -	1,000	–	–
209.	H. Alexander, a bill bought by him on account of the Colonial government - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	5,455	7	4
219.	Lieut. Underwood, his travelling expenses to Plettenberg's Bay -	150	–	–
241.	Mr. Bruchheiser, meat for lions, &c. - - - - - - - -	652	4	4
306.	The freeman Baatjoe, an indemnification for the loss sustained by him, by his hut having been burned by direction of His Majesty's fiscal, a person infected by the small pox having been found within the same	100	–	.
309.	Civil paymaster, the allowance granted to Mr. Stoll for extra services, from 21st November 1812 to 3d of June 1813 - - - - -	2,523	6	–
321.	Captain Smart, pay as before - - - - - - - - -	107	5	2
341.	Dr. Waite, expenses of John Robinson, who was admitted into the hospital of the 83d regiment - - - - - - - -	13	3	2
345.	Premiums given at the farming of the wine licences - - -	1,065	–	–
354.	Captain Smart, pay as before - - - - - - - -	55	7	–
433.	Mr. Pahud, to defray his expenses to Batavia - - - -	500	–	–
501.	Surgeon Mann, the expense of S. Gonn - - - - -	46	6	3
527.	Mr. Brucheiser, meat for lions, &c. - - - - - - -	184	–	–
551.	Mr. Sturk, Caffre presents - - - - - - - - -	356	2	4
	Total - - *Rix ds.*	19,147	7	5

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Abstract of Receiver General's Account with Government—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS of His Majesty's Receiver General at the CAPE of GOOD HOPE, for the Year 1814.

REVENUE:	*Rix ds.*	*skill.*	*st.*
Balance - - -	83,001	3	0 ¾
Lombard bank - - - - - - - - - - - - -	82,548	–	3
- - D° - (repayments) - - - - - - - - - - -	82,453	–	3
Discount bank - - - - - - - - - - - - -	37,427	2	–
Vendue duties - - - - - - - - - - - - -	126,494	5	–
Customs - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	265,465	7	–
Land revenue - - - - - - - - - - - - -	123,191	6	4
Tithes and transfer duties - - - - - - - - - - -	172,392	7	2
Stamps - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	93,260	4	–
Sequestrators department - - - - - - - - - - -	5,070	1	1
Printing department - - - - - - - - - - - -	11,201	3	3
Commando tax - - - - - - - - - - - - -	43,000	–	–
Port dues - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	8,106	2	–
Postage - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	6,381	2	–
Fines - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	616	5	2
Fees of offices - - - - - - - - - - - - -	52,125	7	1
- D° - wine tasters department - - - - - - - - - -	5,616	2	–
Annual repayment by Stellenbosch - - - - - - - - -	3,000	–	–
Tolls - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	18,214	5	4
New paper money - - - - - - - - - - - -	100,000	–	–
Burgher senate for waterworks - - - - - - - - - - -	33,605	6	3
Miscellaneous receipts - - - - - - - - - - - -	71,676	1	– ¼
Rix ds.	1,424,850	–	3 ½

EXPENDITURE:			
Civil list, sterling salaries - - - - - - - - - - - -	347,661	4	– ½
Colonial salaries - - - - - - - - - - - - -	327,432	2	– ¾
Public buildings, (erection of new and repairs of old buildings) - - -	115,574	5	4
Cape regiment - - - - - - - - - - - - -	195,001	7	– ¼
Pay of Hottentot captains - - - - - - - - - - -	2,772	–	5
Expenses of offices - - - - - - - - - - - -	25,115	4	1
Criminal prisoners and convicts - - - - - - - - - -	9,407	2	3
Remittance to colonial agent - - - - - - - - - -	34,976	2	5
Bible and school fund, in aid of the same - - - - - - - -	1,787	4	3
Freight and passage money, travelling expenses, &c. - - - - - -	448	3	–
House rent and lodging money - - - - - - - - - -	6,006	–	–
Vessels and boats, purchase money and repairs of ditto, including charges of the harbour master's departments at out-posts - - - - - - - -	14,987	6	5
Buckbay establishment - - - - - - - - - - -	3,387	5	–
Frontier service - - - - - - - - - - - - -	19,348	6	–
Government Constantia wine - - - - - - - - - -	1,740	–	–
Commission of circuit - - - - - - - - - - - -	7,300	–	–
Annnul repayment by Stellenbosch, (destroyed) - - - - - - -	3,000	–	–
Timber - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	13,390	3	–
Roads and bridges - - - - - - - - - - - -	39,971	3	4
Burgher senate for waterworks - - - - - - - - - -	13,081	1	2
Agricultural board - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,550	–	–
Paper money, destroyed - - - - - - - - - - -	39,000	–	–
Lombard bank - - - - - - - - - - - - -	100,000	–	–
Miscellaneous expenditure - - - - - - - - - - -	22,870	5	2
Balance - - -	78,038	4	4
Rix ds.	1,424,850	–	3 ½

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Abstract of Receiver General's Account with Government—*continued.*

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS:—1814.

	Rds.	*skill.*	*st.*
Fiscal's department, the amount of expenses refunded by several masters whose slaves were criminally prosecuted and afterwards returned to them	589	7	3
Mr. J. Hoets, in reimbursement of the advances made to him on account of the salt beef contract, including interest	51,212	4	–
Landdrost of Uitenhage, the amount for which part of a wreck, supposed to be that of the William Pitt, was sold (N° 107)	58	–	–
Churchwardens at George, in reimbursement of the money advanced to them (N° 141)	7,666	5	2
Dr. Hussey, in reimbursement of the amount advanced as a remuneration to Dr. Duke, who was one of the gentlemen who assisted at the general vaccination (198)	300	–	–
Colonial paymaster, sundry reimbursements on account of the Cape regiment	10,449	–	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Commissary General, on account of store rent	1,400	–	–
Total - - - *Rds.*	71,676	1	– $\frac{1}{4}$

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SUNDRY EXPENDITURE:—1814.

N°		*Rds.*	*skill.*	*st.*
46.	Secretary to the Cape district, on advances to defray the expenses of surveys of lands applied for by individuals in the first instance	1,000	–	–
52.	Mr. Johnson, sundry articles supplied to a Portuguese brig	2,615	5	4
55.	Mr. Venus, sundry outlays on account of Government	299	6	–
78.	J. H. Bruchheiser, meat, &c. supplied to lions, &c.	90	–	–
88.	Surgeon Mann, hospital expenses of E. Gom, a sailor	9	2	5
151.	Mr. Chisholm, for surveying Hottentot Holland Kloof	182	–	–
169.	Dr Spencer, hospital expenses of W. Rogers	37	4	4
179.	Mr. Lotter, several articles for St. George's church, Simon's Town	417	7	–
194.	Mr. L. Hove, for furniture, &c. bought by him for Government house	5,279	2	3
196.	Mr. A. Melone, several articles supplied by him for the use of Government house	4,374	3	–
315.	Dr. Mackrill, for sundry disbursements made by him on account of the Colonial Government	2,241	6	–
328.	Landdrost of Swellendam, for two teams of oxen, purchased for the use of Dr. Mackrill, on a journey to the interior	720	–	–
332.	Premiums given to the highest bidders, at the letting of the wine farms	1,140	–	–
341.	Mr. Richert, in full of all his claims on Government for extra attendance or otherwise, in the printing office since the surrender of the colony in 1806	1,500	–	–
416.	Mr. Bruchheiser, for meat, &c. for the lions	153	–	–
442.	Mr. A. Van der Kolff, for his services in vaccinating in George's district	400	–	–
448.	W. Underwood, esq. for articles supplied by sundry persons for the use of Government house	2,266	2	–
470.	Collector of tithes, in reimbursement of the amount of tithes, paid by the farmers who brought the greatest quantities of wheat into town during the months of September and October	143	5	4
	Total - - - *Rds.*	22,870	5	2

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Abstract of Receiver General's Account with Government—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS of His Majesty's Receiver General at the Cape of Good Hope, for the year 1815.

REVENUE:	*Rds.*	*skil.*	*st.*
Balance	78,038	4	4
Lombard bank	83,381	6	4
D° (repayments)	37,097	1	–
Discount bank	21,912	–	4
Vendue duties	121,221	2	5
Customs	277,241	3	4
Land revenue	67,294	6	2
Tithes and transfer duties	283,515	6	2
Stamps	105,168	7	–
Sequestrator's department	6,524	–	1
Printing department	13,218	–	–
Commando tax	29,000	–	–
Port dues	11,302	2	–
Postage	9,193	4	–
Fines	6,374	–	3 1/3
Fees of offices	49,344	5	2
D° wine tasters department	8,930	–	–
Annual repayment by Stellenbosch	3,000	–	–
Burgher senate, for waterworks	24,000	–	–
Tolls	15,255	–	–
Miscellaneous receipts	8,684	–	3
Rix ds.	1,259,697	3	4 1/3

EXPENDITURE:			
Civil list, sterling salaries	266,156	4	5 1/4
Colonial salaries	349,669	2	–
Public buildings (erection of new and repairs of old buildings, &c.)	122,378	–	2 1/2
Cape regiment	207,146	7	5 1/4
Pay of Hottentot captains	2,244	1	4 1/4
Expenses of offices	21,726	1	1
Criminal prisoners and convicts	11,653	7	5
Remittance to colonial agent	44,087	7	2
Bible and school fund in aid of the same	2,523	6	3
Freight and passage money, travelling expenses, &c.	3,972	–	–
House-rent and lodging money	4,768	–	1
Vessels and boats, purchase money and repairs of ditto, including charges of the harbour master's departments at outposts	8,526	5	2
Buckbay, Grotepost and Somerset establishments	33,016	4	2
Frontier service	3,972	2	–
Government Constantia wine	2,523	4	–
Commission of circuit	9,800	–	–
Annual repayment by Stellenbosch (destroyed)	3,000	–	–
Burgher senate, for waterworks	15,396	7	2
Roads and bridges	124,566	7	4
Miscellaneous expenditure	7,444	7	1 5/4
Balance	15,122	5	4 5/6
Rix ds.	1,259,697	3	4 1/3

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Abstract of Receiver General's Account with Government—*continued.*

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS:—1815.

	Rds.	*skil.*	*st.*
Fiscal's department, the amount of expenses refunded by several masters whose slaves were criminally prosecuted, and afterwards returned to them - -	642	3	–
Colonial paymaster, reimbursement on account of Cape regiment - - -	352	5	2
Commissary general, on account of store rent - - - - - - -	1,263	–	5
- - D° - - - for timber - - - - - - - - - - -	6,425	7	2
Total - - - *Rds.*	8,684	–	3

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SUNDRY EXPENDITURE:—1815.

N°		*Rds.*	*skil.*	*st.*
6.	Commissary general, forage issued to Mr. Hough - - - -	139	7	3
27.	Premiums given at the farming of the tolls - - - - -	370	–	–
28.	J. Zorn, esq. for vegetables, &c. supplied by him - - - -	61	4	–
40.	Mr. Thibault, the hire of slaves employed in the survey of lands - -	630	–	–
190.	J. H. Bruchheiser, meat, &c. for lions - - - - - - -	400	–	–
204.	Receiver of land revenue, in reimbursement of the amount of arrears of rent on the loan place Brakkefontein, erroneously paid into the Treasury - - - - - - - - - - - -	235	–	–
299.	Mr. Hohne, subsistence of prize negroes placed in slave lodge - -	533	2	1
300.	His Majesty's collector of customs, sundry charges on account of twenty-six prize negroes, apprenticed to the governor for the time being -	390	–	–
302.	Commissary-general, forage issued to the Rev. Mr. Hough - - -	63	7	1
306.	Dr. Hussey, expenses incurred in the hospital on account of M. Neville	33	6	2
310.	R. Stone, for having taken charge of horses, &c. belonging to Government on board ship - - - - - - - - - - -	272	1	1
314.	Commissary general, forage issued to Rev. Mr. Hough - - -	32	1	3¾
324.	Premiums given to the highest bidder at the farming of the wine licences	1,155	–	–
325.	Pay to a working party employed in measuring a quantity of Government timber - - - - - - - - - - - -	70	5	2
341.	Commissary general, forage issued to Mr. Hough - - - -	32	1	4
342.	Mr. Smuts, in reimbursement of certain transfer duties paid by him -	396	4	2
345.	Mr. La Harpe, as above - - - - - - - - - -	320	–	–
527.	Mr. Melvill, his expenses in surveying the Groenekloof farms - -	2,014	6	–
563.	- - - - D° - - - - - - - D° - - - - - - -	254	–	–
595.	Mr. Venables, for a Bible for the church at Simon's Town - - -	40	–	–
	Total - - - *Rix ds.*	7,444	7	1¾

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Abstract of Receiver General's Account with Government—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS of His Majesty's Receiver General at the CAPE of GOOD HOPE, for the Year 1816.

REVENUE:	*Rds.*	*sk.*	*st.*
Balance	15,122	5	4 5/6
Lombard bank	79,764	1	–
Ditto (repayments)	26,730	6	4
Discount bank	26,306	4	1
Vendue duties	132,265	5	1
Customs	237,190	1	–
Land revenue	85,017	6	4
Tithes and transfer duties	279,559	3	3 1/2
Stamps	112,107	–	–
Sequestrator's department	13,271	1	1
Printing department	14,762	2	–
Commando tax	45,500	–	–
Port dues	11,634	6	–
Postage	9,298	1	–
Fees of offices	51,540	–	2
Ditto wine taster's department	10,723	4	–
Annual repayment by Stellenbosch	3,000	–	–
Rent of a mill	414	1	–
Tolls	31,081	2	2
Simon's Town taxes	1,564	2	–
Miscellaneous receipts	6,169	–	5
Rix ds.	1,193,022	6	4 1/3

EXPENDITURE:			
Civil list, sterling salaries	285,809	7	2 1/2
Colonial salaries	359,074	5	3 1/2
Public buildings (erection of new and repairs of old buildings, &c.)	48,388	5	1
Cape regiment	237,705	1	5 1/4
Pay of Hottentot captains	2,771	6	2
Commissariat expenses	1,373	7	3 1/2
Expenses of offices	29,503	2	4
Criminal prisoners and convicts	9,501	5	2
Remittance to colonial agent	45,669	4	1 1/2
Bible and school fund in aid of the same	5,066	–	3
Freight and passage money, travelling expenses, &c.	3,311	3	–
House rent and lodging money	5,925	2	3 1/4
Vessels and boats, purchase money and repairs of ditto, including charges of the harbour master's departments of outposts	5,844	4	–
Buckbay, Grotepost and Somerset establishments	3,477	3	–
Government Constantia wine	360	–	–
Commission of circuit	9,118	4	–
Annual repayment by Stellenbosch (destroyed)	3,000	–	–
Lombard bank, on account of 500,000 rds. fund	50,490	3	5
Roads and bridges	37,313	2	1 1/4
Miscellaneous expenditure	10,092	6	4 1/4
Balance	39,224	2	3 5/6
Rix ds.	1,193,022	6	4 1/3

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Abstract of Receiver General's Account with Government—*continued.*

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS:—1816.

	Rds.	*sk.*	*st.*
Fiscal's department; the amount of expenses refunded by several masters whose slaves were criminally prosecuted and afterwards returned to them - -	595	2	–
Agent for Grote Post, in reimbursement of the sum advanced from the Treasury -	2,550	–	–
Landdrost and Heemraden of Swellendam, in part payment of the district's debt -	218	–	–
Colonial paymaster, in reimbursement of the salary paid to the colonial agent, from the 1st of January to 30 June - - - - - - - - - -	2,805	6	5
Total - - *Rds.*	6,169	–	5

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SUNDRY EXPENDITURE:—1816.

N°		*Rds.*	*sk.*	*st.*
10.	W. Lawson, esq. for gunpowder - - - - - - - - -	1,930	4	–
13.	G. P. Naude, for the merit and industry shown by him in the invention of a new waggon - - - - - - - - - -	500	–	–
31.	Commissary-general, forage issued to the Rev. Mr. Hough - -	32	1	4
38.	Mr. J. Spoore, the expense he was put to in bringing out live stock for the use of the colony - - - - - - - - -	900	–	–
52.	J. Bruchheiser, meat, &c. for lions - - - - - - -	750	–	–
127.	Mr. Roper, in reimbursement of His Majesty's share in a certain fine paid by him - - - - - - - - - - - -	666	5	2
139.	H. Sturk, in reimbursement of such costs as he was obliged to pay on certain sentences which he obtained against some officers of the 93d regiment - - - - - - - - - - - -	114		4
145.	Commissary-general, forage issued to Rev. Mr. Hough - - -	73	5	4 ¾
281.	Premiums given at the farming of the wine licences - - -	865	–	–
342.	J. P. Minnaar, in reimbursement of transfer duties paid by him on a place which he bought from his late mother - - - -	346	5	2
350.	J. H. Bruchheiser, meat, &c. for lions - - - - - - -	525	–	–
377.	J. A. Zinn, tools for stone quarry at Robben Island - - -	185	2	–
434.	Executioner - - - - - - - - - - - -	112	4	–
452.	Mr. Theurisson, for two waggons - - - - - - - -	1,600	–	–
491.	J. Dick, for board and lodging of Captain Poniatowsky - - -	792	2	–
506.	Mr. Durham, for furnishing the apartments occupied by Captain Poniatowsky in the Castle - - - - - - - - -	105	–	–
526.	Resident at Saldanha bay, forage for a horse - - - - -	128	2	–
533.	J. H. Bruchheiser, meat, &c. for lions - - - - - - -	225	–	–
560.	Messrs. P. & G. Marais, in reimbursement of certain duties paid by them - - - - - - - - - - - - -	240	–	–
	Total - - *Rix ds.*	10,092	6	4 ¾

J. W. Stoll,
Rec^{r} Genl.

Abstract of Receiver General's Account with Government—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS of His Majesty's Receiver General at the Cape of Good Hope, for the Year 1817.

REVENUE:	*Rds.*	*skil.*	*st.*
Balance	39,224	2	3 5/6
Lombard bank	78,188	3	2
Discount bank	25,790	3	–
Vendue duties	152,088	1	– 4/5
Customs	288,365	6	3
Land revenue	71,760	2	1
Tithes and transfer duties	269,791	–	–
Stamps	169,214	4	–
Sequestrator's department	16,875	1	1
Printing department	16,946	7	–
Commando tax	71,117	–	–
Port dues	14,991	1	–
Postage	12,025	2	–
Fines	520	–	–
Fees of offices	63,339	2	–
D° - wine taster's department	21,636	2	–
Annual repayment by Stellenbosch	3,000	–	–
Rent of a mill	170	5	4
Miscellaneous receipts	3,348	4	5 1/2
Rix ds.	1,318,393	–	3 1/4

EXPENDITURE:			
Civil list, sterling salaries	296,353	4	4 1/4
Colonial salaries	414,558	3	5 1/4
Public buildings (erection of new and repairs of old buildings, &c.)	34,475	4	–
Cape regiment	195,567	5	5 1/4
Pay of Hottentot captains	1,443	7	4 3/4
Commissariat expenses	90,000	–	–
Expenses of offices	33,790	2	5 3/4
Criminal prisoners and convicts	10,722	7	–
Remittance to colonial agent	11,225	7	5 1/2
Freight and passage money, travelling expenses, &c.	7,350	7	3
House-rent and lodging money	8,251	–	4 3/4
Vessels and boats, purchase money and repairs of ditto, including charges of the harbour master's departments at outposts	11,749	6	3
Buckbay, Grotepost and Somerset's establishments	9,523	5	2
Frontier service	2,414	7	5 1/2
Government Constantia wine	6,921	–	–
Commission of circuit	9,670	4	2
Annual repayment by Stellenbosch (destroyed)	3,000	–	–
Vendue department	21,875	7	5 1/2
Miscellaneous expenditure	45,959	1	3 1/4
Balance	103,537	2	3 1/2
Rix ds.	1,318,393	–	3 1/4

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MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS:—1817.

	Rds.	*skil.*	*st.*
Fiscal's department, the amount of expenses refunded by several masters whose slaves were criminally prosecuted, and afterwards returned to them - -	777	1	4
Colonial paymaster, reimbursements on account of Cape regiment - - -	2,571	3	1 ½
Total - - - *Rds.*	3,348	4	5 ½

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SUNDRY EXPENDITURE:—1817.

N°		*Rds.*	*skil.*	*st.*
5.	M. Wolf, articles intended as presents to the Caffre chiefs - - -	945	–	–
100.	Executioner - - - - - - - - - - - -	75	–	–
118.	- D° - - - - - - - - - - - - -	159	–	–
138.	J. H. Bruchheiser, meat for lions, &c. - - - - - -	225	–	–
157.	A. I. de Villiers, in reimbursement of certain transfer duties paid by him on a piece of land bought out of his late mother's estate - - -	301	5	2
158.	Lieut.-colonel Bird, for a horse presented to the Caffre chief Gaika -	250	–	–
167.	The committee for managing the funds of the free school at Simon's Town, as an allowance - - - - - - - - -	400	–	–
174.	Mr. Baulcomb, the expenses of Count Las Cases and his son, for seventy-six days - - - - - - - - - - -	1,140	–	–
181.	Executioner - - - - - - - - - - - -	90	–	–
184.	J. Lawrence, tools for stone quarry at Robben Island - - -	71	–	–
185.	- D° - - - - - - D° - - - - - - -	553	2	–
202.	J. Dick, on account of Count Las Cases - - - - - -	440	6	–
206.	E. Durham, the hire of some articles of furniture for Count Las Cases -	257	4	–
273.	Executioner - - - - - - - - - - - -	44	–	–
282.	Resident at Plettenberg's Bay, for victualling and clothing the Government slaves at said place - - - - - - - - -	340	–	–
293.	J. Tier, for sundry articles sent to the Caffre chiefs as presents - -	253	–	–
304.	F. Becker, for board and lodging of Count Las Cases and his son -	2,211	–	–
330.	Dr. Mackrill, for plants, bulbs and seeds supplied by him to Government	560	–	–
361.	H. Heegers, for twenty telescopes - - - - - - - -	1,275	–	–
366.	Premiums at the farming of the salt-pans - - - - - -	180	–	–
367.	J. F. Reitz, esq. agent to F. W. Fagel, esq. late vendue master, the amount of the profits of the vendue office for the year 1815 - -	13,006	5	–
375.	Premiums given at the farming of the wine licences - - - -	995	–	–
382.	Mr. A. Sutherland, for twenty sets of telegraphs - - - -	2,114	–	–
383.	J. C. Bosse, for twelve brass engraved badges for Caffre chiefs - -	180	–	–
386.	Mr. J. Chisholm, in full of the services rendered by him in superintending the making of the new road to Simon's Town - - - -	2,674	3	2
392.	Lieutenant Rigodin, in the service of his Most Christian Majesty, the amount of a bill drawn by him on the French government - -	14,041	5	5 ¼
396.	Executioner - - - - - - - - - - - -	185	–	–
504.	J. H. Bruchheiser, meat for lions - - - - - - - -	450	–	–
515.	Mr. Becker, board and lodging of Count Las Cases and son - -	820	–	–
551.	Executioner - - - - - - - - - - - -	9	6	–
564.	C. M. Villet, seeds for the Ceylon government - - - - -	374	–	–
573.	A. J. Ley, for presents to Caffre chiefs - - - - - - -	841	2	–
669.	J. Lawrence, tools for stone quarry at Robben Island - - - -	271	2	–
672.	Mr. Bruchheiser, meat for lions, &c. - - - - - - -	225	–	–
	Total - - - *Rix ds.*	45,959	1	3 ¼

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Abstract of Receiver General's Account with Government—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS of His Majesty's Receiver General at the CAPE of GOOD HOPE, for the Year 1818.

REVENUE:	*Rds.*	*sk.*	*st.*
Balance	103,537	2	3½
Lombard bank	82,913	5	–
Discount bank	32,539	6	3
Vendue duties	179,661	7	2¼
Customs	302,918	3	5
Land revenue	84,730	4	5
Tithes and transfer duties	329,964	–	4
Stamps	163,233	4	–
Sequestrator's department	25,655	6	2
Printing department	19,078	6	–
Commando tax	40,657	–	–
Port dues	17,140	–	–
Postage	12,270	1	–
Fines	1,766	3	2
Fees of offices	90,912	1	3
D° - wine taster's department	16,088	6	–
Miscellaneous receipts	2,803	5	3¾
Rix ds.	1,505,872	–	3½

EXPENDITURE:			
Civil list, sterling salaries	296,460	6	1½
Colonial salaries	425,930	7	5
Public buildings, (erection of new and repairs of old buildings, &c.)	81,752	4	–
Cape regiment	63,184	3	–
Pay of Hottentot captains	4,453	6	3
Commissariat expenses	103,636	6	2¼
Expenses of offices	34,027	2	2
Criminal prisoners and convicts	20,307	4	–¾
Remittance to colonial agent	28,995	4	3½
Freight and passage money, travelling expenses, &c.	8,690	6	4
House rent and lodging money	6,045	–	2
Vessels and boats, purchase money and repairs of ditto, including charges of the harbour master's departments at out-posts	10,848	–	5½
Repair of the wharf	586	–	–
Buekbay, Grotepost, and Somerset establishments	2,902	4	–
Government Constantia wine	3,923	4	–
Commission of circuit	15,477	–	3
Miscellaneous expenditure	8,636	5	–
Balance	390,012	6	1
Rix ds.	1,505,872	–	3½

J. W. Stoll,
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Abstract of Receiver General's Account with Government—*continued.*

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS:—1818.

	Rds.	*sk.*	*st.*
Fiscal's department; the amount of expenses refunded by several masters whose slaves were criminally prosecuted and afterwards returned to them -	599	5	3¾
Secretary to the Cape district, in reimbursement of the sum advanced to him in 1814, (N° 15) - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,000	–	–
His Majesty's fiscal; the sum for which a quantity of stone cut at Robben Island was sold - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,204	–	–
Total - - - *Rds.*	2,803	5	3¾

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SUNDRIES; EXPENDITURE:—1818.

N°		*Rds.*	*sk.*	*st.*
2.	D. W. Van Eyk, a compensation for the loss of seven bullocks, sustained by him in transferring government stores - - - -	202	–	–
25.	Executioner - - - - - - - - - - - - -	78	4	–
30.	Resident at Plettenberg's Bay, for victualling and clothing the Government slaves at said place - - - - - - - - -	352	–	–
43.	Messrs. Henderson and Patterson, for building a prison on board the Neptune convict ship - - - - - - - - - - -	723	–	–
152.	J. H. Bruchhauser, meat, &c. for lions - - - - - -	225	–	–
174.	Executioner - - - - - - - - - - - - -	8	–	–
204.	Resident at Plettenberg's Bay, for victualling government slaves, &c. -	132	–	–
222.	Mr. Villet, for seeds for the Ceylon government - - - -	185	–	–
237.	R. Gray Hodgson, for the clothing of the negroes of the Portuguese brig packet Real - - - - - - - - - - - -	3,176	6	–
345.	J. H. Bruchhauser, meat, &c. for lions - - - - - -	225	–	–
392.	Executioner - - - - - - - - - - - - -	118	–	–
418.	Premiums at the farming out of the wine licences - - - -	1,095	–	–
538.	J. H. Bruchhauser, meat, &c. for lions - - - - - -	225	–	–
554.	Resident at Plettenberg's Bay, for victualling government slaves -	313	–	–
562.	Executioner - - - - - - - - - - - - -	75	–	–
573.	J. Lawrence, tools for the stone quarry at Robben Island - - -	238	7	–
672.	H. Crowcher, fruit-trees for the government gardens - - - -	538	4	–
680.	Resident at Saldanha Bay, allowance for forage of a horse - - -	192	–	–
717.	Mr. Gemes, supercargo of the late Portuguese brig packet Real, an allowance granted to him for his subsistence - - - - -	177	–	–
734.	J. H. Bruchheiser, meat for lions, &c. - - - - - - -	225	–	–
767.	Resident at Plettenberg's Bay, for victualling the government slaves -	132	–	–
	Rix ds.	8,636	5	–

J. W. Stoll,
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Abstract of Receiver General's Account with Government—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS of His Majesty's Receiver General at the CAPE of GOOD HOPE, for the Year 1819.

REVENUE:	*Rix. ds.*	*skil.*	*st.*
Balance	390,012	6	1
Lombard bank	93,467	2	1
Discount bank	27,843	5	3
Vendue duties	197,253	5	3
Customs	263,135	1	1
Land revenue	76,282	–	4
Tithes and transfer duties	280,431	2	2 3/4
Stamps	142,999	4	–
Sequestator's department	20,329	7	3
Printing department	19,211	3	–
Commando tax	40,652	4	–
Port dues	16,590	4	–
Postage	13,165	4	–
Fines	5,869	1	4 1/2
Fees of offices	75,792	1	–
D° - wine taster's department	11,230	6	–
Interest by vendue office on a sum of *Rds.* 50,000	3,000	–	–
Annual repayment by Stellensbosch	3,000	–	–
Miscellaneous receipts	1,998	4	4
Rix. ds.	1,682,265	7	3 1/4

EXPENDITURE:			
Civil list, sterling salaries	274,390	–	–
Colonial salaries	483,768	–	– 1/4
Public buildings, (erection of new and repairs of old buildings)	113,307	4	3 1/4
Cape regiment	89,006	5	1 1/4
Pay of Hottentot captains	2,284	5	– 1/4
Commissariat expenses	155,581	7	2 1/4
Burgher senate advances	267,273	2	1 1/4
Expenses of offices	32,675	2	–
Criminal prisoners and convicts	16,556	4	1
Remittance to colonial agent	27,969	5	1 1/4
Bible and school fund, in aid of the same	3,084	5	–
Freight and passage money, travelling expenses, &c.	10,445	4	– 1/2
House rent and lodging money	6,055	7	– 1/4
Vessels and boats, purchase money, and repair of ditto, including charges of the harbour master's departments at out-posts	38,930	–	2 1/4
Repair of the wharf	6,888	7	2
Buckbay and Grotepost establishments	9,864	7	2 1/4
Frontier service	25,143	–	–
Government Constantia wine	4,802	–	–
Commission of circuit	10,443	4	4
Annual repayment by Stellenbosch, (destroyed)	3,000	–	–
Miscellaneous expenditure	16,207	–	2 1/4
Balance	84,586	6	5 1/2
Rix. ds.	1,682,265	7	3 1/4

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Abstract of Receiver General's Account with Government—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE; SUNDRIES:—1819.

N°		*Rds.*	*skil.*	*st.*
3.	Surgeon Hamilton, provisions issued to negroes landed from a wrecked Portuguese brig	182	4	–
4.	Mr. S. V. Cloete, gunpowder supplied for the stone quarry at Robben Island	120	–	–
20.	Executioner	30	–	–
70.	Mr. Hoets, presents for the Caffre chiefs	798	4	–
73.	Mr. Coolhaas, an allowance granted to him for having acted as superindent at Saldanha Bay	250	–	–
138.	Messrs Marsh and Cadogan, for gunny bags	800	–	–
146.	Executioner	181	–	–
155.	J. Squire, for clothing and victualling the government slaves at Plettenburg's Bay	241	–	–
161.	Executioner	25	–	–
186.	J. Bruchhauser, for meat supplied to the lions, &c.	225	–	–
217.	Dr. Hamilton, provisions issued to the negroes landed from the Portuguese brig packet Real	1,419	4	–
224.	Reverend Mr. Moffat, for a waggon, as a present to the Namacqua Chief Africander	800	–	–
238.	Mr. Lawrence, tools for the stone quarry at Robben Island	396	–	–
253.	Mr. Findley, an allowance granted him as master of the Alacrity	500	–	–
261.	Receiver of land revenue, the premiums given by him at the sale of two government stores	192	4	–
276.	Mr. Murphy, an allowance as translator to the committee for defining the laws which are in force relative to the slaves	1,500	–	–
279.	Mr. Beck, for a waggon and oxen for the use of the missionary stationed in Caffre Land	1,380	–	–
396.	Landdrost of Swellendam, for two waggons and twenty-four oxen	2,420	–	–
406.	Mr. Squire, for victualling ten government slaves	132	–	–
411.	Mr. Phillips, for clothing, &c.	161	2	–
425.	Vendue office, duties on two stores sold by public sale	109	–	–
426.	Executioner	39	4	–
428.	J. Bruchhauser, for meat, &c. supplied for the lions, &c.	225	–	–
450.	Mr. Fynn, as a remuneration for conveying some negroes to Uitenhage	250	–	–
460.	Mr. Lawrence, tools for the stone quarry at Robben Island	443	4	–
488.	Premiums given to the highest bidders at the letting of the wine licences	1,350	–	–
634.	J. Bruchhauser, meat, &c. for the lions	225	–	–
641.	Executioner	70	4	–
642.	Ditto	32	–	–
674.	Mr. Keeve, the expenses of the funeral of the late master's mate, and a sailor of the Conway	75	–	–
712.	L. Anhuyzer, articles supplied by him to the Caffre Chief Lynx	98	4	–
716.	G. Anderson, for fruit trees for government garden	98	–	–
719.	J. Scheibe, tools, &c. for the quarry at Robben Island	635	–	–
723.	Mr. Dincock, for a survey on the coast	231	6	2 ½
827.	Executioner	12	–	–
828.	Resident Saldanha Bay, allowance for the forage of a horse	192	–	–
829.	Resident at Plettenberg's Bay, for victualling the government servants at that place	141	–	–
834.	Mr. Bruchheiser, meat, &c. supplied to the lions, &c.	225	–	–
	Rix. ds.	16,207	–	2 ½

J. W. Stoll,
Rec[r] Gen[l].

Abstract of Receiver General's Account with Government—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS of His Majesty's Receiver General at the Cape of Good Hope, for the year 1820.

REVENUE:	*Rds.*	*skil.*	*st.*
Balance	84,586	6	5½
Lombard bank	94,253	7	3
Discount bank	39,125	7	1
Vendue duties	205,672	1	2½
Customs	257,076	2	–
Land Revenue	207,165	5	4
Tithes and transfer duties	359,567	6	3½
Stamps	154,643	4	–
Sequestrator's department	44,352	3	–
Printing department	19,657	6	–
Commando tax	7,000	–	–
Port dues	14,655	6	–
Postage	18,865	1	2
Fines	1,504	7	1
Fees of offices	77,283	3	–
D° wine taster's department	11,504	–	–
Interest by vendue office on a sum of 50,000 rix dollars	3,000	–	–
Annual repayment by Stellenbosch	3,000	–	–
Burgher senate, in part liquidation of the amount advanced to them from the Treasury	120,000	–	–
Miscellaneous receipts	1,677	6	1½
Rix ds.	1,724,593	2	–

EXPENDITURE:			
Civil list, sterling salaries	235,106	–	1
Colonial salaries	502,523	3	4½
Public buildings (erection of new, and repairs of old buildings)	126,674	1	–½
Cape regiment	284,743	4	4¼
Pay of Hottentot captains	3,717	3	–½
Expenses of offices	43,232	3	4
Criminal prisoners and convicts	23,837	3	2½
Remittance to colonial agent	72,926	2	–½
Bible and school fund, in aid of the same	216	6	–
Freight and passage money, travelling expenses, &c.	5,755	2	4
House rent and lodging money	7,100	6	4
Vessels and boats, purchase money, and repair of ditto, including charges of the harbour master's departments at outposts	52,479	2	–½
Repair of the wharf	2,795	6	2
Buckbay and Grotepost establishments	5,353	4	5
Frontier service	220,875	6	2¼
Government Constantia wine	4,990	–	–
Commission of circuit	9,183	7	5
Annual repayment by Stellenbosch (destroyed)	3,000	–	–
Expenses of surveys	7,841	–	–
Settlers	1,196	4	4
Miscellaneous expenditure	23,928	4	3½
Balance	87,115	–	–
Rix ds.	1,724,593	2	–

J. W. Stoll,
Rec^r Genl.

Abstract of Receiver General's Account with Government—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE: SUNDRIES:—1820.

N°		Rds.	sk.	st.
18.	J. Gabriels for taking down several buildings, formerly belonging to the naval department	1,854	–	–
24.	Mr. Murphy, as a remuneration for having acted as a translator to the committee for defining the laws which are in force respecting slaves	1,500	–	–
28.	Commissary general, for rations issued to several negroes in hospital	3,128	7	5 ½
36.	Rev. Mr. Thom, for having afforded religious instruction at the Leper Institution	300	–	–
37.	P. Retief, for a bullock waggon	800	–	–
96.	E. Roberts, for a printing press, &c.	2,750	–	–
97.	E. Gabriels, for taking down the whole of the buildings formerly belonging to the naval department	4,860	–	–
136.	J. Scheibe, for tools, &c. for stone quarry at Robben Island	179	2	–
155.	J. Bruchheizer, for meat supplied to the lions, &c.	225	–	–
234.	Executioner	94	–	–
261.	Resident at Plettenbergs Bay, for provisions and clothing supplied to the government slaves	260	–	–
262.	- Ditto - - - - Ditto	141	–	–
396.	Commissary general, for provisions supplied to the negroes of the Portuguese brig which was lost in Table Bay	1,065	4	– ¾
398.	Ditto - for forage issued to the colonial chaplain, Cape Town	217	7	5 ¼
432.	Mr. Murray, for six quarantine flags	120	–	–
434.	J. Bruchheizer, meat for lions, &c.	225	–	–
435.	Mr. Mancke, for black cloth for the use of the church at Simons Town	60	–	–
437.	Mr. Howell, for two prayer books	35	–	–
457.	W. Scheibe, tools for the stone quarry at Robben Island	164	5	4
474.	Mr. Stoedel, for copies of several documents	100	–	–
475.	Rev. Mr. Borcherds, for having officiated at the Somerset church on four different Sundays	48	–	–
477.	Mr. Cloete, for gunpowder supplied to Mr. Joubert to blow up the rocks between the Kloof and Palmiet river	50	–	–
498.	Resident at Plettenberg's Bay, for victualling the government slaves at that place, &c.	141	–	–
546.	D. Easton, for board and lodging of a servant maid of the Countess de Montelon	52	–	–
639.	Executioner	84	4	–
683.	Premiums given to the highest bidders at the farming of the wine licences	1,200	–	–
685.	Rev. Mr. Borcherds, for having officiated at the Somerset church on several Sundays	36	–	–
688.	Resident at Plettenberg's Bay, for victualling the government slaves at that place	141	–	–
691.	G. Muller, for the lions, &c.	225	–	–
696.	W. Scheibe, tools for the stone quarry at Robben Island	358	3	–
722.	P Stoel, for fixing and taking down the scaffold	21	–	–
723.	Captain Bagot, a donation towards assisting him in consequence of the severe loss he sustained by fire	500		–
763.	G. Roberts, the pay of a military party employed in removing stores	43		-
769.	Mr. M. Murphy, a remuneration for having acted as translator to the committee appointed for the purpose of defining the laws which are in force respecting slaves	1,500	–	–
770.	Resident Saldanha Bay, forage for one horse	117	–	–
789.	Rev. Mr. Borcherds, for having officiated at the church at Somerset	36	–	–
868.	G. Muller, meat for lions, &c.	225	–	–
906.	Executioner	175	4	–
909.	Mr. W. Mertzog, for surveying instruments	595	–	–
947.	W. Scheibe, tools, &c. for stone quarry at Robben Island	179	2	–
951.	J. Elemans, for surveying instruments	120	–	–
	Rix ds.	23,928	4	3 ½

J. W. Stoll,
Rec^r Genl.

Abstract of Receiver General's Account with Government—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS of His Majesty's Receiver General at the CAPE of GOOD HOPE, for the year 1821.

REVENUE:	*Rix ds.*	*skil.*	*st.*
Balance	87,115	–	–
Lombard bank	82,344	–	3
Discount bank	37,675	–	–
Vendue duties	206,744	5	5
Customs	313,198	3	–
Land revenue	178,572	1	–
Tithes and transfer duties	290,130	1	5¾
Stamps	150,929	7	–
Sequestrator's department	31,794	4	1
Printing department	20,024	5	–
Commando tax	7,000	–	–
Fort dues	13,443	–	–
Postage	22,197	5	2
Fines	3,041	–	3
Fees of offices	74,603	2	5
D° wine taster's department	12,124	6	–
Annual repayment by Stellenbosch	3,000	–	–
Miscellaneous receipts	8,205	7	2½
Rix ds.	1,542,144	2	3¼

EXPENDITURE:			
Civil list, sterling salaries	252,154	5	3$\frac{1}{12}$
Colonial salaries	500,261	2	5
Public buildings (erection of new and repairs of old buildings)	89,009	5	1½
Cape regiment	198,402	–	2$\frac{1}{8}$
Pay of Hottentot captains	3,306	5	2¼
Burgher senate advances	40,000	–	–
Expenses of offices	37,848	7	–
Criminal prisoners and convicts	18,819	6	5
Remittance to colonial agent	53,169	6	3¾
Bible and school fund, in aid of the same	767	3	4
Freight and passage money, travelling expenses, &c.	9,565	2	3
House rent and lodging money	4,980	–	–
Vessels and boats, purchase-money and repair of ditto, including charges of the harbour master's departments at outposts	53,228	5	2½
Repair of the wharf	2,932	–	–
Buckbay and Grote Post establishments	1,879	7	–
Frontier service	7,425	4	4
Government Constantia wine	4,329	–	–
Commission of circuit	11,405	6	–
Annual repayment by Stellenbosch (destroyed)	3,000	–	–
Expenses of surveys	2,900	6	5
Settlers	40,374	7	1
Miscellaneous expenditure	22,639	–	–¼
Balance	183,742	7	2$\frac{7}{12}$
Rix ds.	1,542,144	2	3¼

J. W. Stoll,
Rec^{r} Genl.

Account of Receiver General's Account with Government—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE: SUNDRIES:—1821.

N°		*Rds.*	*skill.*	*st.*
12.	Mr. Rouviere, for lodging some of the persons of the Longwood establishment	392	–	–
16.	Mr. W. Mollet, in reimbursement of the duty paid on gunpowder	389	–	–
21.	Mr. Cloete, gunpowder for Namaqua chiefs	50	–	–
24.	Resident of Plettenberg's Bay, for victualling the government servants at said place	141	–	–
60*a*.	Achmat, for lodging a prince of Joana	895	–	–
60*b*.	Mr. Murphy, for translations for the committee appointed for the purpose of defining the laws respecting the slaves	1,500	–	–
63.	Mr. Poggenpoel, his expenses on his journey to Clan William	235	–	–
64.	His Majesty's fiscal, reward to the slave January, for the information given which led to the discovery of a murder	500	–	–
65.	His Majesty's fiscal, the amount for which said slave January was appraised	600	–	–
66.	Deputy landdrost of Clan-William, as a recompence for the additional duty he has performed, and in reimbursement of the increased expense which devolved on him in consequence of the arrival of the settlers at Clan-William	500	–	–
104.	Rev. Mr. Borcherds, for having officiated at the church of Somerset	36	–	–
106.	A prince of Joana, for board and lodging money	1,200	–	–
110.	Rev. Mr. Borcherds, for having officiated at the church of Somerset	36	–	–
127.	Serjeant Law, African corps, for certain articles of clothing, bedding, &c. which were destroyed in consequence of the smallpox having made its appearance in his family	182	–	–
142.	Resident of Plettenberg's Bay, for victualling the government servants at that place	141	–	–
143.	- - - - D° - - - - D°	141	–	–
155.	Bastard Hottentot Cobus Bazak, as a reward for his conduct	300	–	–
162.	J. Constable, for a theodolite stand	45	–	–
189.	G. Muller, meat for lions, &c.	225	–	–
193.	Executioner	49	–	–
208.	W. Scheibe, tools, &c. for the stone quarry at Robben Island	206	–	–
249.	Lodging money for the Prince of Joana	1,200	–	–
253.	- - D° - - - D°	560	–	–
346.	J. W. Bohmer, for articles supplied by him for the Joana people	748	–	–
356.	Rev. Mr. Borcherds, for having officiated at the church of Somerset	36	–	–
362.	Mr. Squire for victualling the government servants at Plettenberg's Bay	265	–	–
384.	- - - - D° - - - - - D°	141	–	–
390.	J. Bamberger, for sundry articles supplied to the Joana people	103	4	–
398.	P. C. Hammes, for two waggons for the service of the Albany district	1,500	–	–
440.	J. Bamberger, provisions and live stock, supplied to the Joana people	522	5	2
452.	W. Scheibe, for tools, &c. for the stone quarry at Robben Island	119	4	–
455.	George Muller, meat for lions, &c.	225	–	–
461.	Landdrost of Graaf-Reynet, his expense on his journey to Latakoo	1,323	4	–
496.	Mr. O. J. Truter, in compensation for his services in attending the acting Governor to the frontier	500	–	–
524.	Rev. Mr. Thomson, to cover the expenses which his detention in Cape Town has occasioned	500	–	–
530.	Premiums given to the highest bidders, at the letting of the wine licences	1,400	–	–
562.	Capt. Long, of the Locust, in remuneration towards making good the losses he sustained in the late gale encountered in Algoa Bay	1,500	–	–
572.	Serj. Smith, the pay of a fatigue party	33	–	–
654.	Rev. Mr. Borcherds, for having officiated in the church at Somerset	36	–	–
671.	A. Carstens, sundries for the Caffre missions	3,100	–	–
672.	Mr. Braddy, for surveys between Oliphants River and Table Bay	500	–	–
673.	Serj. Smith, for a fatigue party	44	–	–
676.	Executioner	46	4	–
677.	J. Feirsteyn, tools, &c. for stone quarry at Robben Island	164	–	–
700.	G. Muller, meat for lions, &c.	225	–	–
732.	Mr. Pennell, stores for a signal station	20	2	4 ¾
734.	Mr. Markham, in repayment of fees paid by him upon two grants of land at Bathurst, which grants were afterwards cancelled	63	–	–
	Rds.	22,639	–	– ¼

J. W. Stoll.
Rec^{r} Genl.

Abstract of Receiver General's Account with Government—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS of His Majesty's Receiver General at the CAPE of GOOD HOPE, for the year 1822.

REVENUE:	*Rds.*	*sk.*	*st.*
Balance	183,742	7	2 7/12
Lombard bank	84,493	5	1
Discount bank	48,837	5	4
Vendue duties	170,758	7	1 1/2
Customs	336,940	5	–
Land revenue	98,979	5	3
Tithes and transfer duties	398,655	2	4 1/2
Stamps	145,953	6	–
Sequestrator's department	41,614	6	–
Printing department	22,013	4	–
Commando tax	57,990	6	–
Port dues	14,337	5	–
Postage	26,080	5	–
Fines	50	–	–
Fees of offices	101,311	7	–
D° - wine taster's department	18,715	2	–
Annual repayment by Stellenbosch	3,000	–	–
Miscellaneous receipts	1,552	3	–
Rix ds.	1,755,029	2	4 7/12

EXPENDITURE:			
Civil list, sterling salaries	336,203	3	3
Colonial salaries	417,427	5	3 3/4
Public buildings, (erection of new and repairs of old buildings)	137,047	–	1
Cape regiment	202,963	–	4 3/4
Pay of Hottentot captains	3,444	5	3
Expenses of offices	44,625	2	5
Criminal prisoners	22,464	7	–
Remittance to colonial agent	34,666	1	1
Bible and school fund, in aid of the same	1,059	7	3
Freight and passage money, travelling expenses, &c.	8,006	4	2
House rent and lodging money	3,538	6	3
Vessels and boats, purchase money and repairs of ditto, including charges of the harbour master's departments of out-posts	50,152	7	2
Repair of the wharf	740	1	5
Buck Bay and Grotepost establishments	5,789	1	2
Frontier service	4,674	–	1 5/6
Government Constantia wine	5,340	6	–
Commission of circuit	20,520	7	5
Annual repayment by Stellenbosch, (destroyed)	3,000	–	–
Expenses of surveys	4,054	2	–
Settlers	9,300	4	2 1/4
Bank, an advance to assist those who suffered from the late gales	100,000	–	–
Residency of Simons Town, advances	5,000	–	–
Miscellaneous expenditure	43,950	2	3 1/2
Balance	291,058	4	1 7/12
Rix ds.	1,755,029	2	4 7/12

J. W. Stoll,
Rec^{r} Genl.

Abstract of Receiver General's Account with Government—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE: SUNDRIES:—1822.

N°		*Rds.*	*sk.*	*st.*
63.	Mr. Melvill, government agent at Griquas Town, for articles required as an outfit on his first settling at Griquas Town	3,210	–	–
78.	His Majesty's fiscal, the expenses incurred by the several witnesses who were called upon to give evidence in the two cases versus Mr. Ingram	1,213	4	–
80.	Mr. Wahlstrand, for thermometers supplied	1,247	–	–
119.	G. Muller, meat for lions, &c.	450	–	–
135.	Executioner	59	4	–
140.	Resident at Plettenberg's Bay, for victualling the government servants at that place	250	4	–
144.	F. Van Eysen, for a waggon supplied by him to the agent at Griquas Town	450	–	–
145.	Rev. Mr. Borcherds, for having officiated at the church of Somerset	36	–	–
192.	Mr. J. R. Thomson, being the share of the crown in the net proceeds of 34 pipes of brandy, condemned and sold in consequence of being illegally imported	2,220	3	–
222.	His Majesty's fiscal, expenses incurred in the prosecution of two cases versus Mr. Ingram	115	4	–
236.	Government agent in Caffraria, expenses on his first settling on the Chimnei	428	–	–
319.	Mr. T. C. Berg, clothing supplied for the government slave David, at Plettenberg's Bay	31	–	–
465.	G. Muller, meat for lions, &c.	225	–	–
470.	Rev. Mr. Borcherds, for having officiated as minister at Somerset	36	–	–
478.	Executioner	66	–	–
497.	Mr. Van Breda, for seeds and plants supplied to Newlands	101	–	–
514.	Inspector of lands and woods, his expenses in going to the government farm Bonteberg	66	2	–
515.	Commissary general, two bills of 100*l.* and 400*l.*	6,495	5	–
522.	- - Ditto - - disbursements made to sundry persons on account of government	3,005	6	3½
544.	J. Feyerstein, tools for stone quarry at Robben Island	422	–	–
554.	Mrs. Allison, being in reimbursement of the sum of 20*l.* paid by her late husband to Mr. Holdich, for certain buildings erected by him on a piece of land at Clanwilliam, of which he had nought to dispose, and which land was afterwards given up to the Rev. Mr. M'Cleland	232	7	4
585.	Messrs. Nisbett and Dixon, in reimbursement of half the port dues paid at Simons Town by the master of the Kingston	62	4	–
587.	Mr. R. J. Johnson, for Caffre presents	1,059	4	–
588.	Mr. de Vas, a remuneration for the loss of a horse	150	–	–
590.	Mr. de Waal, ditto for two horses	200	–	–
638.	Resident, Plettenberg's Bay, victualling the government servants	117	–	–
639.	- - D° - - - - D°	117	–	–
640.	Premiums given to the highest bidders at the farming of the wine and brandy licences	1,725	–	–
672.	Rev. Mr. Borcherds, for having officiated as minister at the church of Somerset	36	–	–
704.	G. Muller, meat for the lions, &c.	225	–	–
731.	Commissary of vendues, in reimbursement of losses sustained by him in the vendue department at Simons Town	4,237	–	2
753.	Mrs. Hughes, board and lodging of the English instructor for the Tulbagh district	628	4	–
759.	— Whithold, for repairing a perambulator	20	–	–
774.	Burgher senate, for wheat supplied from the town granary to the inhabitants of the district of George and Swellendam	13,078	7	3
780.	J. Fyerstein, tools for the stone-quarry at Robben Island	362	–	3
810.	H. Rivers, Esq. presents to Caffre chiefs	826	2	–
819.	E. Hanbury, for two union jacks	41	–	–
852.	Rev. Mr. Kicherer, for having officiated as minister in the village of Worcester	276	–	–
286½.	Mr. Banbergen, rations and clothing supplied to the seamen of the wrecked ship Blendenhall	426	4	–
	Rix ds.	43,950	2	3½

J. W. Stoll,
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Abstract of Receiver General's Account with Government—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS of His Majesty's Receiver General at the CAPE of GOOD HOPE, for the year 1823.

REVENUE:	*Rds.*	*skill.*	*st.*
Balance	291,058	4	1 11/12
Lombard bank	89,003	–	4
Discount bank	52,797	–	3
Vendue duties	166,996	2	4
Customs	290,091	7	–
Land revenue	97,490	7	5
Tithes and transfer duties	314,020	–	1 3/4
Stamps	148,568	6	–
Sequestrator's department	42,710	1	2
Printing department	20,495	3	–
Commando tax	72,000	–	–
Port dues	13,854	1	–
Postage	26,846	2	2
Fines	966	5	2
Fees of office	86,569	–	3
Ditto - wine taster's department	18,383	6	–
Annual repayment by Stellenbosch	3,000	–	–
Burgher senate, in reimbursement of part of the capital advanced to them	22,025	2	4
Colonial paymaster, an advance	110,000	–	–
- - Ditto - - reimbursements	46,235	7	–
Miscellaneous receipts	1,811	5	4
Rix ds.	1,914,925	–	– 1/2

EXPENDITURE:			
Civil list, sterling salaries	333,330	7	3 3/4
Colonial salaries	546,711	3	3 1/2
Public buildings, (erection of new, and repairs of old buildings)	163,970	4	–
Cape regiment	229,258	1	5 1/2
Payment of Hottentot captains	2,473	2	1
Residency of Simon's Town	12,000	–	–
Expenses of offices	57,342	2	3
Criminal prisoners and convicts	25,032	7	3
Remittance to colonial agent	34,843	3	3
Bible and school agent, in aid of the same	4,422	1	4
Freight and passage money, travelling expenses, &c.	1,961	2	–
House rent and lodging money	7,798	4	–
Vessels and boats, purchase money and repairs of ditto, including charges of the harbour master's departments at outposts	47,703	3	1
Repair of the wharf	14,210	5	3
Buckbay and Grotepost establishments	3,096	6	–
Government Constantia wine	5,538	2	–
Commission of circuit	9,814	2	–
Annual repayment by Stellenbosch, (destroyed)	3,000	–	–
Settlers	1,321	4	4
Road through Franschhoek	23,492	3	2
Leper's institution	7,325	6	–
Albany levy	2,403	–	4
Miscellaneous expenditure	17,292	–	2
Balance	360,581	5	5 1/2
Rix ds.	1,914,925	–	– 1/2

J. W. Stoll,
Rec^{r} Genl.

Abstract of Receiver General's Account with Government—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE: SUNDRIES:—1823.

N°		Rds.	skil.	st.
108.	Reverend Mr. Borcherds, for having officiated as minister at the church of Somerset	36	–	–
117.	Mr. W. Hertzog, for copies of some diagrams	160	–	–
120.	Mr. J. Fyerstein, for tools, &c. for the stone quarry at Robben Island	234	–	–
170.	Executioner	58	–	–
192.	Resident Plettenberg's Bay, for victualling and clothing the Government slaves at that place	222	4	–
193.	Mr. Muller, for meat, &c. supplied for the lions	225	–	–
194.	Mr. Murphy, a remuneration of extra services as translator to the commission appointed for the purpose of defining the laws in force respecting slaves	1,500	–	–
205.	Mr. G. van Renen, for trees supplied for the Government gardens	900	–	–
247.	Mr. Klerck, for grazing the Government cattle at the farm Groote Post	533	–	–
326.	Reverend Mr. Borcherd, for having officiated as minister at the church of Somerset	36	–	–
348.	Mr. G. Muller, for meat, &c. supplied for the lions	225	–	–
365.	J. Fyerstein, for tools, &c. for the stone quarry at Robben Island	326	–	–
381.	Executioner	100	–	–
382.	Resident Plettenberg's Bay, for victualling and clothing the Government slaves at that place	117	–	–
411.	Major Cloete, being the amount assigned to him, with a view of covering any pecuniary inconvenience he may have been put to, beyond what appears in his detailed account of expenses incurred in his mission to England, by which he was intrusted by this Government	1,366	5	2
423.	Mr. Villet, for seeds for the Ceylon governor	335	–	–
445.	Reverend Mr. Borcherds, for having officiated as minister at the church of Somerset	36	–	–
515.	The agent to the Albany district, a loan to discharge to the treasury at Swellendam, the expenses incurred for the maintenance of the Leper institution	3,672	–	2
550.	Premiums given by the landdrost of Albany at the letting of the wine and brandy licences	650	–	–
555.	R. J. Johnson, presents for Caffre chief	1,207	4	–
557.	Dr. Shand, for attending, &c. on Mr. Blair, the English teacher of Caledon	183	–	–
568.	Mr. G. Muller, for meat, &c. supplied for the lions	225	–	–
677.	Mr. Bergman, in reimbursement of travelling expenses of her late husband from Caledon to Beaufort, to which latter place he was appointed secretary	189	–	–
685.	Mr. Hunt, for board and lodging of the master of the Winefred, now missing, during their stay at Port Elizabeth, whilst employed in assisting in the survey of the river Cowie	501	–	–
686.	J. Fyerstein, for tools, &c. for the stone quarry at Robben Island	248	–	–
692.	A. Sutherland, for making an altar and pews for the service of the English church, Cape Town	950	–	–
695.	Messrs. Stamp & Co. for Caffre presents	276	–	–
720.	Mr. G. D. Mahary, district surgeon, for continuing the vaccine virus in the Swellendam district	150	–	–
878.	Vendue office, in reimbursement of the vendue duty paid by him to Government, on the sum for which Mr. Parker purchased the Goverment post at Saldanha Bay, and which purchase was subsequently cancelled	333	2	4
891.	Mr. G. Muller, for meat, &c. for the lions	225	–	–
902.	Resident at Plettenberg's Bay, for victualling and clothing the Government slaves at that place	234	–	–
956.	E. Durham, for a weather box, supplied for the use of a clergyman performing funeral service in the churchyard	235	–	–
981.	Landdrost of Albany, the expense of enclosing the drostdy grounds at Graham's Town	1,056	–	–
1,007.	D. de Jogh, Caffre present	172	–	–
1,015.	Premiums given to the highest bidders at the farming of the wine and brandy licences	375	–	–
	Rds.	17,292	–	2

J. W. Stoll,
Rec^{r} Genl.

Abstract of Receiver General's Account with Government—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS of His Majesty's Receiver General at the Cape of Good Hope, for the year 1824.

REVENUE:	*Rds.*	*skil.*	*st.*
Balance	360,581	5	$5\frac{7}{12}$
Lombard bank	95,125	4	–
Discount bank	47,251	3	2
Vendue duties	148,658	6	5
Customs	292,805	3	–
Land revenue	102,278	5	2
Tithes and transfer duties	373,014	–	2
Stamps	154,059	4	–
Sequestrator's department	50,602	6	5
Printing department	17,347	3	–
Commando tax	64,520	–	–
Port dues	12,790	6	–
Postage	27,490	6	4
Fines	566	5	2
Fees of offices	83,971	2	5
D° - wine taster's department	19,233	4	–
Annual repayment by Stellenbosch	6,000	–	–
Colonial government	100,000	–	–
Colonial paymaster (reimbursements)	8,121	–	$-\frac{3}{4}$
Miscellaneous receipts	1,787	1	1
Rix ds.	1,966,206	4	$4\frac{1}{3}$

EXPENDITURE:			
Civil list, sterling salaries	354,978	5	5
Colonial salaries	561,577	3	5
Public buildings (erection of new and repairs of old buildings)	133,998	5	5
Cape regiment	283,697	3	4
Pay of Hottentot captains	3,941	4	5
Commissariat expenses	1,764	7	$5\frac{5}{4}$
Expenses of offices	61,950	6	–
Criminal prisoners and convicts	26,337	7	$5\frac{1}{12}$
Remittance to colonial agent	27,750	–	–
Bible and school fund in aid of the same	6,169	1	5
Freight and passage money, travelling expenses, &c.	2,374	2	–
House rent and lodging money	6,119	7	1
Vessels and boats, purchase money and repairs of ditto, including charges of the harbour master's departments at out-posts	48,858	3	4
Repair of the wharf	1,763	5	–
Buckbay and Grotepost establishments	2,287	5	2
Frontier service	351	–	–
Government Constantia wine	4,950	4	–
Commission of circuit	14,766	5	2
Annual repayment by Stellenbosch (destroyed)	3,000	–	–
Expenses of surveys	7,523	7	2
Settlers	775	–	–
Road through Fransch hoek	47,739	6	3
Leper's institution	43,156	4	2
Commission for adjusting the claims of the settlers	2,500	–	–
Albany levy	5,246	–	–
Miscellaneous expenditure	12,005	7	2
Balance	300,620	3	$-\frac{1}{2}$
Rix ds.	1,966,206	4	$4\frac{1}{3}$

J. W. Stoll,
Rec^{r} Genl.

Abstract of Receiver General's Account with Government—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE: SUNDRIES:—1824.

N°		*Rix. ds.*	*skil.*	*st.*
81.	Mr. Somervill, for having continued the vaccine virus in the district of George	237	4	–
113.	Resident of Plettenberg's Bay, for victualling and clothing the government servants at that place	245	4	–
114.	H. Murphy, esquire, a remuneration for extra services as translator to the committee appointed for the purpose of defining the laws which are in force respecting slaves	1,500	–	–
129.	G. Muller, meat, &c. for lions	225	–	–
152.	Mr. T. Perry, for continuing the vaccine virus in the district of Graaff-Reynet	75	–	–
158.	Mr. Maheary, - - ditto - - ditto - - at Swellendam	150	–	–
167.	Reverend Mr. Kichrer, for officiating at Worcester	264	–	–
179.	Executioner	48	–	–
192.	Mr. Cloete, for 100 lbs. of gunpowder for the use of the road over the du Toits Kloof	100	–	–
227.	J. Fyerstein, tools, &c. for stone quarry	397	–	–
247.	Dr. Thom, balance of books purchased for the use of the English schools in this colony	379	5	2
251.	E. Durham, articles supplied for making the road over du Toit's Kloof	947	3	–
377.	Mr. Somervill, for continuing the vaccine virus in the district of George	75	–	–
406.	Executioner	53	–	–
418.	Messrs. B. and T. Wilmoth, a compensation for the loss of six oxen	500	–	–
476.	Dr. Shand, for continuing the vaccine virus in the district of Stellenbosch	300	–	–
503.	Resident of Plettenberg's Bay, for victualling and clothing the government servants at that place	123	–	–
513.	Lieutenant Mudge, for erecting two flag staffs at the Kloof guard-house and Camp's Bay	90	–	–
524.	J. Fyerstein, tools, &c. for stone quarry	240	–	–
527.	G. Muller, meat, &c. for lions	225	–	–
535.	Mr. Maharey, for continuing the vaccine virus in the district of Swellendam	75	–	–
555.	Mr. Somervill, for - - ditto - - ditto - - at George	75	–	–
648.	Executioner	121	4	–
685.	Mr. T. Perry, for continuing the vaccine virus in the district of Graaff-Reynet	150	–	–
700.	J. Fyerstein, tools, &c. for stone quarry	158	–	–
702.	G. Muller, meat, &c. for lions	225	–	–
757.	Premiums given to the highest bidder, for Masegaaybosch packet	150	–	–
280.	Mr. de Mock, the amount his slave Adam was appraised by the court of justice, previous to his emancipation by government	1,600	–	–
940.	Reverend Mr. Murray, for officiating at Cradock	150	–	–
989.	Messrs. Mollet and Johnstone, a remuneration for the trouble of inspecting, valuing and removing the printing materials purchased from Mr. Greig	100	–	–
998.	Mr. T. Perry, for having continued the vaccine virus in the district of Graaff-Reynet	75	–	–
1013.	Resident of Plettenberg's Bay, for victualling and clothing the government servants at that place	123	–	–
1018.	Hawkins, esquire, two months interest on 200,000 *rds.*	1,333	2	4
1020.	Treasury of Albany, for the survey of a piece of land granted to Lieutenant Crouse	337	–	2
1044.	Premiums, at the forming of the wine-licences	325	–	–
1052.	Townsend, for a silver cup and salver for the English church at Graham's Town	320	–	–
1079.	G. Muller, meat, &c. for lions	225	–	–
1081.	J. Fyerstein, tools, &c. for stone quarry	213	–	–
1087.	Mr. J. Maharey, for continuing the vaccine virus in the district of Swellendam	75	–	–
	Rix. ds.	12,005	7	2

J. W. Stoll,
Rec^{r} Genl.

Abstract of Receiver General's Account with Government—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS of His Majesty's Receiver General at the CAPE of GOOD HOPE, for the year 1825.

REVENUE:	Rds.	sk.	st.
Balance	300,620	3	-½
Lombard bank	72,470	4	2
Discount bank	54,030	3	1
Vendue duties	161,175	3	1
Customs	263,321	7	3
Land revenue office	81,825	1	2
Tithes and transfer duties	333,164	4	3
Stamps	156,652	7	-
Sequestrator's department	28,226	1	4
Printing department	20,369	6	4
Commando tax	45,520	-	-
Port dues	13,449	-	5
Postage	25,346	7	-
Fines	540	-	-
Fees of offices	82,765	2	1
Ditto wine taster's department	15,575	2	-
Annual repayment by Stellenbosch	3,000	-	-
Rent of a mill	251	4	2
Tolls	7,093	6	-
Public library	5,009	3	3
Agent for the affairs of the H. E. I. Company, a loan	250,000	-	-
Miscellaneous receipts	84,544	5	4½
Rix ds.	2,004,953	2	-

EXPENDITURE:			
Civil list, sterling salaries	174,438	1	4
Colonial salaries	432,210	2	1
Public buildings (erection of new and repairs of old buildings)	89,280	4	3
Cape regiment	125,532	5	5
Pay of Hottentot captains	731	7	5
Expenses of offices	33,666	1	4
Criminal prisoners and convicts	16,310	-	1
Bible and school fund, in aid of the same	4,451	3	5
Freight and passage money, travelling expenses, &c.	668	4	-
House rent and lodging money	3,128	5	-
Vessels and boats, purchase money and repairs of ditto, including charges of the harbour master's departments at outposts	25,932	-	4
Buckbay and Grotepost establishments	1,273	5	4
Government Constantia wine	4,598	4	-
Commission of circuit	3,300	-	-
Annual repayment by Stellenbosch (destroyed)	6,000	-	-
Expenses of surveys	2,522	3	5
Road through Franschock	29,270	1	5
Roads and bridges	919	2	4
Leper's Institution	12,276	1	-
Commission for adjusting the claims of the settlers	3,154	4	2
Albany levy	2,872	-	-
Colonial paymaster, disbursements of his office	840,221	3	4
Miscellaneous expenditure	101 285	2	-
Balance	90,908	7	4
Rix ds.	2,004,953	2	-

J. W. Stoll,
Rec^r Genl.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS: 1825.

	Rds.	sk.	st.
Burgher senate, in reimbursement of part of the capital advanced to them by the colonial government	17,670	-	-
President and directors of the bank, in part repayment of the advance made by government to the burgher senate on account of the waterworks	12,334	-	-
Postmaster, the amount of several articles sold by public sale	78	6	-
Colonial paymaster, balance remaining in the hands of the acting paymaster of the Cape corps	1,184	1	1
- - - D° - - - - - - D° - - - - - - - - -	41	1	-
- - - D° - - being the balance of sales of commissions in the Cape corps	6,161	2	2

Abstract of Receiver General's Account with Government—*continued.*

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE:—1825—*continued.*

	Rds.	*sk.*	*st.*
Commissary of vendues, the amount of several articles sold on account of government	8,381	–	–
Colonial paymaster, the amount overdrawn by Lieut. Adams	725	3	–
Landdrost of Swellendam, the balance of *Rds.* 1,000, advanced to defray certain expenses of the leper institution	612	–	–
Mr. Buchannan, in reimbursement of an advance made to him for the purchase of reeds	300	–	–
Port captain, the proceeds of some old copper sold by him	538	–	–
Colonial paymaster, the advance made to the Rev. Mr. Judge, and refunded by him	1,333	2	4
– – – D° – – the amount of pay, erroneously drawn by Major Blake, as commandant of Simons Town	306	5	2
– – – D° – – the amount of pay overdrawn by Capt. Harding	438	5	3
Commissary general, the proceed of the sale of some cast horses belonging to the Cape regiment	5,701	2	4
His Excellency the Governor, the amount of salary drawn as governor of this colony, from 2d of November 1813, to 31st March 1814	22,446	1	3
Colonial paymaster, the amount overdrawn by Capt. Page, of the Cape corps	61	4	2
– – – D° – – fees on the commision of Capt. St. John and Lieut. Armstrong	238	5	2
– – – D° – – balance of salary due to the Rev. Mr. Geary	94	1	– ½
Acting paymaster, Cape corps, an overpayment made for said corps	328	–	2
His Majesty's fiscal, the amount of three years interest on a bond passed by Mr. Maccintosh	858	4	–
Agent for Cape corps, pay overdrawn by Ensign Dalgetty, of said corps	276	4	–
Superintendent of works and buildings, sundry articles belonging to the Newlands establishment, sold by public sale	2,013	–	–
Joint commissaries of vendues, the amount of woollen jackets belonging to the Cape cavalry, sold by auction	20	–	–
President of Simons Town, the amount of some condemned stinkwood sold by public sale	155	–	–
Superintendent of works, the amount of works performed on the private account of his Excellency the Governor, at Newlands, by the military artificers	1,931	5	5
Error in last year's account	–	–	4
His Majesty's fiscal, being sums refunded for the provisioning of criminal prisoners, during the months of July, August and September last	93	4	2
Superintendent of police – – d° – – – d° – – – d° – – during the months of November and December	222	–	4
Rix ds.	84,544	5	4 ½

J. W. Stoll,
Rec^{r} Genl.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE:—1825.

N°		*Rds.*	*sk.*	*st.*
87.	Mr. John Squire, government resident at Plettenberg's Bay, being for victualling the government servants there for the months of July, August and September 1824	123	–	–
88.	– – – D° – – – D° – – – for October, November, December 1824	123	–	–
101.	Mrs. Sarah Balston, being for haberdashery and soap supplied to the Wynberg Free School	46	–	–
107.	Landdrost and Heemraden of Uitenhage, being for allowance to auctioneers, who attended at sale of the several wine and brandy licences	50	–	–
109.	Mr. D. Somervill, district surgeon at George, being his allowance for having continued the vaccine virus in said district from 1st July to 31st December 1824	150	–	–
121.	H. Murphy, esq. a remuneration for extra services, as translator to the committee appointed for the purpose of defining the laws which are in force respecting the slaves, &c.	1,500	–	–
125.	John Melvill, esq. government agent at Griqua Town, being a donation towards defraying the travelling expenses of the Griqua chiefs, incurred on their visit to Cape Town	200	–	–
128.	Rev. Mr. Hough, the balance of the purchase-money of a house and garden sold by him to government for a public classical school	4,666	5	2
132.	Mr. Andrew Smith, district surgeon of Albany, being his allowance for having continued the vaccine virus in said district, from 14th March to 17th November 1823	204	5	1
146.	S. H. Brand, esq. being interest from 1st October to 31st December 1824, at 6 per cent. per annum, on a capital of 60,000 being the amount due to him by government for the remainder of the purchase-money of a house and premises at Simons Town	300	–	–

Abstract of Receiver General's Account with Government—*continued*.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE, 1825—*continued*.

N°				
150.	Mr. J. Hope, being a remuneration for superintending the erection of the public buildings at Graham's Town, from 1st October to 31st December 1823. - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	246	3	4
159.	A. M'Kenzie and Benjamin Simons, being for repairs done to the several drifts in the vicinity of Graham's Town - - - - - - - -	1,360	6	-
160.	- - - D° - - - - - D° - - - - - D° - - - - - -	1,840	2	-
180.	T. White, for attending twelve sales as auctioneer at Simons Town, at *Rds.* 6 for each sale - - - - - - - - - - - -	72	-	-
191.	W. Hawkens, esq. agent for the affairs of the Honourable East India Company's service, being three months interest, from the 1st October to the 31st December 1824, at 4 per cent. per annum on *Rds.* 200,000 deposited in the government Discount Bank - - - - - - -	2,000	-	-
208.	George Muller, being for fresh meat and offal supplied for the use of the lions and tigers in the government menagerie for the months of October, November and December 1824 - - - - - - - - -	225	-	-
209.	J. Melvill, Government agent at Griqua Town, being the balance of a donation granted by the colonial government, towards defraying the travelling expenses of the Griqua chiefs on their visit to Cape Town -	200	-	-
210.	L. Twentyman, being for sundry articles furnished by him, intended as presents to the Griqua chiefs - - - - - - - - - - -	545	-	-
222.	J. Serventyn, for articles supplied for the use of the government stone quarry at Robben Island, during the months of October, November and December 1823 - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	193	-	-
243.	Mr. Thomas Perry, surgeon at Graaff-Reynet, being his allowance for having continued the vaccine virus in said district, from 1st October to 31st December 1824 - - - - - - - - - - -	75	-	-
252.	George Gilbert, being for articles supplied for the use of the stone quarry at Robben Island - - - - - - - - - - - -	105	-	-
263.	Mr. J. Humpfreys, being a remuneration for his services, in the collectors of tithes office - - - - - - - - - - - -	420	-	-
290.	Messrs. Herman & Co. being for articles supplied, intended as presents to the Caffre chiefs - - - - - - - - - - - -	111	4	-
291.	Mr. W. Thompson - - - D° - - - D° - - - - - -	305	-	-
296.	M. J. J. M'Carthy, esq. being the amount of six months salary allowed Christoffer Bird, esq. as late secretary to this government for the purpose of defraying the expenses of his return to England, according to directions of the Secretary of State - - - - - - -	24,654	7	3
378.	W. W. Harding, esq. government resident at Plettenbergs Bay, being for victualling the government apprentices there from 1st January to 31st March 1825 - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	123	-	-
379.	- - D° - - for clothing supplied to ditto for the year 1825 - -	131	2	-
393.	D. Somervill, district surgeon at George, being the allowance due to him for keeping up the vaccine virus in said district, for the months of January, February and March 1825 - - - - - - - -	75	-	-
400.	Mr. Bambergen, being for provisions supplied to four seamen belonging to the wrecked ship Mary, in conformity with the directions contained in the Act of Parliament respecting castaway seamen - - -	71	3	-
401.	J. H. Brand, esq. in part payment of a remaining capital of *Rds.* 20,000, due to him by government on the purchase of his house and premises at Simons Town - - - - - - - - - - - -	5,000	-	-
457.	W. Hawkins, esq. agent for the affairs of the Hon. East India Company service, being 14 days interest, from 1st to 14th March 1825, at 4 per cent. per annum on *Rds.* 100,000, deposited in the government discount bank - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	153	3	2
465.	J. H. Brand, esq. being for interest from 1st January to 31st March 1825, at 6 per cent. per annum, on a capital of 60,000 *l.* the amount due to him by government for the remainder of the purchase money for a house and premises at Simons Town - - - - - - - - - -	300	-	-
467.	Mr. A. Vermaak, being for articles furnished as presents for the use of Caffre interpreters - - - - - - - - - - - -	109	-	-
475.	Mr. D. J. Mahony, district surgeon at Swellendam, being his allowance for having continued the vaccine virus at said district, during the months of October, November and December 1824 - - - - - -	75	-	-
481.	- - - D° - - D° for January, February and March 1825 - -	75	-	-
499.	W. Hawkins, esq. agent for the affairs of the Hon. East India Company service, two months interest, from 1st January to 28th February 1825, at 4 per cent per annum on *Rds.* 200,000, deposited in the government discount bank - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,333	2	4
501.	Dr. R. Shand, district surgeon of Stellenbosch, for keeping up the vaccine virus in said district, between 1st April 1824 and 31 March 1825 -	300	-	-
506.	T. White, auctioneer at Simon's Town, for holding eleven sales at that place during the quarter ending 31st March 1825 - - - - -	66	-	-
507.	Dr. A. Smith, superintendent of the the South African Museum, being an advance for the museum to be accounted for hereafter - - -	1,000	-	-

Abstract of Receiver General's Account with Government—*continued.*

N°	MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE, 1825—*continued.*	*Rix*	*sk.*	*st.*
625.	Dr. Price, late district surgeon at Caledon, for keeping up the vaccine virus, between 1st January and 30th September 1824 - - -	225	–	–
631.	W. Harding, esq. government resident at Plettenberg's Bay, for victualling the government servants at that place, during April, May, June 1825 -	93	–	–
649.	Dr. Summervill, district surgeon at George, being his allowance for keeping up the vaccine virus during the months of April, May and June 1825 - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	75	–	–
659.	Mr. J. Squire, being for articles supplied to the government apprentices at Plettenberg's Bay, during the year 1824 - - - - - - -	98	2	–
662.	J. H. Brand, esq. being in part payment of the remainder sum of *Rds.* 15,000, due to him by government on the purchase of his house and premises at Simon's Town - - - - - - - - -	5,000	–	–
663.	- D° - being for interest at 6 per cent per annum, from the 1st to 30th April last, on *Rds.* 15,000, the remainder of the capital due to him - - - - - - - - - - - - -	250	–	–
666.	The sequestrator in his capacity as administrator to the estate of C. Albertyn, and his separated wife M. J. Bosmen, being for the amount of purchase of the loan place Wolvegat, situated at the river Zonder End, bought by the late receiver general of land revenue, Mr. Buissinne, for account of the colonial government at the auction of the above estate - -	13,200	–	–
691.	John Serventyn, being for articles supplyed, and work performed for the use of the government stone quarry at Robben Island - - - -	310	4	–
712.	D. Bankes, being for a new signal post erected at the Knysma - - -	60	–	–
742.	Landdrost and Heemradeen of Albany, being a loan made by government to said district for liquidating the claims upon it, to be repaid hereafter.	33,443	7	2
	Rix ds.	101,285	2	–

J. W. Stoll,
Rec^{r} Genl.

Letter - H.
Number 17.

RETURN of all PENSIONS charged upon the Revenues of the Cape of Good Hope:

£. 3,098. 19. 1 ½.

Gentlemen, Government House, Cape Town, 28th June 1825.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, under date the 24th instant, and in reply to transmit to you a Return of all Pensions, of whatever description, now charged upon the revenues of this colony; specifying those that have been granted in currency or in sterling, and those that are paid by the Colonial Agent in England.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

His Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry. *Charles Henry Somerset.*

RETURN of PENSIONS charged upon the Revenues of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

LATE SITUATION.	NAME.	DATE of Grant.	AMOUNT per Annum.		
Retired Servants:			*Rds.*	*s.*	*s.*
Resident of Saldanha Bay - - -	J. Stoffberg - -	25 Oct. 1806 -	360	–	–
Postholder of Sweetmilk's Valley - -	C. D. Wertzel - -	12 July 1814 -	300	–	–
Government Gardener - - - -	J. Redford - -	6 Feb. 1815 -	300	–	–
Officer of Health (Table Bay) - -	J. Sinkantyn - -	6 May 1816 -	600	–	–
Member of the Court of Justice - -	P. Daniel - -	15 Aug. 1817 -	2,000	–	–
President of the late Insolvent Estate's Chamber - - - - - -	E. Bergh - -	1 Jan. 1819 -	3,000	–	–
Member of Ditto - - - - - "	J. T. Serrurier -	1 Jan. 1819 -	1,125	–	–
Landdrost of George - - - - -	A. G. von Kervel -	1 Oct. 1819 -	2,000	–	–
Deputy Landdrost of Clanwilliam - -	O. M. Bergh - -	30 Nov. 1821 -	1,200	–	–
Landdrost of Tulbagh - - - -	J. H. Fischer - -	4 Jan. 1822 -	2,000	–	–
Member of the Court of Justice - -	C. Matthiessen -	21 Feb. 1823 -	2,000	–	–
Minister of the Paarl - - - -	J. W. L. Gebhardt -	19 June 1823 -	1,500	–	–
Sequestrator - - - - - -	R. I. v. d. Riet -	22 Jan. 1825 -	2,000	–	–

N. B.—The Secretary of State has authorized a Pension to be granted to Lieut.-Colonel Bird, the late Colonial Secretary, at the rate of £.800 sterling per annum, for his life, or £.600 a year for his life, with a pension of £.300 a year for that of Mrs. Bird, in case of her surviving him; but Colonel Bird has not yet signified his assent to either arrangement.

Return of Pensions—*continued.*

	NAME.	DATE of Grant.	AMOUNT per Annum.
Individuals wounded in the Service of Government:			*Rds.* s. s.
In the pursuit of some Hottentot rebels -	J. J. Swampoel -	19 Feb. 1805 -	25 - -
In the pursuit of Cogan and his accomplices - - - - - - -	T. Mostert - -	19 Dec. 1817 -	360 - -
Widows of Civil Servants:			
Of the late ensign Butler, Cape regiment -	Mrs. Butler - -	26 Jan. 1807 -	£.26 sterling.
Of a member of the Court of Justice -	Mrs. E. de Man -	13 May 1809 -	*Rds.* 300
Of the chief justice* - - - - -	Mrs. W. S. van Ryneveld.	14 Aug. 1812 -	£.500 sterling.
Of the superintendent of Plettenberg's Bay	Mrs. M. Meeding -	- July 1813 -	*Rds.* 300
Of a field commandant - - - -	Mrs. G. Stoltz - -	9 Mar. 1814 -	300
Of the colonial paymaster - - -	Mrs. T. Sheridan -	12 Sept. 1817 -	£.300, paid by the colonial agent in England.
Of a field commandant - - - -	Mrs. W. Net - -	1 Jan. 1818 -	*Rds.* 300
Of the colonial secretary - - -	Mrs. H. Alexander -	6 May 1818 -	£.300 sterling, paid by the colonial agent in England.
Widows of Clergyman:			
Of a late minister of Cape Town - -	Mrs. N. Kuys - -	25 July 1804 -	*Rds.* 360
Of a late minister of Stellenbosch - -	Mrs. G. Kuys - -	29 Jan. 1785 -	169
Of a late minister of Tulbagh - - -	Mrs. W. Ballot -	1 July 1814 -	360
Of a late church clerk at the Paarl - -	Mrs. J. D. Herman -	1 Jan. 1818 -	200
Of a late minister of Graaff-Reinet - -	Mrs. J. A. Shutz -	4 Oct. 1821 -	360
Of a late minister of Cradock - - -	Mrs. D. Evans -	16 Dec. 1823 -	360

* Mrs. Ryneveld died since the date of this Return.

PENSIONERS OF THE CAPE CORPS.	NAME.		AMOUNT per diem.
Discharged soldier - - - - -	Pedro Bastaard -	The grant takes effect from the day of discharge, which is ascertained on the production of the certificate.	one skilling.
- - - - - - -	Uithaalder Renter -		-
- - - - - - -	Petri Nichels - -		-
- - - - - - -	Cobus Williams -		-
- - - - - - -	Tromp Africander -		-
- - - - - - -	Renter Put - -		-
- - - - - - -	Isaac Vigiland - -		-
- - - - - - -	Hendrik Lavellot -		-
- - - - - - -	Janpaarde Wagter -		-
- - - - - - -	Nagroman Juthaalder		-
- - - - - - -	Boyhoorman - -		-
- - - - - - -	Speelman Kleinboy -		-
- - - - - - -	Valentyn Joas - -		-
- - - - - - -	Koert Kivid - -		-
- - - - - - -	Michael Soldat -		-
- - - - - - -	Plaatjr Cevic - -		-
- - - - - - -	William Worse -		-
- - - - - - -	Stoffel Borzak - -		-
- - - - - - -	Stuarman Laberlat -		-
- - - - - - -	Dirk Malgas - -		-
- - - - - - -	Jan October - -		nine stivers.
- - - - - - -	Fred. Jordan - -		-
- - - - - - -	Isaac Philips - -		-
- - - - - - -	Joseph Powels -		-
- - - - - - -	Piet Ludiveck - -		-
- - - - - - -	Hyne Frederick -		-
- - - - - - -	Stoffel Springfield -		-
- - - - - - -	Dirk Bukas - -		-
- - - - - - -	Andries Jacobs -		-
- - - - - - -	Faltyne Platjr - -		-
- - - - - - -	Maart Moses - -		-

Return of Pensions—*continued.*

PENSIONERS OF THE CAPE CORPS.	NAME.		AMOUNT per diem.
Discharged soldier	Piet Slenger	The grant takes effect from the day of discharge, which is ascertained on the production of the certificate.	nine stivers.
—	John Swart		one skilling.
—	Hendrik Joseph		—
—	Moses Buurman		—
—	Stoffel Williams		—
—	Piet Paardewagter		—
—	Joh. Falentyne		—
—	Swaartboy Rinter		—
—	Cobus Jaager		nine stivers.
Corporal	Piet Jaager		two skillings.
Discharged soldier	Rinter Appallas		one skilling.
—	Fred. Niewfeld		—
—	Fred. Swaits		—
—	Philip Cupido		—
—	Platjr Schepris		—
—	Dragoonder Stoffels		—
—	Joseph Williams		—
—	Dragoonder Piguer		—
—	Dragoonder Simpson		—
—	Skipper Kieviet		—
—	John Adonis		—
—	George Jaager		—
—	Piet Spadeule		nine stivers.
—	Galant		one skilling.
—	Closs Constable		—
—	Abram Faltain		—
—	John Class		nine stivers.
—	Cobus Tuntaal		—
—	Stoffel Arnoldus		one skilling.
—	October Flakenberg		—

RECAPITULATION.

	Rds.	*sk.*	*st.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Pensions of retired servants	18,385	—	—	1,378	17	6
Pension of Colonel Bird, at the rate of	-	-	-	800	—	—
Individuals wounded in the service of Government	385	—	—	28	17	6
Widows of civil servants	-	-	-	1,216	—	—
Widows of clergymen	1,809	—	—	135	13	6
Pensioners of the Cape Corps:						
44 at 1 *sk.* per diem	2,007	4	—	239	10	7½
16 at 9 *st.*	1,095	—	—			
1 at 2 *sk.*	91	2	—			
			£.	3,798	19	1½

Total	£.	3,798	19 1½
Deduct the pension of the late Mrs. Ryneveld		500	— —
	£.	3,298	19 1½
Deduct also the difference between Lieutenant-Colonel Bird's pension, at the rates of £.800 and £.600		200	— —
	£.	3,098	19 1½

Cape Town,
28th June 1825.

Rich[d] Klusher,
Sec[y] to Gv[t].

Letter - H. } INSTRUCTIONS and REGULATIONS for the Collection of TITHES and
Number 27. } TRANSFER DUTIES, together with a Tariff of Tithe Duties now levied; and a Return showing the total Amount collected under each Head, from the Year 1806 to 1824.

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TARIFF of Tithe Duties payable at Cape Town, p. 181

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Instructions issued by the Governor and Council, in 1790, for the Clerk of the Tithes - p. 186

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Ditto - 14th August 1800 - p. 199

Evidence of Mr. Klerck, Collector of Tithes, p. 199

Ditto of Mr. Brest, Clerk of the Market, p. 203

Instructions of Mr. Klerck, as Collector of Tithes - - - - - - - p. 205

Form of Licence issued by the Collector to Holders of Wine Licences - - p. 207

Mr. Denyssen's Letter respecting the Market Returns furnished to H. M.'s Fiscal p. 210

TARIFF of DUTIES to be paid for the under-mentioned Articles of Produce, at the Collector of Tithes Office, at the Cape Market; viz.

				£.	s.	d.
Wheat, for each load of 10 muids	*Rds.*	3	– – or	–	4	6
Wheaten Flour, 2d quality, each load of 10 muids		3	– – „	–	4	6
Ditto - fine, each 1,200 lbs.		3	– – „	–	4	6
Rye, for each load of 10 muids		2	2 4 „	–	3	6
Barley - ditto - ditto		1	2 4 „	–	2	–
Peas - ditto - ditto		5	– – „	–	7	6
Beans - ditto - ditto		4	– – „	–	6	–
Oats - ditto - ditto		1	– – „	–	1	6
For each legger of Wine		3	– – „	–	4	6
– ½ ditto - ditto		1	4 – „	–	2	3
– aum - ditto		–	6 – „	–	1	1½
– ¼ ditto - ditto		–	3 – „	–	–	6¾
Extra Duty on Wine, by Proclamation, from 14th November 1823:						
For each legger of Wine	*Rds.*	8	– – or	–	12	–
– ½ ditto - ditto		6	– – „	–	9	–
– aum - ditto		4	– – „	–	6	–
– ¼ ditto - ditto		2	4 – „	–	3	9
Transfer Dues, by Proclamation, 2d January 1818:						
On Property, Places, Houses, Lands, &c.			4 per cent.			
– Loan - ditto			2½ ditto.			
For each Cask passed the market for gauger and certificate, as by proclamation, 20th March 1818	*Rds.*	1	– – or	–	1	6
From all retail Licences in Cape Town of Wine and Brandy, each per year, as by proclamation, 14th November 1823				112	10	–
For each gallon of French Brandy for colonial consumption				–	1	6
From the Custom-house for Gin, Arrack, and Liquors imported by water, for each gallon				–	1	6
The Money amounting for farming out the retail Licences at Simon's Town.						
Ditto - - - - - - ditto - - - - - - - from Wyn Berg.						
Ditto - - - - - - ditto - - - - - - - - Ronde-bosje & Salt River.						
Ditto - - - - - - ditto - - - - - - - - Stellenbosch.						

Collector of Tithes and Transfer Dues Office, 18th March 1826.

W. J. Klerck, Collector.

STATEMENT of TITHES, &c. as collected by W. J. Klerck, Esq. Collector of Tithes and

1. PERIOD.	2. Leggers of WINE at *Rds.* 3. each.	3. Leggers of BRANDY at *Rds.* 3. each.	4. Pounds of BISCUIT, at *Rds.* 3. per 2,000 *wt.*	5. Pounds of FLOUR, at *Rds.* 3. per 12,000 *wt.*	6. Muids of FLOUR at *Rds.* 3. per 10 Muids.	7. Muids of WHEAT, at *Rds.* 3. per 10 Muids.
Year 1806	4,732 $\frac{7}{8}$	448 $\frac{15}{16}$	- - -	- - -	- - -	36,572
1807	5,265 $\frac{3}{8}$	356 $\frac{3}{8}$	- - -	- - -	- - -	41,919 $\frac{3}{4}$
1808	4,982 $\frac{3}{4}$	317 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - -	- - -	- - -	40,681 $\frac{1}{8}$
1809	5,003 $\frac{7}{8}$	298 $\frac{7}{8}$	- - -	- - -	- - -	41,662
1810	4,897 $\frac{9}{16}$	374 $\frac{1}{8}$	- - -	- - -	- - -	35,912
1811	6,947 $\frac{7}{8}$	309 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	- - -	- - -	40,616
1812	5,363 $\frac{3}{8}$	439 $\frac{5}{8}$	- - -	- - -	- - -	51,487
1813	6,073 $\frac{7}{8}$	315 $\frac{7}{8}$	- - -	- - -	- - -	41,051 $\frac{1}{2}$
1814	5,655 $\frac{1}{2}$	301 $\frac{1}{8}$	- - -	- - -	- - -	38,671
1815	9,950 $\frac{13}{16}$	560 $\frac{7}{16}$	- - -	- - -	- - -	63,316
1816	8,757 $\frac{3}{8}$	702 $\frac{29}{32}$	- - -	- - -	- - -	58,873 $\frac{5}{8}$
1817	12,379	488 $\frac{3}{16}$	- - -	- - -	6,381 $\frac{1}{4}$	44,831 $\frac{5}{8}$
1818	7,701	385 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - -	- - -	5,995 $\frac{1}{4}$	39,979 $\frac{7}{8}$
1819	8,887 $\frac{5}{8}$	449 $\frac{9}{16}$	- - -	- - -	3,832 $\frac{1}{4}$	25,667 $\frac{1}{2}$
1820	11,268 $\frac{13}{16}$	519 $\frac{1}{4}$	4,000	31,270	4,189 $\frac{1}{8}$	53,846
1821	11,864 $\frac{15}{16}$	582 $\frac{3}{8}$	2,000	100,270	651 $\frac{1}{8}$	18,409
1822	10,500 $\frac{1}{16}$	522 $\frac{11}{16}$	4,000	18,100	631 $\frac{1}{4}$	10,369 $\frac{7}{8}$
1823	15,612 $\frac{1}{8}$	691 $\frac{7}{8}$	1,000	74,468	2,331 $\frac{1}{2}$	31,341 $\frac{1}{2}$
1824	14,547 $\frac{5}{8}$	841 $\frac{1}{8}$	3,000	37,522	1,519 $\frac{7}{8}$	32,869 $\frac{1}{2}$

Transfer Duties, and by his Predecessors in Office, from the Year 1806 to 1824 inclusive.

8. Muids of RYE at Rds. 2. 2. 4. per 10 Muids.	9. Muids of BARLEY, at Rds. 1. 2. 4. per 10 Muids.	10. Muids of PEAS, at Rds. 5. per 10 Muids.	11. Muids of BEANS, at Rds. 4. per 10 Muids.	12. Muids of OATS, at Rds. 1. per 10 Muids.	13. Total Amount of TITHES collected.	14. Extra Duty on WINE.	15. Extra Duty on French BRANDY.
2,069 ½	23,894 ½	349 ¼	1,004 ⅝	6,929			
996	31,812	313	468 ¾	6,827 ¼			
352	26,012	168	285 ½	4,857			
754	29,234	167	234	7,002			—
546	26,837	335	310	6,349			
687	28,023	415	220	7,795			
166	25,380	375 ¾	342 ⅜	5,136			
263 ½	25,136 ½	515	437 ⅛	7,458			
824	27,058	329	339 ⅝	12,538			
640 ½	30,323 ¼	430 ¼	263 ⅞	14,242 ⅝			
368	31,954 ½	424 ½	294 ⅛	13,394 ¼			
469 ¾	27,182 ¼	487 ½	444 ⅞	11,971 ¼			
465 ¾	25,072 ¼	480 ½	554 ¾	12,665 ¾			
544 ¼	18,554 ⅞	145 ⅛	384 ⅛	12,776			
490	30,715 ¼	182 ⅝	616 ⅝	20,268 ⅛			
1,260 ½	24,389 ⅝	273	408 ¼	21,104 ⅝			
1,001 ¾	17,693 ¼	387 ¼	308 ¾	25,521 ⅞			
1,633	27,808 ¼	433 ⅝	577 ⅛	23,214 ½			
1,008 ½	21,876	344	538 ⅛	20,434 ½			

Statement of Tithes, &c. collected by W. J. Klerck, Esq. from the Year 1806 to 1824, inclusive—*continued.*

continued. PERIOD.	16. Additional Duty on Rum, &c.	17. Stamps and Receipts Money for Transfer Duties.	18. Certificates for Wine, Brandy, &c.	19. TRANSFER DUTIES.	20. WINE LICENCE.	21. TOTAL.
Year						
1806	-	-	-	33,473 5 4	46,796 4 3	111,73[illegible] [illegible]
1807	-	-	-	2[illegible],[illegible]8 7 2	92,8[illegible]6 [illegible] 2	[illegible]47[illegible] [illegible] 4
1808	-	-	-	3[illegible],251 1 3	[illegible],566 5 2	[illegible] 4
1809	-	-	-	37,611 [illegible] 4	99,177 5 4	17[illegible] [illegible]7
1810	-	-	-	[illegible]115 6 4	94,972 1 4	[illegible] 7
1811	-	-	-	34,927 4 4	104,[illegible]7 1 5	[illegible] 154 [illegible]
1812	-	-	-	4[illegible],617 7 2	105,900 - -	[illegible] 4 4 [illegible]
1813	-	-	-	[illegible]4,[illegible] 7 3	5,1[illegible] 5 [illegible]	[illegible]
1814	-	-	-	48,144 4 2	89,4[illegible] [illegible]	17[illegible] [illegible]
1815	-	120 2 [illegible]	-	123,47[illegible] - 3	[illegible] 2 4	[illegible]
1816	-	161 3 -	4[illegible] - -	104,78[illegible] 4 3	12[illegible],4[illegible]	[illegible] 4 [illegible]
1817	-	193 5 -	108 [illegible] -	[illegible]768 2 1	1[illegible]4[illegible] 7	[illegible] ½
1818	-	[illegible]7 - -	8[illegible] - -	141,887 - [illegible]	144,[illegible]87 2 4	[illegible] - 4
1819	-	[illegible] -	74 [illegible]	1[illegible]8 7 [illegible]½	1[illegible]4,[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] ½
1820	-	181 6 -	[illegible]	1[illegible] -	1[illegible]4[illegible] -	[illegible]
1821	-	[illegible] 4	77 [illegible]	111,71[illegible] - [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] ½
1822	-	[illegible] - -		[illegible]4 7	[illegible] 1	[illegible]
1823	-	[illegible] 1	[illegible]	[illegible]728 - -	154 2 [illegible]	[illegible] ½
1824	-	184 4	[illegible] -	11[illegible] 4 4	18[illegible] 4	[illegible]

Collector of Tithes and Transfer Duties Office,
Cape of Good Hope, 21st June 1825.

W. J. Klerck.

Extracted from the Cape Town Gazette of 16th August 1800.

Wheat, per load of 10 muids, 43 *rds.*
Barley, per muid, 27 to 28 *sch.*
Peas, per ditto, 11 *rds.*
Beans, per ditto, 9 *rds.*
Flour, first sort, per 100 *lb.* 6 to 6½ *rds.*
Yellow wood beams, 22 feet long - - } 10 by 12 inch. 18 to 22 *rds.* each.
Ditto - - - - - 8 by 10 – 15 to 16 *rds.* d°.
Ditto - - - - - 7 by 9 – 12 to 14 *rds.* d°.
Ditto - - - - - 6 by 8 – 8 to 9 *rds.* d°.
Ditto - - - - - 5 by 7 – 7 to 8 *rds.* d°.
Yellow wood planks, 1¼ to 1½ inches, 10 *sti.* per foot.
Yellow wood planks, 2 inches, 14 to 15 *sti.* per foot.
Stink wood planks - 2 inches - - 4 *sch.* ditto.
- - Ditto - - - 4 inches - - 10 *sch.* ditto.
Cape wine, per legger of 150 gallons, 35 to 45 *rds.*
Cape brandy - ditto - - ditto - 50 to 53 *rds.*
Bullocks hides, each 12 to 14 *sch.*
Cape tobacco, per 100 *lbs.* 20 to 25 *rds.*
Cape butter, per *lb.* 22 to 24 *sti.*
Cape soap - per *lb.* 20 to 21 *sti.*
Tallow - - per *lb.* 16 to 18 *rds.*
Cape aloes - per *lb.* 4 *sti.*

Market Prices of the under-mentioned Articles, to the 21st December 1825.

		Rd.	*st.*	*Rd.*	*st.*
Aloes, per *lb.* - - - - -	Aloë, per pond - - - - -	4	–	4½	–
Barley, per muid - - - -	Gärst, per mud. - - - - -	6	–	6¾	
Brandy, per leag. - - - -	Brandewyn, legg. - - - -	180	–	190	–
Chaff, p. 16 sacks - - - -	Kaf, per 16 zakk - - - -	50	–	60	–
Charcoal, per sack - - - -	Houtskolen, per zak - - -	1¼	–	1½	–
Cheese, Cape, per *lb.* - - -	Kazen, Kaap, per *lb.* - - -	–	12	–	16
Elephants teeth, per *lb.* - - -	Olifants Tanden, per pond - -	2	–	2½	
Feathers, ostrich, each - - -	Vederen, struis, per stuk - -	¼	–	1	–
——— bed, per *lb.* - - - -	——— bedde, per pond - -	1½	–	1⅜	–
Flour, fine, per 100 *lbs.* - - -	Meel, fyn, per 100 ponden -	12	–	14	–
Hay, per 100 *lbs.* - - - -	Hooy, per 100 pond. - - -	2½	–	3	–
Honey, per *lb.* - - - - -	Honing, per pond - - - -	–	10	–	12
Maize, per muid - - - - -	Melies, per mud - - - - -	6	–	7	–
Lentil, per ditto - - - - -	Linzen, per mud - - - -	10	–	12	–
Lime, shell, per half aum - -	Kalk, schulpe, per halfaam -	2	–	2¼	–
—— stone, per ditto - - -	—— steen, dito - - - -	1¼	–	1½	–
Lemon juice, per ditto - - -	Zuurlimoenzap, per halfaam -	8	–	10	–
Oats, per muid - - - - -	Haver, per mud - - - - -	5¼	–	6	–
Onions, ditto - - - - - -	Uyen, per mud - - - - -	4	–	5	–
Oranges, per 100 - - - -	Zoetlimoenen, 100 - - - -	2½	–	3½	–
Peas, per muid - - - - -	Erten, per mud - - - - -	8	–	12	–
Planks, per foot - - - - -	Planken, per voet - - - -	–	8½	–	9
Potatoes, per muid - - - -	Aardappelen, per mud - - -	3	–	6	–
Rye, per muid - - - - -	Rogge, per mud - - - - -	7	–	8	–
Salt, per ditto - - - - -	Zout, per mud - - - - -	3	–	4	–
Sole leather, per half hide - -	Zoolleder, per halve huid - -	6	–	9	–
Soap, per *lb.* - - - - - -	Zeep, per pond - - - - -	–	12	–	16
Straw, per 16 sacks - - - -	Stroo, per 16 zak - - - -	18	–	20	–
Suet or tallow, per *lb.* - - -	Vet, of talk, per pond - - -	–	12	–	14
Skins: lion, tiger and ostrich, each - - - - - - -	Vellen: tyger, leeuwe en struis, per stuk - - - - - -	3	–	5	–
Dry ox hides - - - - - -	Droge ossehuiden - - - -	6	–	10	–
—— *buck skins* - - - - -	——— *bokkevellen* - - - -	1¼	–	2	–
Tobacco, per lb. - - - - -	Tabak, per pond - - - -	–	12	–	16
Vinegar, per leag. - - - -	Azyn, per legger - - - - -	40	–	50	–
Wheat, 10 muids - - - - -	Koorn, 10 mudden - - - -	140	–	170	–
Wines, ordinary - - - - -	Wyn, ordinaire - - - - -	48	–	50	–
Wool, sheep, per *lb.* - - - -	Wol, schape, per pond - - -	–½	–	1	–

Market Prices of the under-mentioned Articles, to the 3d May 1826.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Aloes, per pound - - -	–	–	1⅛	–	–	1½
Barley, per muid - - -	–	12	–	–	13	6
Beams, each - - - - -	–	12	–	–	13	6
Beans, per muid - - - -	–	9	–	1	7	–
Butter, per pound - - -	–	–	7	–	1	–
Brandy, per leaguer - -	10	10	–	12	–	–
Chaff, per 16 sacks - - -	4	2	6	4	17	6
Elephants Teeth, per pound	–	3	–	–	3	9
Feathers, Ostrich, each -	–	–	4½	–	1	6
——— Bed, per pound -	–	1	10½	–	2	7½
Flour, fine, per 100 pounds	1	10	–	1	17	6
Hay, per 100 pounds - -	–	7	6	–	8	3
Maize, per muid - - - -	–	10	6	–	13	6
Lentil, per muid - - - -	–	16	6	–	18	6
Lime, Shell, per half-aum -	–	3	–	–	3	4½
—— Stone, per half-aum	–	1	10½	–	2	3

	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Oats, per muid - - - -	–	9	–	–	10	6
Onions, per muid - - -	–	9	–	–	10	6
Peas, per muid - - - -	–	12	–	–	18	–
Potatoes, per muid - - -	–	10	6	–	13	6
Rye, per muid - - - -	–	19	6	1	1	–
Salt - - - - - - - -	–	3	–	–	7	6
Sole Leather, - - -	–	10	6	–	13	6
Soap, per pound - - - -	–	–	4½	–	–	6
Suet or Tallow, per pound -	–	–	6¼	–	–	7⅛
Skins: Lion, Tiger, &c. each	–	4	6	–	7	6
Dry Ox Hides, each	–	7	6	–	10	6
Dry Goat Skins, each	–	1	6	–	–	3
Tobacco - - - - - - -	–	–	7	–	–	7⅛
Wheat, per 10 muids - -	16	6	6	20	12	6
Wine, ordinary, per leaguer	3	–	–	3	7	6
Wool, Sheep - - - - -	–	–	9	–	1	6

From the Cape Gazette, 5th May 1826.

INSTRUCTIONS issued by the Governor and Council, 1st September 1790, for the "Clerk of the Tithes."

EXTRACT from the Resolutions taken by the Governor and Council at the Cape of Good Hope, on

Woensdag den 1 Sept. 1790.

BY omvrage alle præsent demto den Heere Collonel Gordon.

Door de heeren raadsleeden De Wet en Van Reede Van Oudtshoorn, ingevolge de aan hun ed. opgedragene commissie ter vergadering van den 20 July l. l. ingedient zynde eene memorie, waarby geannexeerd was een concept instructie en formulier van eed, voor den opdato voorsch aangestelden commies tot het percipieeren van 't vat en passagie geld, der alhier opgereeden wordende wynen en graanen, welk een en ander bevonden is, van navolgende inhoude:

Aan den Wel Ed. gestr. heere cornelis Jacob Van de Graaf, Gouverneur en Directeur van Cabo de Goede Hoop, en den resorte van dien, &c. &c. &c. benevens den Ed. Achtb. Raad van Politie.

Wel Edele Gestrenge Heer,
&
Edele Achtb. Heeren,

By besluit deeses raads van den 20 July laatstleeden, wanneer uwe Wel Edele gestr. en ed. achtb. besloten hebben, in afwagting der geëerde approbatie van de hooggebiedende heeren meesteren, een persoon aantestellen, en onder eede te neemen, als commies, tot het percipieeren van, het van en passagie geld der wynen en graanen, by het gemelde besluit nader omschreeven, vinden de ondergetekende leeden deeses raads zich tevens gecommitteerd tot het formeeren eener instructie voor denzelven commies, gelyk meede om de gagie, emolümenten en salaris te reguleeren, den eed te concipieeren, mitsgaders te bepaalen, hoe groot de borgtogt zal moeten weesen, die deeze bediende, by aanvaarding van zyn ambt, zal behooren te stellen.

In opvolging van deeze hunne commissie leggen den ondergetekendens hier nevens over eene zodanige instructie, als zy vermeenen, voor den gemelde bediende te moeten dienen, dan vermits zulx aan het oogmerk tot het voorkomen van fraüdes geensints zoude kunnen beantwoorden, wanneer niet te gelyk wierde gewaakt en belet,

Wednesday the 1st Sept. 1790.

ALL the members present excepting Colonel Gordon.

The members Messrs. De Wet and Van Reede Van Oudtshoorn, pursuant to the commission with which they were charged at the council, held on the 20th July last, exhibited a memorial, to which was annexed a sketch of instructions, and form of an oath for the clerk appointed on the aforesaid day, to receive the inland duty on the wines and grain brought up to town; all of which were found to be of the following tenor:

To the Right honourable Jacob Van de Graaff, Governor and Director of the Cape of Good Hope, and the dependencies thereof, &c. &c. &c. and to the Honourable Council of Policy.

Right honourable Sir,
and
Honourable Gentlemen,

Your Honors were pleased by resolution of this council, dated the 20th July last, subject to the approbation of the honourable directors, to appoint a person under oath as clerk, to receive the inland duties on wines and grain, as more fully described in said resolution; and by which the undersigned members were commissioned to frame instructions for the said clerk, likewise to regulate his pay, emoluments and fees, to draw up the form of the oath, and also to prescribe to what amount this functionary ought to give security on entering on his office.

In pursuance of that commission, the undersigned annex hereto such instructions as they conceive proper to be observed by the said functionary; but as these cannot by any means answer the object of preventing frauds, unless there be some check at the same time that no waggons, carts or other carriages, having any

belet, dat geene wagens, karren of andere rytúig eenig product voor particulieren op, of inhebbende voor het welke het gestatueerde vat of passagie geld moet worden betaald, niet passeeren ten zy uit de cedels van voorm̃ commies komt te blyken, dat het vat of passagie geld desweegens betaald zy of dat diergelyke producten aan de E. comp. worden gelevert, zo neemen de ondergetekendens de vryheid, aan de Wel Ed. gestr. en E. achtb. in bedenking te geeven of niet aan de patrouille wagt zoude dienen gesteld te worden eene ordre, om geen wagens karren ofte andere rytuigen, met eenige wynen ofte granen beladen ofte daarvan iets inhebbende, door de barriere te laaten passeeren, ten zy vooraf, ingevolge het 11de articul der voormelde instructie, zodanige cedels van den commies te hebben overgegeeven, waarop de passagie moet werden verleend, en of niet ook, om ten allen tyde voorm̃ commies en de exeratie van zyn ambt praecies te kunnen nagaan, dezelfde wagt zoude dienen te werden gelast, om aan de hoofd wagt in het Casteel dagelyks overtegeeven alle de cedels die door dezelve patrouille wagt zullen wesen ontvangen, op welke de gemelde producten, zo voor de comp. als voor particulieren door de barriere zyn gepasseerd ten einde door den rapport schryver daarvan te doen formeeren een pertinente lyst, waarby allede involgen voorm̃. door de barriere gepasseerde producten zich bekend gesteld vinden, om deese lyst met byvoeging der gecolligeerde cedels van den commies dagelyks over te leeveren in 's comp. kas, en dus dezelfde lyst met de geenen, die den commies na den inhoude van den 13 articül zyner instructie ter politicque secretarye overgeeven moet, te doen dienen, omgecommitteerdens tot het maandelyks opneemen van 's compe kas in staat te stellen, door de confrontatie derzelve te ontwaaren, of de dagelyks in 's compe kas overgeleverde lysten en ingebragte penningen van den commies, volgens het 12 art. van zyne instructie daar meede al of niet accordeeren endusby bevinding van eenig verschil, verder na te gaan, of zulks door malversatie of eenig ander oorsaak is ontstaan, mitsgaders het verschil te redresseeren.

Belangende de gagie, emolümenten en salaris voor de gemelde commies vermeenen de ondergeet: dat om den selven behoorlyk, te salarieeren, in evenredigheid van de onafgebroke dienst moeite en attentie, tot welke dezelve verbonden moet zyn aan deesen bedrienden, onder approbatie der hooggebiedende heeren majores

any produce for private individuals subject to the payment of duty, be allowed to pass, without it appears from the receipts given by the said clerk that the duty has been paid, or that such produce be delivered for the company, the undersigned take the liberty to submit to your Honors consideration, whether an order should not be established at the patrole guard, not to allow any waggons, carts or other carriages laden with wines or grain, or having any such articles in them, to pass the barriers without previously delivering, pursuant to the 11th article of the aforesaid instructions, such receipts from the said clerk, as upon which the passage is to be granted; and also in order to be enabled at all times accurately to control the said clerk in the exercise of his duties, whether it would not be eligible to issue an order to the said guard, to deliver daily to the main guard in the Castle, all the receipts they may have received, and on which the said produce was allowed to pass the barriers, either for the company or for private individuals; so as to enable the writer of the reports thereof, to make out a pertinent list, on which all the produce that has passed the barriers in the abovementioned manner is to be entered; which list, accompanied by the receipts collected, is immediately to be delivered into the company's treasury; and which list, together with what the said clerk is obliged to transmit to the colonial office conformably to the 13th art. of his instructions, will thus enable the commissioners appointed for the monthly examination of the company's treasury, to see, by confronting them, whether the lists delivered, and the monies daily paid into the company's treasury by the said clerk, pursuant to the 12th article of his instructions, agree; and in case of any disagreement, to examine and discover whether such be owing to malversation, or other cause, and thereupon to redress the difference.

Respecting the pay, emoluments and fees of said clerk, the undersigned are of opinion that, in order to remunerate him properly in proportion to the continual duty, trouble and attention which must be attached to this office, he ought to be allowed, subject to the approbation of the honourable directors, a salary of

majores zoüde dienen te worden toegelegd de gagie van *f.* 20. 'S maands, onder een verband van vyf jaaren, om by het eindigen van dien successivelyk zodanig te worden verhoogd, als zülks by het reglement van verbeetering, omtrent de adsistentie voorgeschreeven is; en waarby deselve ook gelyke emolumenten zoude kunnen genieten als van welke dienaren van evengem̃ qüaliteit joüisseeren. Terwyl om denzelven tot eene prompte waarneeming van zyn ambt, aantemoedigen, en hem insgelyks te gemoet te komen in de abuisen, voor welke hy by het insamelen der vat en passagie gelden, aan menigvüldige kleine parthytzes, ongeacht alle mogelyke attentie die er aangewend worden kan, zich telkens blootgesteld vind van de ingesamelde vat en passagie gelden, waanneer hoogst ged. heeren majores zulks insgelyks zouden gelieven te approbeeren, aan den zelve zoude kunnen werden toegelegd twee per c^e^ om het bedraagen dier gelden by het einde van ieder maand te werden gedicorteert, en aan hem nitgekeert.

f. 20 per month for the term of five years, and at the expiration thereof to be successively augmented in such manner as is prescribed in the regulations for improvement respecting the assistance; and besides which, he could also receive the like emoluments as the servants of the abovementioned quality enjoy. While, in order to encourage him to a prompt discharge of his duty, and at the same time to meet him in the mistakes to which, notwithstanding every possible attention, he must be continually exposed in collecting the duties on the multiplicity of small parcels, he could be further allowed, likewise subject to the approval of the honourable directors, two per cent on the amount of these duties, to be deducted therefrom monthly and paid to him.

De ondergeť hebben gemeend thans liever een zodanig salaris uit den aftrek der gepercipieerde penningen te moeten proponeeren, of schoon dit een diminutie in het zuiver daarstellen der vat en passagie penningen voor de comp. causeert, dan een ander middel op te geeven, waarvan men misschien in der tyd, wanneer de gemeente zich aan de ingestelde wyze tot het heffen der tienden van de graanen, even als aan dat der betaaling van het vatgeld der wynen, zal hebben gewend met minder zwarigheid buiten lasten der comp. gebruik zoude künnen maaken, om namentlyk aan den commies, voor ieder cedel die dezelve tot de passagie expedieert voor zyn salaris twee stuivers te doen betaalen.

The undersigned have considered it more eligible at present to suggest such a fee being deducted from the monies received, although it will cause a diminution in the net proceeds of the duties for the company, than to propose another means, which, without being a charge to the company, one might perhaps hereafter adopt with less difficulty, when the public shall have been accustomed to the established mode of levying the tithes on grain, the same as the inland duty on the wines, namely, to cause to be paid to the clerk a fee of two stivers for each receipt which he gives as a permit for the passage.

Voegende de ondergetekendens verders hierneevens het concept formulier van den eed onder welke den gem̃. commies na hün begrip, zoüde dienen te werden genomen. Overigens van oordeel zynde, dat aangesien dien bedienden verpligt is, dagelyks in 's comp. kas overtebrengen de gelden die by hem worden gepercipieert, en zulks niet boven de somma van een duizend ryksdaalders bedragen kan, mitsdien zyne bortogt, ook niet bove deese somma zoude behoeven te worden bepaald; wanneer den cassier tevens wierd gebragt onder de verpligting om ingevalle den commies een enkele dag volgens het geene hem by de 12 en 17 art. zyner instructie voorgeschreeven is, versuimen mogt, de gepercipieerde penningen

The undersigned further annex hereto the form of an oath, which they conceive ought to be taken by the said clerk; being for the rest of opinion, that as this officer is obliged daily to pay into the company's treasury the monies received by him, and as these cannot exceed the sum of *Rds.* 1,000, the security to be given by him need not to be to a greater amount, provided the cashier be at the same time obliged, in case the clerk should for a single day neglect, pursuant to the 12th and 17th articles of his instructions, to pay the monies received by him into the company's treasury, immediately to give information thereof to the Right honourable the Governor, in order that the necessary provision may be

hingen in 's comp. kas te brengen, daar van als dan dadelyk aan den Wel Edele gestr. heer Governeür kennis te geeven, ten einde de nodige voorsieninge moge werden te werk gesteld, om het nadeel, welk de comp. daar door andersints zoude mogen lyden, voortekomen en te verhinderen.

Waarmeede de ondergetekendens verhoopen, aan de intentie en het oogmerk van uwe Wel Edele gestr. en ed. achtb. te mogen hebben voldaan.

(Onderstont.)

Cabo de Goede Hoop, den . . . August 1790.

(was getekend) *O. G. de Wet,*
W. F. Van Reede
Van Oudtshoorn.

be made to guard against and prevent the loss which the company might otherwise suffer thereby.

With which the undersigned hope they have complied with your Honors intentions.

Cape of Good Hope, the . . . August 1790.

(signed) *O. G. de Wet,*
W. F. Van Reede
Van Oudtshoorn.

EED voor den Commies tot het percipieeren van het Vat en passagie Geld der Wynen en Graanen.

" Ik beloove en zweere, de Hoog Mogende Heeren Staten Generaal der vereenigde Nederlanden, als myne hoogste en wettige Souverain; zyn doorlugtige Hoogheid den Heere Prins van Oranje, als derzelver Erf Stadhouder, Capitein en Admiraal Generaal, onzen Opperbewindhebber en Gouverneur Generaal de Heeren bewindhebberen der Generale Nederlandsche oostindiesche Compagnie, mitsgaders den Edelen Heer Gouverneur en Raad hier aan Cabo de Goede Hoop gehouw ende getrouw te zullen zyn:

" Dat ik my in het ambt van commies tot het percipieeren, van het vat en passagie geld, dewelke 's comp. weegen, als haare gerechtigheid van de uit het land opkomende wynen en graanen moeten worden geheeven en ingesameld, conform myne instructie, allesints getrouw en opregtelyk gedraagen, mitsgaders zo veel in my is, alle zorgvuldigheid en attentie gebruiken zal, dat de comp. daar door niet worde verkort of benadeeld:

" Dat ik geen cedels tot het doen passeeren van de gemelde producten voor particulieren afgeeven zal, zonder daarvoor het gestatueerde vat of passagie geld te hebben ontvangen:

" Dat ook zodange cedels door my niet zullen worden verleend van wynen ofte graanen, die voor de comp. worden opgebragt ten zy vooraf daarvan de bewyzen van den keldermeester of dispencier aan my zullen weezen inhandigd:

" En dat ik wyders alle lysten of rapporten die van myne administratie moeten worden geformeerd en afgegeeven, met alle mogelyke accuratesse en volkomen na waarheid te stellen, mitsgaders de

OATH for the Clerk charged with collecting the Inland Duty on Wines and Grain.

" I promise and swear to be true and faithful to their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Netherlands, as my highest and legal Sovereign; to his illustrious Highness the Prince of Orange, as Hereditary Stadtholder and Captain General and Admiral; to our chief Director and Governor General, the Directors of the honourable Dutch East India Company, and to the honourable the Governor and Council here at the Cape of Good Hope:

" That I will in every respect act faithfully and uprightly, conformably to my Instructions, in the discharge of my office as clerk for receiving the inland duty which is to be levied and collected on behalf of the company, as their dues on the wine and grain brought up from the country; and that I will, as far as in my power, use every possible care and attention that the company be not injured or defrauded therein:

" That I will not grant any receipt for the passage of said produce for private individuals, without having received the established duty for the same:

" That I will neither grant notes for wine or grain brought up for the company, without the proper certificates thereof from the cellar-master, or storekeeper, being previously delivered to me:

" That I will, with every possible accuracy and according to strict truth, make out all the lists or reports which must be formed and sent in of my administration; and that I will faithfully

ontvangene penningen, zonder de minste terug honding ter bepaalde tyden getrouwe lyk in 's comp. cas overbrengen zal.

" Dit alles en zal ik niet nalaaten om eeinge haat gunst schade ofte voordeel.

(Onterstond.)

" Zo waarlyk helpe my GOD ALMAGTIG!"

(Lager.) Voorenstaande eed is op heeden den 3 September 1790, in handen van den Edelen Heer Gouverneur afgelegd, door den aangestelden commies Willem Garniz (en daar onder.)

My praesent,
(was getekend) *C. Van Eertsen,*
Secretaris.

Zo is verstaan zich met het geproponeerde van voorsch Heeren De Wet en Van Reede Van Oudtshoorn volkomen te conformeeren, en, de nevens deeze gevoegde concept instructie en formulier van eed in allen deelen te approbeeren, mitsgaders dit een en ander dadelyk in train te brengen en effect te doen sorteeren.

Aldus geresolveert en gearresteert in het Casteel de Goede Hoop ten dage en jare voorsch.

(was getekend) *C. J. Van de Graaff,*
J. J. Rhenius,
J. N. J. Van Lynderg,
J. J. Le Sueur,
O. G. De Wet,
W. F. Van Reede Van Oudtshoorn.

Met referte aan myne aantekening by de resolutie van den 2 Octb. 1789.

A true Extract.
J. G. Brink.

INSTRUCTIE voor den Commies tot het percipieeren van't Vat en Passagie Geld voor de Compagnie.

1.—Des morgens vroeg wanneer de wagens met producten uit het land doorgaans buiten de barriere verzameld zyn, om de barriere geopend wordende, de Kaap binnen te komen, zal den commies zig, in een hem daartoe aantewyzene appartement of vertrek, moeten present vinden, en geduurende de agt maanden des jaars van primo September tot ultimo April, deeze plaats niet verlaaten voor de klokke half thien uuren des voormiddags, of zo veel later, als de meenig te der wagens die passeeren moeten, zyne presentietot

pay, at the appointed times, into the company's treasury, all the monies received by me without the smallest deduction:

" All this I will not omit, on account of any hate, favour, loss, or advantage.

" So verily help me GOD ALMIGHTY!"

The above oath was taken this day the 3d September 1790, before his Honor the Governor, by Willem Garnitz, the appointed clerk.

In my presence,
(signed) *C. Van Eertsen,*
Sec.

It was found good fully to agree with the suggestions of said Messrs. De Wet and Van Reede Van Oudtshoorn, and to approve of, in every respect, the instructions and form of the oath annexed hereto; and also to carry the one and the other into effect forthwith.

Thus resolved and decreed in the Castle at the Cape of Good Hope, day and year as above written.

(signed) *C. J. Van de Graaff,*
J. J. Rhenius,
J. N. J. Van Lynderg,
J. J. Le Sueur,
O. G. de Wet,
W. F. Van Reede Van Oudtshoorn.

With reference to my annotation by the resolution of the 2d October 1789.

A true Extract.
(signed) *J. G. Brink.*

A true translation,
Henry Murphy,
Sworn Translator.

INSTRUCTIONS for the Clerk for receiving the Inland Duty, on behalf of the Company, on Wine and Grain.

Art. 1.—Early in the morning when the waggons with produce from the country are generally collected outside the barriers, in order when opened to come into Cape Town, the clerk must attend in an apartment to be allotted to him for the purpose; which place during the eight months of the year, commencing from the 1st September to the 30th April, he is not to leave before half-past nine o'clock in the forenoon, or so much later as the number of the waggons which must pass may require his presence to

receive

presentietot het percipieeren der natemeldene vat en passagie gelden mitsgaders ter expiditie der passagie cedels zoude mogen vereyschen, gelyk hy ook ten dien einde ter zelver plaatze zal moeten tegenwoordig zyn, des namiddaags van de klokke vier uuren tot dat de barriere 's avonds weder geslooten word.

2.—Aan deeze bepalinge des tyds, zal den commies niet behoeven verbonden te zyn, in de vier winter maanden, May, Juny, July en Augustus, om dat in deeze maanden, zeldzaam eenige producten, die de betalinge van vat en passagie geld subject zyn uit het land worden opgebragt; zullende hy als dan alleen des morgens van half agt tot negen, en des namiddaags van half vier tot vyf uuren in zyn vertrek moeten present zyn, tot spoedig behulp van de zodanige als in dien tyd eenige derzelve producten uit 't land kaapwaards romen te voeren.

3.—Buiten deeze in de beide voorgaande articulen gemaakte bepaalinge des tyds, tot het present zyn van den commies in zyn appartement of vertrek zal denzelven van Maandag tot Saturdag incluis, de gemelde uuren van zyne presentie verstreeken zynde, aan de patrouille wagt moeten bekend maken, waar hy te vinden zal zyn, om wanneer intusschen, eenige wagens met producten beladen, kaapwaards zouden willen passeeren, dewelke zig niet in de geleegendheid mogten bevinden, zyn terugkomst in 't appartement aftewagten, hem commies daar van te verwittigen.

4.—Van de voormelde presentie den commies opgelegd, zullen egter uitgezondert zyn de Zon & feest dagen, door 't gantsche yaar, op welke dagen, denzelven, alleen 's morgens geduurende een uur voor 't aangaan, en 's namiddags een uur na 't eindigen van den godsdienst zig in zyn appartement zal moeten verteegenwoordigen om van zodanige met producten beladene wagens als by diergelyke dagen na de Kaap mogten passeeren, het vat en passagie geld te percipieeren.

5.—Den commies zal van alle de wynen die voor particulieren uit 't land worden opgebragt, 's comp^{e} weegen moeten ontvangen, en inzamelen 't vat geld van ouds daarop gesteld, zynde drie ryks-daalders p^{r} legger, en van 't kleinder fust in evenredigheid: zullende hy na het ontvangen van dit vat geld, moeten afgeven een cedel, inhoudende den naam van den geenen die de wyn opbrengt, gelyk mede van den geenen aan wien de wyn opgereeden word, mitsgaders de quantiteit der wynen en het bedragen van het betaalde vat geld, na het hier by gevoegde Model, N° 1.

6.—Ook

receive the inland duties hereafter to be mentioned, and to grant the receipts for suffering the produce to pass; for which purpose he must also attend in the afternoon from four o'clock till the evening, when the barriers are locked.

2.—To those hours however the clerk need not be confined in the four winter months, namely, May, June, July and August, because in these months it is but very seldom that any produce subject to the payment of inland duty is brought from the country; wherefore it will be only necessary for him to attend from half-past seven till nine o'clock in the forenoon, and from half-past three till five o'clock in the afternoon, in order to expedite those who may bring up any such produce from the country during the period aforesaid.

3.—Besides the hours prescribed in the two preceding articles for the clerk's attendance in his office or apartment, he shall at the expiration thereof, from Monday to Saturday inclusive, give notice to the patrole guard where he is to be found, in order, should any waggons laden with produce arrive in the intermediate time, which cannot wait his return to his office, that the necessary information thereof may be given to him.

4.—From the attendance of the clerk as above prescribed shall be however excluded the Sundays and holidays throughout the year, on which days he need only attend one hour in the forenoon previously to, and one hour in the afternoon after divine service, in order to receive the inland duty on the produce brought by the waggons coming to town on such days.

5.—The clerk is to receive and collect on behalf of the company, on all wines brought up for private individuals, the old duty, being three rix-dollars for each legger, and for smaller casks in proportion; on the payment of which he is to give a receipt, containing the name of the person by whom the wine is brought up, and the name of him for whom it is destined, with the quantity of wine and the amount of duty paid, agreeably to the annexed Form, N° 1.

6.—Ook zal hy van weegens dezelve compagnie moeten ontvangen ende inzamelen de tiende van alle graanen, die voor particulieren uit het land worden opgebragt, gereekend na de respective pryzen, welke daarvoor 's comp^{a} weegens werden betaald, te weeten:

Voor eene vragt of tien mudden tarwe, agt guldens Kaaps of - - - - - *Rds.* 2. 32.
Voor eene - tien - garst, vier - - 1. 16.
- - - - tien - rogge, zeven - - 2. 16.
- - - - tien - erweten, vyftien - 5. 0.
- - - - tien - boonen, twaalf - 4. 0.
- - - - tien - meel, een gelyke bedragen als voor de tarwe,

in so verre niet blykt, dat de tarwe van de Kaap om gemalen te worden, weeder na de molen is uitgebragt; waarin den commies zig zal moeten reguleeren, na de geschikte ordre, ten dien belange aan de patrouille wagte gesteld, zullende de halve vragten, en enkelde mudden worden gereekend in proportie der eeven uitgedrukte geld sommen.

7.—Maar om dat wanneer sommige van de gemelde graanen, die met enkelde mudden worden opgebragt, dewyl alhier geen geld van minder waarde als een stuiver gangbaar is, eenig verschil in de bereekeninge der stuivers zoude kunnen ontstaan, zal den commies het different in de verdeelinge van de overblyvende stuivers ten voordeele der compagnie moeten bereekenen om de haar competeerende geregtigheid der thiende, altoos zuiver inteszamelen en op te brengen.

8.—Van dezelve thiendens of 't passagie geld der granen voor particulieren, zal den commies even als van 't vat geld der wynen is gezegd, aan ieder der geenen die daarmede door de barriere gepasseerd, en de betalinge zal hebben gepresteerd, moeten afgeeven een cedel, waarby uitgedrukt staan de namen der geenen die opbrengt en voorwien opgebragt word, het zoort en de quantiteit der graanen, mitsgaders de betaalde geld sommen volgens 't Model, N° 2,

9.—De cedels door den commies weegens de betalinge van 't passagie geld, in voegen voormeld verleend, zullen moeten dienen om alle producten aan deeze betalinge subject, passagie voor by de patrouille wagt door de barriere te doen erlangen door welke wagt anderzints, alle wagens karren ofte andere rytuig deeze producten in hebbende, en geen cedel van den commies wegens het deswegens bepaalde vat of passagie geld overleeverende, zullen moeten worden aangehouden, tot dat zodanige cedel zal overgeleeverd zyn.

10.—Van

6.—He is likewise to receive and collect on behalf of the company the tithe on all grain brought up from the country for private individuals, calculated according to the respective prices paid for the same by the company; namely,

For a load of ten muids of wheat, eight guilders Cape currency, or - - *Rds.* 2. 32 *st.*
For a load of ten muids of barley, four guilders, or - - - - 1. 16.
For a load of ten muids of rye, seven guilders, or - - - - 2. 16.
For a load of ten muids of pease, fifteen guilders, or - - - 5. 0.
For a load of ten muids of beans, twelve guilders, or - - - 4. 0.
For a load of ten muids of meal, the same amount as for a load of wheat,

in so far as it does not appear that the wheat has been brought out of town to the mill in order to be ground, in which regard the clerk shall regulate himself according to the orders which may be given in this respect at the patrole guard; while half-loads and single muids shall be paid for in proportion to the sums prescribed above.

7.—But as there is not any money current here of a lesser value than one stiver, through which disputes may arise in collecting the duty on such grain as is brought up by single muids, the clerk shall, in dividing the remaining stivers, calculate in favour of the company, so that the full duty to which they are entitled be always received and collected,

8.—For this tithe or inland duty on the grain brought up for private individuals, the clerk shall give to every person who passes the barriers with such produce, and has paid the duty, a permit, the same as for the inland duty on the wine, containing the names of the person bringing up the grain, and of him for whom it is destined, with the description and quantity of grain, and the amount of the duty paid, agreeably to the annexed Form, N° 2.

9.—The receipts given by the clerk for the payment of the inland duty as above mentioned, shall serve as permits for the passage of all produce subject to this duty by the patrole guard through the barriers; which guard is otherwise to detain all waggons, carts or other carriages laden with such produce, and not delivering a receipt from the clerk of having paid the duty, till such time as the receipt shall be delivered.

10.—No

10.—Van alle de wynen en graanen die aan de compagnie worden geleeverd, zal by den commies geen vat of passagie geld werden ingezameld of ontfangen om dat zo wel het vat geld van deeze wynen als de thiendens van zodanige granen afgetrokken werden, by de betaalinge die de leveranciers 's comp^{s} weegen geschied, om niet te min voorte komen, dat hier omtrend eenig fraude gepleegt en onder voorwendzel, als of eenig product ter leverantie aan de compagnie opgereeden wierd, het vat of passagie geld aan de compagnie onthouden werd, zullen alle de geene die eenige wynen of granen ter leverantie aan de compagnie opbrengen, verpligt zyn van de wynen by den heer keldemeester en van de granen by den heer dispencier te vragen een bewys dat diergelyke wynen of granen dewelke men opbrengt, aan de compagnie staan te werden geleeverd; en deeze bewyzen moeten afgeeven aan den commies die dezelve zal moeten verwisselen teegens een cedel, vervattende de naam, en het product dat aande compagnie volgens het bewys van den heer kelder-meester of dispencier staat te worden geleeverd in de form van het desweegens hier bygehegt Model, N° 3. om by den leverancier aan de patrouille wagt daarop de passagie te verkrygen.

10.—No inland duty shall be received or collected by the clerk on any wine or grain which is for the company, because both the duty on such wines and the tithes on such grain are deducted, on the payment to the contractors, by the company; but nevertheless, in order to prevent any fraud being committed herein, or payment of the duty due to the company withheld, under a pretext that any such produce be brought up for the company, all those who bring wine or grain to be delivered to the company, shall be obliged to apply for a certificate for the wine to the cellar-master, and for the grain to the store-keeper, that such wine or grain so brought up is for the company; and which certificate is to be delivered to the clerk, who shall give in exchange thereof a note, containing the name of the person, and the description of the produce which is about to be delivered to the company, according to the certificate granted by the cellar-master or store-keeper, agreeably to the Form hereunto annexed, N° 3. in order that the person delivering such produce may thereupon be allowed to pass by the patrole guard.

11.—De cedels door den commies ingevolge de 5de 8de en 10de artikuls verleend, zullen alle aan de patrouille wagt moeten worden afgegeeven, ten einde daarmede aan deeze wagt in dier voegen te werden gehandelt, als de ordre voor dezelve mede brengen zal.

11.—The receipts and notes to be given by the clerk, conformably to the 5th, 8th and 10th articles, shall be delivered at the patrole guard, which guard is to act therewith in such manner as the order for the same prescribes.

12.—Van alle het geene den commies van 't vat en passagie geld zal hebben ingezameld en ontvangen, zo wel als van de wynen en granen die men ter leverantie aan de comp^{ie} opbrengt, zal by hem moeten werden gehouden een naauwkentig boek, uit welk boek hy dagelyks zal formeeren een lyst na het bygevoegt Model, N° 4. vervattende de namen der leveranciers, en aan wien geleeverd werd, de quantiteit der wynen of granen, mitsgaders het geen daar voor ann vat of passagie geld is betaald: welke lyst, door hem behoorlyk onderteekend, neevens de ingezamelde penningen, hy verpligt zal zyn, telkens 's daags na den ontvangst in 's comp^{s} kas over te leeveren tegens eene recief van den cassier; zullende deeze reciven van den cassier onder hem blyven berusten, voor de geheele maand.

12.—The clerk is to keep an accurate book of all the inland duty he receives and collects, and also of all the wine and grain brought up to be delivered to the company; from which he is daily to make out a list, according to the annexed Form, N° 4. containing the names of the persons delivering, to whom delivered, the quantity of wine or grain, and the amount of duty paid thereon; which list, duly signed by him, together with the monies collected, he shall every day, after the receipt, deliver into the company's treasury in exchange for a receipt from the cashier, which receipts are to remain in his possession for the whole of the month.

13.—By het einde van ieder maand zal den commies formeeren een lyst na het Model, N° 5. van het geene gedurende dezelve maand aan vat en passagie geld,

13.—At the expiration of every month, the clerk is to make out a list, agreeably to the annexed Form, N° 5. of the inland duties he received each day during the

op ieder dag ontvangen en in 's comp^{a} kas overgebracht geworden is: welk rapport, waarby de ontvangene penningen zullen moeten weesen gesommeerd, hy gehouden zal zyn nevens de daartoe specteerende recieven van den cassier, ter secretarye van politie over te geeven.

14.—Insgelyks zal hy van de wynen en granen aan de comp^{ie} geleeverd wordende 's daags na derzelver passagie aan den heer hoofd administrateur moeten overleveren een preciese lyst van dezelve, mede na een deezen versellend Model N° 6, geformeerd, ten einde te kunnen doen confronteeren of het geene zig daarby gespecificeerd vind, werkelyk aan de compagnie is geleeverd.

15.—Wanneer den commies door eenige toevallige omstandig heden zoude mogen werden verhindert zyn post overeenkomstig deeze zyne instructie waarteneemen, of zig op de gezette tyden ter gefixeerde plaatzen te laten vinden, zal hy niet mogen verzuimen zulks in tyde ter kennisse van den Wel Edelen gestr. heer Gouverneur te brengen, op dat by zyn Wel Edele gestr. intusschen op de exercitie van dit ampt, de nodige ordre en voorzieninge mag worden gesteld.

16.—Den commies zal voor de waarneeminge van dit zyn ampt, en de inzamelinge van 't vat en passagie geld zig moeten te vreeden houden, met het geene hem aan gagie emolumenten en salaris zouden mogen worden toegelegd, zouder bovendien het zy voor het expidieeren der cedels nog het spoedig helpen van de lieden, iets het allerminste to mogen pretendeeren, gelyk hy ook geene uitzonderinge zal mogen maken in het spoediger dienen van den een boven den anderen, maar daarin altoos zonder aanschouw van perzoonen, den dienst verrigten aan een ieder na de ordre in welke hy by zyn aan komst volgt.

17.—Hy zal by de aanvaarding van zynen post moeten borg stellen voor de somma van een duisend ryks-daalders en de penningen by hem ingezameld en ontvangen precies den volgenden dag voor thien uuren des voormiddags in 's comp^{a} cas overbrengen, uitgezondert alleen by het tusschen komen van Zon of feest dagen, wanneer hy zulks op den week dag die daarop volgt, zal hebben te effectueeren, op pœne van hierinne het minste verzuim betonende, na exigentie te werden geactioneerd ofte gecorrigeert.

18.—Zal de commies verpligt zyn zig altoos precies te gedragen na zodanige ordres en besluiten als betrekkelyk tot zyn ampt ofte ook tot ampliatie ofte alteratie van deeze zyne instructie by vervolg mogten worden gesteld of genomen.

month, and paid into the company's treasury; which report, wherein the monies received must be added up, he is to deliver, together with the receipts of the cashier appertaining thereto, into the Colonial Office.

14.—He is likewise to transmit to the chief administrator an exact list of the wines and grain brought up for the company the day after they have passed, according to the annexed Form, N° 6. in order to see whether what is specified therein has been actually delivered to the company.

15.—Should the clerk be prevented by any casual circumstance from discharging his duty pursuant to these instructions, or be unable to attend in his office at the appointed times, he is not to delay giving timely notice thereof to his Honor the Governor, in order that the necessary measures and provisions may be made in the interim for the execution of the duties of this office.

16.—The clerk must be satisfied for acting in this his office, and collecting the inland duty, with what may be allowed him for salary, emoluments and fees, without being at liberty to claim any thing else whatsoever, either for expediting the receipts, or speedily assisting those bringing up the produce; neither shall he make any exceptions, by serving one man sooner, or in preference to another, but always do his duty without respect to persons, to each according to the order in which they arrive.

17.—He shall give security on entering on his office in the sum of *Rds.* 1,000; and he is to pay into the company's treasury the monies collected by him, the day after the receipt, before ten o'clock in the forenoon, excepting on the intervention of Sundays and holidays, when he shall do so on the next ensuing week-day, on pain, should he evince the smallest neglect herein, of being prosecuted or corrected according to the exigencies of the case.

18.—The clerk shall be obliged always strictly to observe such orders and resolutions as may be hereafter given or passed with regard to his office, or towards the amplification or alteration of these instructions.

N° 1.

Ontvangen ryks-daalders vat geld van leggers wyn passeerende van aan

Cabo den

N° 2.

Ontvangen ryks-daalders passagie geld voor mudden tarwe komende van aan

Cabo den

N° 3.

Door word aan de compagnie geleeverd leggers wyn.

Cabo den

N° 4.

Lyst van de wynen en graanen op heden voor particulieren opgebragt, met het deswegens ontfangen vat en passagie geld:

OPGEREEDEN		Wyn Legr	Tarwe Md	Garst Md	Rogge Md	Erten Md	Boonen Md	Rds.	St.
VAN	AAN								
Jacobus Louw -	Sebast. Lybrand. -	-	10	-	-	-	-	2	32
Jan Roux - -	Christ. Paulsen -	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
	TOTAAL - - -								

Cabo de Goede Hoop, den

N° 5.

Lyst en summarium van het geene in den loop van deeze maand September aan vat en passagie geld ontvangen en

406. volgens

N° 1.

Received rix-dollars inland duty on leggers of wine passing from to

Cape of Good Hope,

N° 2.

Received rix-dollars inland duty on muids of wheat coming from to

Cape of Good Hope,

N° 3.

By has been delivered for the company leggers of wine.

Cape of Good Hope.

N° 4.

List of wine and grain brought up this day for private individuals, with the inland duty received for the same:

BROUGHT UP		Leggers Wine.	Muids Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Peas.	Beans.	Rds.	St.
FROM	TO								
Jacobus Louw -	Seb[n] Leibbrandt -	-	10	-	-	-	-	2	32
Jan Roux - -	Ch[r] Paulsen -	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
	TOTAAL - - -								

Cape of Good Hope,

N° 5.

List and amount of what has been received for inland duty in the course of the present month of September, and

volgens de deesen geannexeerde reciven in 's comp^{y} kas is overgebragt, als:

Septb. 1, 1790	- - -	*Rds.* 10
– 2 –	- - - -	15
&ca.	- - - -	–
	Somma - -	*Rds.*

Cabo de Goede Hoop, den 30 Septb. 1790.

N° 6.

Lyst van de wynen en granen dewelke op heden ter leverantie aan d'E. comp^{ie} het Casteel zyn gepasseerd, als:

	Wyn Leg.	Tarwe M^{d}	Garst M^{d}	Rogge M^{d}	Erten M^{d}	Boven M^{d}
Van Hendrik Nieuwkerken	-	10	10	–	–	–
– Jacobus Bosman -	2	–	–	–	–	–
– Theodorus van Boom -	-	-	-	15	5	5
TE ZAMEN - - -	2	10	10	15	5	5

Cabo de Goede Hoop, den

(A true copy).
J. G. Brink,
Act Ass Sec^{y} to Gov^{t}.

Exhibit. den 24 Aug. 1792.

Erentfeste, wyze, voorzienige, zeer discreete!

Wy zenden UE. hier neevens een extract uit onze resolutien op heden genomen met opzigt tot de instructie voor den commies tot het percipiëeren van het vat en passage geld der wynen en graanen, onder de bylagen neevens UE. missive van den 18 July aan ous toegezonden, en zulks ten einde daar aan de nodige executie te geeven, en zig daar na te reguleeren.

Waarmeede UE. in de bescherming des Allerhoogsten aanbeveclende;

Erentfeste, wyze, voorzienige, zeer discreete!

De Commissarissen Generaal over Nederlandsch Indie.

(get) *S. C. Nederburgh,*
S. H. Frykenius.

In 't Casteel de Goede Hoop, den 23 Augustus 1792.

Ter ordonnantie van Hun Hoog Edelheedens.

(getekend) *Ed. Daniels.*

Aan den gezaghebber benevens den raad aan Cabo de Goede Hoop.

paid into the company's treasury, according to the annexed receipt; viz.

Sept. 1st, 1790	- - - -	*Rds.* 10
– 2d, –	- - - -	15
&c. &c.	- - - -	–
	Total amount - - -	*Rds.*

Cape of Good Hope, 30th Sept. 1790.

N° 6.

List of wines and grain which have this day passed the Castle for delivery to the company; viz.

	Leg^{s} Wine.	Muids Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Peas.	Beans.
From Hend^{k} Nieuwkerken	-	10	10	–	–	–
– Jacobus Bosman -	2	–	–	–	–	–
– Theodorus van Boom	-	-	-	15	5	5
TOTAL - - -	2	10	10	15	5	5

Cape of Good Hope,

(A true copy).
(signed) *J. G. Brink,*
Act^{g} Ass^{t} Sec^{y} to Government.

(A true translation.)
Henry Murphy,
Sworn Translator.

Exhibited the 24th August 1792.

Venerable, wise, provident, most discrete!

We send you herewith an extract from our resolutions passed this day, respecting the instructions for the clerk for receiving the inland duty on wine and grain, among the documents transmitted to us with your letter of the 18th July last, in order to give the necessary execution thereto, and to act accordingly.

With which, recommending you to the protection of the Most High;

Venerable, wise, provident, most discrete!

The Commissaries General of Dutch India.

(signed) *S. C. Nederburgh,*
S. H. Frykenius.

In the Castle of Good Hope, 23d August 1792.

By order of their Right honourables,
(signed) *Ed. Daniels,* Sec^{y}.

To the acting Governor and the Council at the Cape of Good Hope.

(A true translation.)
Henry Murphy,
Sw. Translator.

Exhibit. den 24 Augt 1792.

Extract uit de Resolutien van Hunne Hoog Edelheedens de Heeren Commissarissen Generaal over Nederlandsch Indie en Kabo de Goede Hoop; genomen in 't Kasteel de Goede Hoop,

Donderdag, den 23 Augustus 1792.

Commissarissen generaal geëxamineerd hebbende de instructie voor den commis tot het percipiëeren van het vat en passagie geld der wynen en graanen, by resolutie in rade van politie genomen den 1st September 1790, gearresteend en gehorende tot de bylaagen der missive van den gezaghebber en raad aan commissarissen generaal in dato 18 July jongstleeden, hebben ter voorkooming van fraudes welke onaangezien de voorzorgen door middel der voorschr. instructie genoomen, nogtans zonden konnen worden gepleegd, goedgevonden en verstaan:

Dat voortaan de ceduls welke de passeerende wagen, karen of audere rytuigen-ryders, van den commis ten bewyze van het vat of passagie geld voldaan te hebben, bekomen, en vervolgens aan de patrouille, wagt door hun moeten worden afgegeeven telken dage des morgens ten 9 uuren, van de patrouille wagt zullen werden gezonden aan den officier van de hoofdwagt, of van wegen denzelven afgehaald van de eerstgemelde wagt:

Dat den officier van de hoofdwagt uit die ceduls te zamen gebragt hebbende, de hoeveelheid wynen en graanen, die zedert 9 uuren des ochtends van daags te voren, de barriere zyn gepasseerd, die ceduls vervolgens zal ter haud stellen aan den rapportschryver, omme daaruit te formeeren den lyst, welke nevens de voorn^{e} ceduls, door hem moet werden overgebragt in 's compagnie's kassa; dan dat de rapportschryver alvorens zulks te effectuëeren, de gemelde lyst zal moeten ter hand stellen aan den officier van de hoofdwagt, omme door denzelven te werden geconfronteerd tegens de zamentrekking, door hem in voegen voorschr̃. bevorens geformeerd:

Dat het een en ander by den officier accoord werdende bevonden, hy zulks met zyne onderteekening op de voorschr̃ lyst zal bekend stellen, dog dat wanneer in tegendeel, de gemelde lyst mogt bevonden worden met de bevorens gedaane samentrekking niet overeen te komen, de officier de lyst benevens de ceduls provisioneel onder zig zal moeten honden, en daarvan onmiddelyk kennis geeven aan den cassier, welke als dan dadelyk het boek

Exhibited the 24th August 1792.

Extract from the Resolutions of the Right honourable the Commissaries General for Dutch India and the Cape of Good Hope; passed in the Castle of Good Hope, on

Thursday the 23d August 1792.

The commissaries general having examined the instructions for the clerk for the receipt of the inland duties on wine and grain, decreed by resolution of the council of policy, passed on the 1st September 1790, and belonging to the documents annexed to the letter from the acting governor and council to the commissaries general of the 18th July last, have found good and expedient, in order to prevent the frauds which might be committed, notwithstanding the provisions and means adopted in the said instructions, to direct:

That in future the receipts which the drivers of the passing waggons, carts and other carriages, are to receive from the clerk as a voucher that they have paid the inland duty, and which thus they are thereupon to deliver at the patrole guard, must be sent every morning at 9 o'clock from the patrole guard to the officer of the main guard, or fetched away by his order from the first-mentioned guard:

That the officer of the main guard having ascertained, by the addition of these receipts, the quantity of wine and grain which passed the barriers since 9 o'clock the preceding morning, shall deliver them over to the writer of the reports, who is thereupon to make out a list from the same, which, together with the receipts, he must transmit to the company's treasury; but previously to effecting which, the said writer of the reports is to deliver the list to the officer of the main guard for the purpose of being compared with the addition made by him, as above mentioned:

That the said officer, on finding the same to agree, shall subscribe his name to said list; but should the list not be found to correspond with the addition made, the officer is provisionally to keep the list and the receipts in his possession, of which he is to give immediate notice to the cashier, who is thereupon to demand forthwith the book from the clerk, in order to be enabled, by confronting the same with the addition made

van den commis zal doen afeysschen, ten einde uit eene confrontatie van hetzelve tegens de zamentrekking door den officier gemaakt, en tegens de lyst door den rapportschryver uit de ceduls geformeerd, na te gaan waar aan het bevonden verschel is toe te schryven, en of daar in ook eenige fraude of malversatie plaats heeft, omme daar inne vervolgens zodanig te worden voorzien, als bevonden zal werden te behooren:

En dat van deeze dispositie met toezending van extract deezes kennisse zal worden gegeeven aan den gezaghebber beneevens den raad, ten einde daar aan de nodige executie te geeven, en zig daaraa te reguleeren.

Accordeert met voorsz. resolutien,

(getekend) *Ed. Daniels.*

(A true copy.)

J. G. Brink,
Act^{s} Ass^{t} Sec^{y} to Gov^{t}.

by the officer of the guard, and with the list formed by the writer of the reports from the receipts, to see what is the cause of the disagreement, and whether any fraud or malversation has been committed, so that such provision may be made therein as shall be deemed expedient:

And that information of this disposition shall be given, and an extract hereof transmitted to the acting governor and to the council, in order to give the necessary execution hereto, and to act accordingly.

A true extract from the resolution aforesaid.

(signed) *E. Daniels,* Sec.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *J. G. Brink,*
Act^{s} Ass^{t} Sec^{y} to Gov^{t}.

(A true translation.)

Hen^{y} Murphy,
Sw^{n} Trans^{r}.

PROCLAMATION.

By General Alured Clarke, Vice-Admiral Sir George Keith Elphinstone, K.B. and Major-General Craig, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS we have judged it expedient to appoint a collector-general, collector of land revenues, and a treasurer: We herewith make known that,

1st. Mr. J. J. Rhenius is to take upon himself the office of collector-general and treasurer.

2d. Mr. C. Brand collector of the duty of imports and exports of merchandize and produce, together with the duty of the Cape wine and brandy, and of the tithes of corn on being brought to town; wherefore all persons, desirous of importing or exporting any merchandize or produce, are to apply to the said Mr. Brand; and the duty of the said Cape wine, together with the tithes of the said corn, are to be paid with ready money to the clerks, who will be appointed for that purpose at the main guard of the Imhoff Battery, as has been customary.

3d. Mr. J. P. Baumgardt collector of the revenue, which is yearly paid by the farmers for permission to cultivate and feed cattle in the lands of the company, and of the revenues proceeding from other lands.

Given in the Castle of Good Hope, 10th day of October 1795.

(signed) *Alured Clarke,*
G. K. Elphinstone,
J. H. Craig.

(A true copy.)

J. G. Brink,
Ass^{t} Sec^{y} to Gov^{t}.

PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency Sir George Yonge, Bart. Knight of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, Governor and Commander-in-chief of his Majesty's Castle, Town, and Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, in South Africa; and of the Territories and Dependencies thereof; and Ordinary and Vice-Admiral of the same.

WHEREAS it appears upon inquiry that no alteration has hitherto been made in the levying and collecting of the tithes upon the produce of the colony, and that notwithstanding the price of every article is considerably increased since the surrender of the colony to his Majesty's arms, yet the tithes have been paid in proportion to the prices fixed by the Dutch East India Company, much to the prejudice of his Majesty's revenues; I do therefore order and direct, and it is hereby ordered and directed, that henceforth the tithes upon every produce of the colony, subject to that duty, shall be levied and collected by the person appointed for that purpose, in proportion to the market prices of the town; with this exception, however, that on every article delivered to government, the tithes shall be levied in proportion to the price paid by government.

And whereas it moreover appears, that there is no difference in the mode of paying the duty upon wine and brandy coming from the country to town, and that notwithstanding the brandy produces double the price of wine, an equal duty of three rix-dollars is levied upon a leager of wine and brandy; I do hereby authorize the collector of the tithes henceforth to levy a duty of six rix-dollars upon every leager of brandy coming to town, instead of three rix-dollars, which is to continue to be paid upon a leager of wine.

And in order to prevent the farmers defrauding government of its just duties, the collector of the tithes is hereby authorized to open and examine every bag or leager, previous to his receiving the duties thereon and allowing the waggons to pass to Cape Town.

And in order that these my commands may be made as public as possible, I do further direct that copies thereof shall be printed and stuck up at the usual places in the colony, and that each veldwagtmeester shall be supplied with a copy by their respective landdrosts.

Given under my hand and seal, at the Castle of Good Hope, this 14th day of August 1800.

(signed) *Geo. Yonge.*

By command of his Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-chief.

(signed) *A. Barnard,* Secretary.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *A. Barnard,* Secretary.

(A true copy.)

J. G. Brink, Act^{g} Ass^{t} Sec^{y} to Gov^{t}.

Cape Town, 5th September 1825.

Mr. *W. J. Klerck,* Examined.

Mr. *W. J. Klerck* Examined.

HOW long have you held the situation of collector of tithes and transfer dues?—Since the year 1815.

What other offices have you filled in the colony since the year 1806?—I was appointed a member of the Orphan Board since the year 1804, and I remained in that situation until I received my present appointment in the year 1815.

What salary do you receive, and has it been raised since you were first appointed collector of tithes?—I received in the first instance *Rds.* 2,000 a year, and this salary was raised in 1822 to *Rds.* 3,000 a year. £.225.

What other situations do you hold?—I am collector of the Gaugers Fund, without salary, and superintendent of the farm at Buch Bay on *Rds.* 500 a year.

Under what authority are the tithes upon produce collected?—I am not aware of the authority for this collection. There is an old tariff in my office, in conformity to Proclamation, 14th August 1800.

Mr. *W. J. Klerck*, Examined.

to which the collections have been made upon the articles of produce therein enumerated.

Has any alteration been made from time to time in this tariff, either in respect to the rates, or to the articles assessed?—No alteration has been made to my knowledge, excepting in the assessment of a tithe upon flour and bread. The rates of assessment upon wine, brandy and grain have not varied in my time. There are various articles of produce that are brought to market that do not pay tithe to my office, but which are all assessed by the burgher senate.

See Letter from Mr. Ellis, 13 December 1820; p. 206.

In what manner are the collections made by you?—The collecting clerk of my department occupies a small house at the market-gate, and stops every waggon as it enters, and ascertains the contents of it; he immediately demands payment of the duty: he is aided by three assistants, each of whom receives *Rds.* 300 a year, and two of them reside with him in the market. An under-sheriff and two decnars also attend to prevent disputes, and to support the collecting clerk.

What is the salary of the collecting clerk?—*Rds.* 600 a year; his house consists of two rooms and a kitchen.

Does the collecting clerk keep a book, and does he make a daily report to you of the amount collected by him?—He sends me a daily report of the quantity of produce that has passed the market and paid duty, and he at the same time delivers to me the amount collected: he sends a similar report to the fiscal.

What check have you upon the report of the collecting clerk?—I have no check upon the collecting clerk, but the market-master sends a daily report to the burgher senate of every thing that passes the market, and on which the tithe is assessed; and the burgher senate make a daily report to the fiscal, and a monthly report to the auditor. These are the checks upon the returns from my department.

What is the average amount daily received and paid to you by the collecting clerk?—In the winter months the collections are inconsiderable; but in the summer time the collections in a day will amount to *Rds.* 900 or *Rds.* 1,200, and sometimes more.

Does the collecting clerk cause the produce to be weighed?—He does not; the articles paying tithe consist either in muids of grain or leaguers of wine and brandy, and the number of muids or leaguers in each waggon is counted. Biscuit and flour are the only exceptions, these are sent to the weighing-house to be weighed by the market-master, on whose certificate the farmer pays the duty to the collecting clerk. The produce assessed by the burgher senate is more generally weighed, such as butter, soap, dried fruits, elephants teeth, feathers, and some others.

When was the tithe upon wheat and bread first assessed?—It was ordered to be assessed in the year 1820, in consequence of the farmers selling their grain to the millers outside the town, and who brought the flour and bread into town without paying tithe.

Has the amount of this collection been considerable?—It amounted in the last year to about *Rds.* 550.

Has the practice of the farmers to bring their grain to the mills been checked by this assessment on flour and bread?—It has been checked; the wheat is carried out again to the mills by the bakers, who purchase the grain in town. In the winter they chiefly employ the water-mills above the town, and in the summer the wind-mills at Rondebosch and Salt River.

Do you ever attend the market yourself?—Very seldom. If disputes arise respecting the payment of duties, the parties come to my office; in case of other disputes they go to the fiscal.

Is the tithe collected on any colonial produce imported by sea?—Not at my office.

Does the burgher senate assess the produce imported by sea?—Not that I am aware of.

Has the importation of produce by sea led to any reduction in the quantity brought through the market by land?—I am not aware that it has.

In what manner is the tithe collected at Simon's Town?—It is received by a collecting clerk, who receives *Rds.* 300 a year, and who is stationed at the toll-gate.

What is the amount collected at Simon's Town?—The largest amount collected at Simon's Town is about *Rds.* 80 a month, in the summer season; and in the winter, six to eight rix-dollars a month, which is paid to the resident by the collecting clerk, and remitted to me every month. The assessment is only made upon produce taken directly to Simon's Town. The principal supplies go from Cape Town;

Mr. *W. J. Klerck*, Examined.

Town; and a certificate is granted by me, on application, of the quantity allowed to pass this market as having paid duty.

Is any fee taken by you for these certificates?—A skilling is the fee taken for each certificate granted in my office; this certificate is carried by the waggoner to the collecting clerk in the market, who ascertains that the quantity is correct, and countersigns the certificate.

See Letter, C. Bird, 10th July 1816; p. 206.

What is the amount of this collection in the year?—About *Rds.* 50 in a year.

Are you aware if supplies to Simon's Town are often imported by sea?—I believe that supplies are frequently sent round by sea from Cape Town.

Is the amount of tithes daily collected deposited in the bank?—The amount of all monies received by me is lodged in the bank daily.

Under what authority do you levy the extra duty on wine and spirits, that appears in your return for 1824?—Under the proclamation of the 14th November 1823, for limiting the sale of wine and spirits. The extra duty on Cape wine is assessed by me under the 22d clause of that proclamation, and the duty on foreign brandy under the 21st clause. The extra duty on rum is levied at the custom-house, and paid over to me by the collector of customs every three months, in pursuance of colonial secretary's letter, dated 1st April 1824. These extra duties are levied in pursuance of the proclamations of the 13th and 14th November 1823.

By whom are the collections of the extra duties on Cape wine and on French brandy made?—The extra duty on Cape wine by the collecting clerk in the market, and the extra duty on French brandy by myself.

What checks are there upon these collections?—The checks upon the collecting clerk in the market, are the reports that are made to the burgher senate and the fiscal. There is no check for the collection on French brandy; and latterly, the applications at my office for permits to purchase French brandy for consumption have been very few, from which I infer that the duty is evaded by the consumers in town.

Can you state the reason that the extra duty on rum is paid over by the collector of customs to your office?—I am not aware of the reason for it.

Have you any check upon this collection?—I have not.

You formerly collected the revenue of the pagt?—I did.

Are the arrears paid up?—They are not paid up for the years 1821 and 1822. In the former year, the government accepted from Mr. Van Eenen the security of a mortgage bond, and his property has been sequestered to recover the arrears. In the year 1822, the Pachta Lolly failed, and there is a considerable sum which remains to be recovered by the sequestrator.

Has the revenue arising from the licences for retailing wine and spirits increased or diminished?—Forty-five licences were sold by me in 1824, and thirty-four licences were sold in 1825.

To what do you attribute this reduction in the number of licences?—It is attributable to the facilities in smuggling, and which is practised by the keepers of eating-houses, who are said to sell wine and spirits. The persons who have taken out licences have complained to me of the effects of this evasion of the law.

Are you aware if any informations have been lodged and prosecutions entered against smugglers and unlicensed retailers?—I am inclined to think that informations have been lodged at the fiscal's office, but I have not heard of any prosecutions, except of one against Mr. Whiston.

By whom was the information lodged against Mr. Whiston?—I believe by two licensed retailers.

Are the collections for the pagt on licences in the country districts remitted to you, or are those licences taken out from your office?—The pagt for the district of Stellenbosch is sold annually in Cape Town by the committee, in which I am associated with the fiscal, the receiver-general, and receiver of land revenue. The pagts for Uitenhage and Albany are sold by public advertisement of the landdrost and heemraden, and the amount till the present year has been remitted to the colonial secretary, and paid over to me by order on the district agents. The pagt for the districts of Swellendam, George, Worcester and Graaf Reynet, has not been accounted for to me, nor do I know how they have been sold, as I have not seen any public advertisement. A recent order has been given for the revenue of the pagt, in the districts of Uitenhage and Albany, to remain in the district chests.

Has the amount remitted for the districts of Stellenbosch, Uitenhage and Albany been included by you in the general return under the head of wine licences?—It has.

Mr. *W. J. Klerck*, Examined.

You do not know whether the amount collected in the other districts has been remitted to any other receiver of revenue?—I am not aware.

Under what authority do you collect the transfer dues?—Under the proclamation of the 2d of January 1818.

Have you any instructions for the collection of these and other duties?—I have no other instructions than are contained in my letter of appointment of the 6th of February 1815, and to which I beg to refer.

In what manner do you collect the transfer duties?—The parties, when in Cape Town, attend at my office and make oath to the amount for which the estate is to be transferred, and the day of sale. They then pay the duty of four per cent on quit-rent and freehold estates, and two and a half per cent on the opstals of loan places, and take a certificate from me to enable them to complete the transfer in the Colonial Office.

When the sale has been effected four months previously to their appearing before you, do you exact the payment of double duties?—I do.

The transfers that are effected in the country districts are made before the landdrost and heemraaden?—They are.

Are returns made to you of the number of these transfers and the amount of collections?—Every six months a return is made to me from each district, and the amount collected is remitted to me by the landdrosts.

Is this done with regularity?—The returns and remittances have been made regularly of late. At one time the transfers effected in Albany were not notified, nor the duties remitted; but I am informed that the omission has recently been rectified by the former landdrost, who has transmitted his return, which is now with the auditor. I expect to receive the money in a few days.

Have you reason to believe that the duties have been punctually paid by parties who have effected transfers in the districts, or have any omissions been reported o you?—No omissions have been reported to me, and I conclude that the duties ave been punctually discharged.

Have you instituted any prosecutions for the recovery of transfer duties, pursuant to the proclamation of 2d January 1818?—I have never done so; and I am not aware that at this moment there are any parties indebted to the public for these dues.

What other charges are made to the parties on transfers of property?—Six skillings are paid to me for the receipt of the transfer duty, which is written on a stamp of seven stivers; I pay for the stamp, and collect the difference or agio on account of government. The amount of this collection in the last year was *Rds.* 184.

See Col. Bird's Letter, 10th July 1816, in answer to my Letter of the 8th July 1816, p. 206.

The stamp duty upon the transfer of property is paid in the Colonial Office?—It is.

Have you found that the transfer duty has been collected with greater regularity in consequence of the regulations of January 1818?—I think that it has.

You are collector of the gaugers fund?—I am.

Do you receive any salary or emolument for the performance of this duty?—I do not.

In what manner is the collection made?—It is made by the clerk who resides at the market, and the amount collected is paid by him daily to me.

Does the gauger also attend at the market for the performance of his duty?—He occasionally attends, and in his absence the clerk performs this duty.

Does the gauging of the casks occasion much trouble or delay to the wine carrier?—I am not aware that it does; I can only remember one complaint having been made to me.

Have you any knowledge of the frauds that are represented to have been practised in the wine measures previous to the appointment of a gauger?—I have no knowledge of such frauds, although I have heard it said that larger casks were brought in under the denomination of leaguers, but I do not recollect that it at any time came under my observation, nor that of the collecting clerk of the tithe.

I observe from the colonial secretary's letter of the 24th June 1818, that an estimate of *Rds.* 1,020 was approved for the expense of providing accommodation for the gauger and clerk; was this expense incurred, and in what manner was it defrayed?—The accommodations were erected, and the charge was defrayed by the colonial government, but not from the fund.

What has been the whole amount collected by you on account of this fund?—From March 1818 to the 30th June 1825 the sum of *Rds.* 95,917 were collected,

of

Mr. *W. J. Klerck*, Examined.

of which *Rds.* 15,133 were applied to the expenses of the establishment, and *Rds.* 78,934 paid over to the commission for the public library.

I believe the fund is now accounted for to government?—It has been accounted for to government since the 30th of June last.

You are superintendent of the Buch Bay lime works?—I am, I was appointed to that superintendence in the year 1814.

Do you occasionally visit the establishment at Buch Bay?—The management of the establishment is in the hands of the overseer, and I regulate the expenses and keep the accounts.

Do you receive and dispose of the lime made at Buch Bay?—I do.

Can the quantity of lime at Buch Bay be increased?—There has been a diminution of late years in the quantity of shells, and of wood for burning it; and the distance from which these have now to be brought has increased the labour, and reduced the quantity of lime that can be prepared.

Do the convicts work in irons at the farm?—They do not; this would be impracticable, as they have to work in heavy mud, to drive and lead waggons to considerable distances, and also to work in the boats.

Do they frequently make their escape?—They do frequently; chiefly the Hottentot convicts.

Do they receive full rations?—They do; and, in addition, spirits and tobacco. The allowance for their subsistence, paid to me by the under-sheriff, is not sufficient, and a further allowance is included in the expenses.

Are you enabled to burn sufficient lime for the use of government?—I have understood from the inspector of buildings that he is obliged to purchase lime in addition to what he receives from Buch Bay.

Have the returns covered the expenses of the establishment?—I conceive that they have done so.

W. J. Klerck.

16th March 1826.

Mr. *H. Brest*, Examined.

Mr. *H. Brest*, Examined.

HOW long have you held the situation of collecting clerk of the town market?—About three years.

By whom were you appointed?—By Lord C. Somerset.

Had you recently arrived in the colony?—I had been in the colony about two years previous to my appointment.

What is your salary?—Six hundred rix dollars per annum.

Do you act under the orders of Mr. Klerck?—I do.

Have you any official residence allowed you?—I have my residence in the house that is placed within the market on the eastern side.

In what manner do you collect the market dues?—The market opens at gun-fire in the morning, and every boor that arrives with a waggon comes into my office, and verbally informs me of the contents. My first assistant enters the name of the boor and the contents in a book from my dictation to him; a small ticket is then given to the boor, describing the different articles brought in, which he takes with him and delivers to another assistant, who is placed at the lower gate of the market. These tickets are brought up to my office by the assistant when the market is over, and they are compared with the book, and if they agree with the entries they are destroyed. If the assistant finds that the contents of the waggon do not agree with the ticket, he sends the boor again to the office.

When is the money paid to you?—It is paid to me when the boor gives an account of the contents of the waggon.

Do you calculate the amount?—I do.

Does any examination take place of the contents of each waggon before the money is paid upon it?—None.

Then you depend upon the veracity of the boor for the account of the commodities that he brings in?—I do, and upon the ticket; that is a check upon him before he leaves the market.

Upon what articles do you levy the duty that is called tithe?—Upon every species of grain, including peas and beans and flour, and upon wine and brandy.

Mr. *H. Brest*, Examined.

When is the gauging tax taken?—It is taken by a person named Herhold, the clerk to the gauger (Mr. Letterman), and sometimes in his absence by the messenger.

Does Mr. Letterman ever attend in person?—Very rarely; but I have seen him at the office occasionally, and he may officiate at times when my attention is directed elsewhere.

Does the gauging of the casks require much time?—They generally bear the mark that was put upon them by a Mr. Hopley, who first was employed in the gauging department, and visited most of the wine estates and examined the casks. If the boor requires them to be examined, they are gauged, and the operation does not take above a minute or two.

Has Mr. Herhold a room in the market?—He does not reside there; he lives in town.

Is one room only allotted to the gauger?—There are two rooms, but one of them is very small.

What check does the taking of the ticket by the boor afford when he leaves your office, and the delivering of it again at the other end of the market to your assistant, upon the correctness of the description that is first given to you of the contents of each waggon?—The assistant examines the waggon before it leaves the market, and compares the contents with the description given in the tickets, and sends the waggon back if he finds they do not agree.

Would it not be practicable to examine the waggons at the time that they pass your office, and upon their entry into the market?—It has never been so done in my time; but I have heard that it was tried before, and not found so convenient as the present method.

Does not each waggon undergo an examination of its contents at the weigh-house that stands in the middle of the market?—It does, for the purpose of ascertaining the duty payable to the burgher senate.

Did it ever occur to you that one examination of the contents of each waggon might serve two purposes, that of the collector of tithes for government, and the duty payable to the burgher senate?—It has occurred to me; and I think it would be practicable to have the examination made at the weigh-house.

How do you account to the principal in your office for your daily receipts?—I make out a report of the transactions of the preceding day, and send it up to Mr. Klerck, the collector, every morning at nine o'clock, with the money received.

Do you send up the book in which your entries are made?—No, I do not; I understand that a copy of the report of the officer who collects the burgher senate dues is sent from thence to Mr. Klerck, and one also to Mr. Fiscal (now the superintendent of police.)

Do you ever give credit to the boors for their duty?—I never do; they pay in ready money.

Do you find that embarrassment takes place by the crowding in of the boors all at one time into the market?—Sometimes there does, but they are always restrained by the presence of the sentry, who is posted near my office.

Is grain generally sold by the boors within the market?—The greater part of it is I believe.

What duty is performed by the third assistant?—He takes the duty of the second assistant alternately, morning and evening.

Is much business transacted during the evening market?—No, there is not, except during the wine season, when there is as much business as in the morning.

Vide Mr. Klerck's Statement, p. 205.

What may be the greatest number of waggons that pass the market in the season for carrying wine?—I cannot say.

H. Brest.

Sir, Town Market, 18th March 1826.

If during my examination yesterday, it is understood that I write the reports which are daily sent to the police and collector of tithes office, I beg leave to state that Mr. J. Kmuhl writes them, and I examine and sign previous to their being sent to town with the money. Kmuhl can state more respecting the inability of A. Hutchison than I thought of yesterday.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very obedient humble servant,

H. Brest.

To —— Bigg, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

Mr. Klerck's Statement.

25th March 1826.

MR. Klerck states, with reference to the representations made by Brest, that he was appointed by Lord C. Somerset in the year 1823, after the decease of a person named Croucher, whose habits of intoxication rendered him totally unfit for the situation. He also had been appointed by Lord C. Somerset, but continued in the office only two months.

Brest is both incompetent to his business, and so quarrelsome that there are many complaints made against him. None of the former collecting clerks had a clerk allo wed them, and it would notbe necessary if the collecting clerk was acquainted with the language of the boors.—The higher duty that is charged upon wines of a finer description is received by the burgher senate. Proprietors of vineyards situated within the lines pay *no duty* upon their wines. Mr. Breda makes about 100 leaguers; Mr. Zom makes sweet wine in his vineyard.

W. J. Klerck.

Fine wines pay *Rds.* 4 per leaguer; Constantia 1 d° per half-aum. See Tariff of Weigh Monies and Duties, Almanack, p. 107–8.

INSTRUCTIONS of Mr. Klerck, as Collector of Tithes.

Collector of Tithes and Transfer Dues Office,

Sir, 28th January 1825.

IN answer to your letter of the 27th instant, I beg leave to enclose you two proclamations and a copy of a letter received from the Colonial Office, being all instructions in my office.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. J. Klerck.

John Gregory, Esq.
Secretary of His Majesty's Commissioners
of Inquiry, &c. &c. &c.

Sir, Colonial Office, February 6th, 1815.

I AM directed by his Excellency the Governor to acquaint you, that having appointed you to succeed the late respectable Mr. Brand, it will be necessary that at an early period you should take upon you the duties of collector of tithes, and give the security required by the instructions for the conduct of that office.

His Excellency the Governor has directed me to call your particular attention to the mode of conducting the collection of this important branch of the colonial revenue, his Excellency not being perfectly aware of the check which the collector has upon his sub-collector in the market, and it being apparent that it is highly necessary that the strictest system should be established and narrowly watched, to prevent those irregularities and frauds which might under a lax method be practised to the injury of his Majesty's interest in this branch of income.

There is at present little check in the audit department upon the receipts, to the collection of which you succeed; but his Excellency, in addition to what is now enforced, has directed the president and members of the burgher senate to instruct the director of the market to send to the auditor of accounts a weekly specific account of every thing which passes the market, which weekly return will be some degree of control upon the sub-collector's statement.

It having appeared to his Excellency that much irregularity and some confusion arises from the present system of collecting the transfer dues, part of which is collected in your office, and another part in that of the receiver of land revenue, I am to acquaint you that his Excellency desires, that from the first of the ensuing month both branches of this collection shall be made payable in your office, and brought monthly to account, as other sources of revenue are; but it is his wish that the account of collection of transfer dues shall be kept separately from that of tithes.

His Excellency will forthwith instruct the several landdrosts to transmit to you the amount of their collections, and to forward, at the same time, a copy of the account to the auditor for his guidance in passing the accounts. The head clerk in this office will be instructed to report monthly to the auditor the number, date and value of the receipts left in his hands, for the purpose of drawing up deeds of transfer, with the names of the buyers and sellers; and the receiver of land revenue will also be directed to furnish to the same officer, a monthly report of such loan places as shall have been transferred (overges chreeven), in order that by the comparison thereof with your account any error which may have crept in may be rectified.

In addition to these regulations which his Excellency desires to establish for the regularity and correctness of the very essential interests which you are appointed to watch over, his Excellency will be very glad to be favoured with any suggestion which may occur to you for the better management of the duties of your department.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(signed) *C. Bird.*

W. J. Klerck, Esq.
Collector of Tithes and Transfer Dues.

Collector of Tithes and Transfer Dues Office,
8th July 1816.

Sir,

AS it is usual to write the receipts for the duty of houses and property places in Cape Town on ordinary paper, and those of the country districts on a stamp of one skilling, for which is paid six skillings; and also certificates are granted for products out of Cape Town to Simon's Town without those being paid for, though the expenses of printing them are paid by government; I therefore take the liberty of requesting you to lay this before his Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-chief, that should it please his Excellency to qualify me that the receipts mentioned are to be written on a stamp in like manner as those of the country districts, also to take one skilling for those certificates, and to account for it to government.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(signed) *W. J. Klerck.*

C. Bird, Esq.
Dep^{y} Col^{l} Secretary.

(A true copy.)
W. J. Klerck.

Colonial Office, 10th July 1816.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter of the 8th instant, I am directed by his Excellency the Governor to signify to you his approval of your making the same charges for receipts granted for transfer duty on houses and lands in Cape Town, as for those issued for transfer duty on property sold in the country districts; and of your charging one skilling for each certificate granted for transporting produce from this place to Simon's Town.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(signed) *C. Bird.*

W. J. Klerck, Esq.
Collector of Tithes and Transfer Dues.

(A true copy.)

Colonial Office, March 21st, 1817.

Sir,

I AM directed by his Excellency the Governor to acquaint you, in reply to your letter of the 4th instant, that his Excellency approves of your appointing a person to collect the inland duties on wheat, flour, &c. at the turnpike at Simon's Town, with monthly salary of *Rds.* 25.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(signed) *Henry Alexander.*

W. J. Klerck, Esq.
Collector of Tithes and Transfer Dues.

Colonial Office, 13th December 1820.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter of the 6th instant, suggesting that a tithe of 14 stuivers should be levied in future on every 120 lbs. of fine flour brought to market, and that pollard and bran should be allowed to pass duty free; I am directed to convey to you his Excellency the Acting Governor's approval thereof.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(signed) *H. Ellis.*

W. J. Klerck, Esq.
Collector of Tithes and Transfer Dues.

(A true copy.)

Sir, Colonial Office, 1st April 1824.

I AM directed by his Excellency the Governor to inform you, that he has been pleased to determine that the receipts at the Custom-house, on account of the duty on foreign spirits ordered by the proclamation of 14th November last, shall be paid to you, to be accounted for with the general receipts of your office.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(signed) *P. G. Brink.*

W. J. Klerck, Esq.
Collector of Tithes and Transfer Dues.

(A true copy.)
W. J. Klerck.

FORM of Licence issued by the Collector to Holders of Wine Licences.

LICENCE

Is hereby granted, on behalf of the Colonial Government, to
for the purpose of selling, by retail, Cape Wines, Cape and Foreign Brandies, and other distilled Liquors, in his situated No. Street, for the period of Twelve Months, commencing on the and ending on the 18 , subject, however, to all such Regulations, Restrictions and Fines, which are either already established, or to be established hereafter, by the Colonial Laws.

Office of the Receiver of Tithes and Transfer Dues, at the Cape of Good Hope, the

RECEIVED from
Three Hundred and Seventy-five Rix-dollars, in payment of the first Instalment of the Licence, which is hereunto annexed.

Office of the Receiver of Tithes and Transfer Dues, at the Cape of Good Hope, January, 182

Rds. 375.

RECEIVED from
Three Hundred and Seventy-five Rix-dollars, in payment of the second Instalment of the Licence, which is hereunto annexed.

Office of the Receiver of Tithes and Transfer Dues, at the Cape of Good Hope, April, 182

Rds. 375.

RECEIVED from
Three Hundred and Seventy-five Rix-dollars, in payment of the third Instalment of the Licence, which is hereunto annexed.

Office of the Receiver of Tithes and Transfer Dues, at the Cape of Good Hope, July, 182

Rds. 375.

RECEIVED from
Three Hundred and Seventy-five Rix-dollars, in payment of the fourth Instalment of the Licence, which is hereunto annexed.

Office of the Receiver of Tithes and Transfer Dues, at the Cape of Good Hope, October, 182

Rds. 375.

PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency the Right hon. General Lord Charles Henry Somerset, one of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, Colonel of His Majesty's 1st West India Regiment, Governor and Commander-in-chief of His Majesty's Castle, Town, and Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, in South Africa, and of the Territories and Dependencies thereof, and Ordinary and Vice-Admiral of the same, Commander of the Forces, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS by several proclamations, dated 20th July and 22d September 1798, 11th June 1801, and 7th July 1807, certain regulations were framed for more speedily enregistering the transfers of all estates disposed of by sale, or succeeded to by inheritance, and for preventing loss to His Majesty's revenue, from any attempts to evade the payment of the duties laid upon all such transfers:—And whereas it has been found, that, notwithstanding the salutary provisions of the aforesaid regulations, many instances of delay and neglect occur in effecting the transfers aforesaid, to the great insecurity of private property, and to the manifest detriment of His Majesty's interests in the premises:—Be it, therefore, hereby ordered and declared, that the regulations aforesaid, viz. those directed by the several proclamations of the 20th July and 22d September 1798, 11th June 1801, and 7th July 1807, be henceforth revoked and of no effect, as by the power and authority vested in me they are hereby so revoked, and that in lieu thereof the hereinafter mentioned regulations and enactments be strictly adhered to and enforced; viz.

1. The transfer due, payable by the purchaser of an estate, of 4 per cent upon the amount of purchase of freehold property, or property held by tenure of perpetual quit-rent, or by any other quit-rent or leasehold tenure held of government, and of 2 ½ per cent upon the opstals of loan places, is and remains payable to His Majesty, within four calendar months subsequent to the day on which the bargain or agreement of sale shall have been concluded between the parties selling or purchasing, if the estate sold be situated in Cape Town, district, or residency of Simon's Town; or within six calendar months, if the estate sold be situated in any of the more distant districts; in failure of the payment of which transfer duty, within the aforesaid periods, as the case may be, the purchaser of any such property shall become liable to, and shall be charged with, double the amount of the duty due as aforesaid.

2. The transfer duties are payable to, and shall be collected by the collector of tithes and transfer dues as heretofore, who is hereby directed to require the seller and purchaser of any dutiable property, to take and subscribe the following oath, in their respective capacity, which he is duly authorized to administer; no such sale or transfer being to be considered valid, unless the seller and purchaser aforesaid shall have taken and subscribed the appropriate oath; viz.

"I, *A. B.* do solemnly, in the presence of the Almighty God, profess, testify and declare, that the sum of received by me for the sale of is the full and entire purchase money of said which I sold to on and that I have not, either by myself, my agent, or any other person whomsoever, received, or am to receive, any other valuable consideration, directly or indirectly, in lieu thereof; and I do further make oath, that (*C. D.*) to whom I am about to transfer this property, is the only person who has purchased this estate from me; and that I have never directly, or indirectly, sold the same to any other person or persons whomsoever: and all this I do swear, without any evasion or secret reservation, to be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.—So help me God."

"I, *C. D.* do solemnly, in the presence of the Almighty God, profess, testify and declare, that the sum of paid by me to *A. B.* as the purchase money for to me sold on the day of by the said is the full and entire sum of me required; and that the said sum of is the only valuable consideration given for the same by me, my agent, or any other person employed by me: and all this I do swear, without any evasion or secret reservation whatsoever, to be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.—So help me God.

3. But

3. But inasmuch as taking the aforesaid oaths before the collector of tithes may be, in some cases, inconvenient to the buyers and sellers of estates in the distant districts, it is hereby provided, that the same may be taken before the landdrost of the district in which such buyer or seller resides; copies of which oaths, certified by the aforesaid landdrost, must be transmitted to the collector of tithes, who, upon receipt thereof, is hereby authorized and directed to issue the customary certificate thereof, in order that the transfer may be passed in the same manner as if the parties had appeared and made oath before himself.

4. In like manner, for the convenience of those purchasers residing in distant districts, who shall find it convenient to pay the transfer duty in the district in which they reside, the respective landdrosts are hereby authorized and directed to receive the same, upon the parties complying with the first and second articles of the present regulations, and to grant to such purchasers a certificate thereof; which certificate must however be exhibited to the collector of tithes and transfer dues, and be countersigned by him, in order that he may debit the landdrost with the amount paid into his hands, previous to any transfer being made of the property in consequence thereof.

5. And in order to prevent the irregularity arising from a total neglect of paying the transfer duties, after the period has elapsed at which a double transfer duty becomes payable to government, it is hereby further enacted, that if the purchaser of an estate shall fail in paying the transfer duty thereon, with the penalty which has been incurred, within two calendar months subsequent to the period at which he has become liable to double transfer duty, he shall then be charged with treble transfer duty; but this additional penalty shall not, when levied, be carried to the account of His Majesty's treasury, but be appropriated to the funds of the district in which the default shall have occurred, that is, in which the estate lies, the duty upon which has been neglected to be paid.

6. The courts of landdrost and heemraden of the several country districts are therefore, at the annual opgaaf, to make particular inquiry into the changes which shall have taken place in the landed property within their jurisdiction, and the titles of the occupiers, and give direct notice to the collector of tithes of any discovered omissions, in order that he may take the necessary legal measures, which he is hereby required to do, for enforcing the payments of the duties and penalties due to His Majesty therein, without delay.

7. And it is hereby further provided and directed, that the seller of any landed property, as above described, shall, as soon as possible, or at latest within one month subsequent to the period at which the transfer duty to government becomes due, pass, or cause to be passed, a regular public transfer to the purchaser, in the manner usual in this settlement, in default of which, such seller shall become liable to a penalty equal to one half of the transfer duty due to His Majesty on the purchase money of the estate sold, unless such seller shall establish satisfactorily, that the neglect has arisen with the purchaser, and not with himself; in which latter case, the purchaser, and not the seller, will be liable to the penalty alluded to in this article.

8. In all cases of estates changing proprietors, without sale, viz. by exchange of one estate for another, by gift, by legacy, or by inheritance, when liable to duty, the value of such estate shall be ascertained upon oath, by competent persons, to be appointed by the landdrost or magistrate of the district in which such estate shall be situated; and the landdrost or magistrate aforesaid, is hereby required to transmit a certificate of the said valuation, to the collector of tithes and transfer dues, in order that the amount due to His Majesty may be calculated thereon. This amount shall become payable to the collector aforesaid, within the time limited for the payment of the transfer dues on sales in the first article of these regulations, which time shall be calculated from the date at which the transaction took place, which gave the holder his claim to the transfer; the said date to be ascertained by oath of the party, if called upon to ascertain it, and a failure in the payment of the said transfer duty, within the time prescribed, will subject the party to the same penalties as are to be enforced from defaulters of payment of transfer dues, within the limited time in transactions by purchase, in the first and fifth articles of these regulations.

9. And whereas many persons having rendered themselves liable to penalties under the former proclamations, or for other causes have neglected to pay the transfer duties due to government on the purchase of their estates, and to obtain regular transfers thereof, such persons are therefore to notice, that unless they come forward and pay the aforesaid duties, and procure the necessary transfers of their

respective properties, within three calendar months from the date of the present proclamation, they will incur a further penalty of treble transfer duty, which the collector of tithes is hereby required forthwith to prosecute them for the recovery thereof; and the sellers of estates to persons so situated, are also hereby warned, that unless they shall make it appear that they shall have used due diligence in endeavouring to effect the transfers of estates so sold to the respective purchasers, within the time herein prescribed, they, the sellers, will be liable to a penalty of one-half the amount of transfer duty, due on the purchase money of the estate, which shall not then have been transferred, which penalty will be immediately thereafter enforced.

10. It is hereby further provided, ordered and authorized, that all penalties sued for under the present proclamation, shall be recoverable, (provided the suit be instituted within twelve calendar months subsequent to the date of the last default,) either by process in the worshipful the court of justice, or in the court of circuit, or in the court of landdrost and heemraden, before which latter court, the secretary to the district in which the action shall be brought, shall act herein as agent for the collector of tithes and transfer dues, as need shall be.

And that no person may plead ignorance hereof, this shall be published and affixed as usual.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

Given under my hand and seal, at the Cape of Good Hope, this 2d day of January 1818.

(signed) *C. H. Somerset.*

By his Excellency's command,
(signed) *H. Alexander*, Sec.

Mr. Denyssen's Letter respecting the Market Returns furnished to H. M.'s Fiscal.

Gentlemen, Fiscal's Office, 29th March 1826.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, inquiring from me whether I have continued to receive regular and daily returns of the several articles that pass through the market, and whether it has been required of me to make reports upon these returns to the colonial government, and if so, whether the performance of this duty appears to me to have been attended with any advantage to the public revenue; and in reply thereto, I do myself the honour to state, that from the time of my appointment until I was relieved of the duty of officiating as a magistrate of the police, I have received from the collecting clerk of the tithes daily returns of the several articles passing through the market, which are subject to the duty of the tithes, and that the said returns have been regularly enregistered; and from this book or register, thus kept in my office, every week a report has been extracted and forwarded to the colonial secretary's office under my official signature. Since November last said duty has devolved on the superintendent of the police, who is still continuing to forward his weekly reports to government. As I did not receive from my predecessor any particular information respecting the order or directions from government in which the said reports may have originated, I only have continued the practice as I found the same to subsist on my entering into the situation as fiscal.

Some time after the establishment of the new market, I have required similar returns from the director of the market, which I considered a useful check upon the returns of the collecting clerk of tithes, and have been from time to time the means of discovering some little errors committed by the one or other officer; but having since learnt that the auditor-general has adopted the same mode of controlling the reports of the collecting clerk of the tithes, I hardly think it requisite to continue that control for the benefit of the public revenue, either in my office or in the office of the superintendent of the police, although the same may be usefully continued in the latter office as a means to ascertain the quantity of the articles of consumption which daily pass the market.

I have the honour most respectfully to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
D. Denyssen.

J. T. Bigge, Esquire,
W. M. G. Colebrooke, Esquire, and
H. Blair, Esquire,
His Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry.

Letter - H.
Number 45.

PARTICULARS of the Taxes assessed and collected by the Burgher Senate in Cape Town.

RETURN of the Particulars and Amount of every Tax collected by the Burgher Senate, and the Authority for, as well as mode of its Assessment, and the Purposes to which it is applied.

	Rds.	*sk.*	*st.*
1.—Hearth-money, levied under authority of a government proclamation, dated 1st April 1814, amounts, at the closing of the quotarol on the 26th of June 1822, to - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	16,370	–	–
Houses and stores at *Rds.* 7 ½ each annually. This amount is applied for the payment of salaries to the two captains of the watchmen, forty watchmen, four assistants and one drummer.			
2.—Contributions of Waterpipes is levied upon houses, stores, cellars, &c. according to a statement hereunto annexed, under authority of government proclamations of 5th February 1813, and 1st April 1814, amounting at the closing of the quotarol, as stated before, to - - - - - - - - - -	19,774	–	–
In addition to which sum, by authority of said proclamation of 5th February 1813, under sanction of his Excellency Lord C. H. Somerset, by letter of the 8th August 1821, an extra levy took place to the amount of - - -	10,602	4	–
A contribution for private leadings, &c. is levied by said authority of 5th February 1813, to an amount of - - - - - - - - - -	8,114	–	–
This contribution is applied annually, to be paid to government in part payment of the water-leading debt, *Rds.* 15,000; and the remainder of that sum for paying the salary to the officers belonging to the water-works, and other expenses incurred on that head.			
3.—Income Tax, annually levied at ¼ per cent upon the income of the inhabitants of Cape Town, agreeable to a proclamation of his Excellency Sir John F. Cradock, dated 1st April 1814, amounted, at the closing of the quotarol on the 26th June 1822, to - - - - - - - - - - -	16,255	–	–
This tax is applied for repairing streets, roads, canals, ditches, &c. in the town and its jurisdiction, &c.			
4.—Commando Tax, amounting to - - - - - - - - - - is levied under authority of government proclamations of 4th December 1812 and 1st April 1814, and applied to be paid to government according to said proclamation of 4th December 1812, *Rds.* 15,000.	16,243	4	–
5.—The taxes levied at the shambles under authority of his Excellency Lord C. H. Somerset, by a regulation sanctioned by his Excellency the Governor, dated 30th November 1821, as per tariff, abstract of which is hereunto annexed, amounting for the first year under ultimo December 1822, to -	37,948	3	4
This tax is to be appropriated in payment of a tenth part annually to government, with the interest thereon, from a capital advanced by government to the town, for building the shambles, and for repair of the building, and the payment of salary to the officers of that department; and the surplus of that sum is applied for defraying other public expenses.			
Taxes levied at the town market in conformity to two tariffs, dated 27th May 1821 and 19th December 1815, sanctioned by their Excellences Sir J. F. Cradock and Lord C. H. Somerset, amounting for the year 1822 to -	39,579	4	2
These taxes are appropriated for the purpose of paying the salaries of the officers of that department, keeping in repair the building, walls, roads, &c. upon and round the market. Surplus applied as above.			
The taxes levied from the bakers is fixed by the regulations for the licensed bakers, sanctioned by his Excellency the Governor Lord C. H. Somerset, dated 10th December 1821, at one rix-dollar for each muid of wheat and flour disposed of by the baker, amounting, for the first year under ultimo December 1822, to - - - - - - - - - -	12,098	–	–
Which sum is appropriated in payment of a tenth part to government upon the capital for the purchase of the buildings, with the interest, payment of salary to the officers of that establishment, and expenses for keeping in repair the buildings of the granary.			

Of all these taxes and disbursements hereabove specified, a yearly account is drawn up, and submitted to government for approbation.

By command of the Burgher Senate,

Townhouse, 15th August 1823.

P. J. Truter, Sec.

Conform,

A. Lane, Aud. et Compt.

RETURN of the Amount of the several TAXES levied on

	1815.	1816.	1817.	1818.
	Rds. sk.	*Rds. sk.*	*Rds. sk.*	*Rds. sk.*
Water Tax - - - - -	15,000 –	15,000 –	15,000 –	17,000 –
Caffre Commando - - -	15,000 –	15,000 –	15,000 –	15,000 –
Income Tax - - - - -	15,000 –	15,000 –	15,000 –	15,000 –
Hearth Monies - - -	6,500 –	7,000 –	7,000 –	7,000 –
	51,500 –	52,000 –	52,000 –	54,000 –
Amount deducted on account of poverty and alterations made in the charges, on the application of the parties concerned -	1,289 –	774 4	963 4	1,504 2
	50,211 –	51,225 4	51,036 4	52,495 6
Arrear still due - -	- - -	- - -	256 –	1,360 –
Total Receipt - - -	50,211 –	51,225 4	50,780 4	51,135 6
Amount paid to Government yearly on account of the Water Tax - - - - - -	15,000 –	15,000 –	15,000 –	15,000 –
	35,211 –	36,225 4	35,780 4	36,135 6
Amount paid to Government on account of the Caffre Commando, and in the year 1819 for the purchase of 150 horses, and expenses attending the expedition to the Frontier -	15,000 –	15,000 –	15,000 –	15,000 –
Amount applied to public purposes - - - - - -	20,211 –	21,225 4	20,780 4	21,135 6

(Examined) *N. Paûre,*
Aud^{r} and Compt^{r}.

the Inhabitants of Cape Town, since the Year 1815.

1819.	1820.	1821.	Extra, 1821.	1822.	Extra, 1822.
Rds. *sk.*	*Rds.* *sk.*	*Rds.* *sk.*	*Rds.* *sk.*	*Rds.* *sk.*	*Rds.* *sk.*
18,259 –	20,696 –	22,382 –	10,321 –	27,888 –	10,602 4
20,910 5	15,358 6	15,447 2	- - -	16,243 4	—
15,417 –	15,360 2	15,448 6	- - -	16,255 –	—
7,330 –	9,043 4	16,502 4	- - -	16,370 –	—
61,916 5	60,458 4	69,780 4	10,321 –	76,756 –	10,602 4
2,592 4	—	—	—	—	—
59,324 1	60,458 4	69,780 4	10,321 –	76,756 –	10,602 4
707 6	3,988 4	4,104 4	1,061 –	15,388 7	2,648 4
58,616 3	56,470 –	65,676 –	9,260 –	61,367 1	7,954 –
15,000 –	15,000 –	15,000 –	—	—	—
43,616 3	41,470 –	50,676 –	9,260 –	61,367 1	7,954 –
20,910 5	15,000 –	—	—	—	—
22,705 6	26,470 –	50,676 –	9,260 –	61,367 1	7,954 –

(signed) Mr. *Lic.*

CLASSIFICATION OF INCOME.

1st Class	from	30,000	to	20,000	*Rds.*	187.	4.
2d ditto	- - -	20,000	- - -	15,000	- -	131.	2.
3d ditto	- - -	15,000	- - -	10,000	- -	94.	0.
4th ditto	- - -	10,000	- - -	8,000	- -	67.	4.
5th ditto	- - -	8,000	- - -	7,000	- -	56.	0.
6th ditto	- - -	7,000	- - -	6,000	- -	49.	0.
7th ditto	- - -	6,000	- - -	5,000	- -	41.	0.
8th ditto	- - -	5,000	- - -	4,000	- -	34.	0.
9th ditto	- - -	4,000	- - -	3,000	- -	26.	4.
10th ditto	- - -	3,000	- - -	2,000	- -	19.	0.
11th ditto	- - -	2,000	- - -	1,500	- -	13.	0.
12th ditto	- - -	1,500	- - -	1,200	- -	10.	0.
13th ditto	- - -	1,200	- - -	900	- -	8.	0.
14th ditto	- - -	900	- - -	600	- -	5.	4.
15th ditto	- - -	600	- - -	300	- -	3.	0.
16th ditto	- - -	300	- - -	100	- -	1.	4.

I, the undersigned, declare to belong to the Class.

CLASSIFICATION OF INCOME.

1st Class	from	30,000	to	20,000	*Rds.*		
2d ditto	- - -	20,000	- - -	15,000	-		
3d ditto	- - -	15,000	- - -	10,000	-		
4th ditto	- - -	10,000	- - -	8,000	-		
5th ditto	- - -	8,000	- - -	7,000	-		
6th ditto	- - -	7,000	- - -	6,000	-		
7th ditto	- - -	6,000	- - -	5,000	-		
8th ditto	- - -	5,000	- - -	4,000	-		
9th ditto	- - -	4,000	- - -	3,000	-		
10th ditto	- - -	3,000	- - -	2,000	-		
11th ditto	- - -	2,000	- - -	1,500	-		
12th ditto	- - -	1,500	- - -	1,200	-		
13th ditto	- - -	1,200	- - -	900	-		
14th ditto	- - -	900	- - -	600	- -	0.	1.
15th ditto	- - -	600	- - -	300	- -	0.	6.
16th ditto	- - -	300	- - -	100	- -	0.	3.

I, the undersigned, declare to belong to the Class.

RETURN of TAXES levied upon Houses, Stores and Cellars, occupied by Householders, for the Water-leading; viz.

Houses	from	the	1st	Class	at *Rds.*	20
–	–		2d	– –		15
–	–		3d	– –		12
–	–		4th	– –		10
–	–		5th	– –		8
–	–		6th	– –		6
–	–		7th	– –		4
–	–		8th	– –		3
Stores	- - - - -					3
Cellars	- - - - -					3

(Conform.)

Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope,
15th August 1823.

N. Paûre,
Aud^{r} & Compt^{r}.

By command of the Burgher Senate,

P. J. Truter.

CLASSIFICATIE VOOR PRIVATE WATERLEIDING.

1	Classe voor	200 gallons daags	- - - - -	*Rds.*	25	in 't Jaar.
2	–	300 –	- - - - - -		30	„
3	–	400 –	- - - - - -		40	„
4	–	500 –	- - - - - -		50	„
5	–	600 –	- - - - - -		60	„
6	–	700 –	- - - - - -		70	„
7	–	800 –	- - - - - -		80	„
8	–	900 –	- - - - - -		90	„
9	–	1,000 –	- - - - - -		100	„

RECAPITULATION of the state of TAXES for the WATERLEADING laid upon every House.

417	Houses at 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*Rds.*	8,340	–
202	Ditto –	15	-	-	-	-	-	-		3,030	–
99	Ditto –	-	12	-	-	-	-	-		1,188	–
239	Ditto –	-	-	10	-	-	-	-		2,390	–
219	Ditto –	-	-	-	8	-	-	-		1,752	–
283	Ditto –	-	-	-	-	6	-	-		1,698	–
237	Ditto –	-		-	-	-	4	-		948	–
20	Ditto –	-	-	-	-	-	-	3		60	–
159	Cellars –	-	-	-	-	-	-	3		477	–
	Private Leading	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		2,499	–
									Rds.	22,382	–

CLASSIFICATIE op WATER TAX voor Wyn Pakhuizen.

Voo	rde	1st	Classe	houdende	300	leggers & daarboven	-	-	-	*Rds.* 10	– –
–	2	–		250		–	-	-	-	9	– –
–	3	–		200		–	-	-	-	8	– –
–	4	–		150		–	-	-	-	7	– –
–	5	–		100		–	-	-	-	6	– –
–	6	–		75		–	-	-	-	5	– –
–	7	–		50		–	-	-	-	4	– –
–	8	–		25		–	-	-	-	3	– –

Voor een Huis betaald men ann Haardsted Penningen - - - - - *Rds.* 7 4 –

– Pakhuis het zy Wyn, als andenzints - - - - - - - 7 4 –

– Kelder, het zy onder de Stoep of Hoofdmum van het huis (mets dat het bewoond wordt - - - - - - - - - - - 7 4 –

(Translation.)

EXTRACT Resolution taken by the President and Members of the Burgher Senate, at the Cape of Good Hope, on Thursday the 2d November 1815.

AFTER deliberation on, &c.

Lastly, the secretary submitted the hereafter inserted Tariff of Fees chargeable in the secretary's office of the Senate, framed by him in conformity with the directions received on the 1st instant.

TARIFF of Fees chargeable in the Department of the Secretary and of the Treasurer to the Burgher Senate:

For registering, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - -			—
On summoning for Arrears of Taxes:			
If paid before the day of appearance - - - - - - - - -	*Rds.*	2	– –
If on the condemnation - - - - - - - - - - - -		4	– –

N. B.—Exclusive of the charge for the two rix-dollars stamp, on which the sentence is written.

For the messenger for each previous notice - - - - - - - -	*Rds.*	–	4 –
Ditto for serving a summons - - - - - - - - - - -		–	4 –

After the examination of which Tariff, it was resolved to approve of the same, and to cause the same to be stuck up in the secretary's office for general guidance.

(A true Extract.) *J. P. Swemmer*, Ch. Cl.

(Translation.)

EXTRACT Resolution taken by the President and Members of the Burgher Senate, at the Cape of Good Hope, on Wednesday the 9th October 1822.

IT having on this occasion become a subject of reflection, that nearly the whole number of persons, against whom summonses are issued as defaulters, are people in needy circumstances; and that whereas this senate have already taken the necessary steps with the government to afford some relief to this class of persons: they conceive it also a duty incumbent upon them to take into consideration the heavy costs which have hitherto attended the issuing of summonses; in consequence of which it was resolved, to rescind so much of the Tariff of Fees dated the 2d of November 1815, as affects the charges for summonses, and to allow to the treasurer to charge for the future for each summons (without any distinction, and immaterially for what amount), if payment be made before the act of condemnation, one rix-dollar only, and after the condemnation, until the final execution of the sentence, one rix-dollar and four skillings, independent of disbursements; and to the messenger four skillings for each summons served by him.

(A true Extract.) *J. P. Swemmer*, Ch. Cl.

STATEMENT of the TOWN ASSESSED TAXES, for the Years 1823–4 and 1824–5; showing the Amounts paid, and the Amounts still in Arrear, on the 1st of July 1826.

	TOTAL AMOUNT of the TAX ROLLS.	AMOUNTS paid thereon.	Number of Sentences against Defaulters, handed over to Sequestrator for Recovery.	AMOUNT of Ditto.	Number of Defaulters against whom Sentences have not been issued.	AMOUNT due by Ditto.	TOTAL ARREARS NOW DUE.	REMARKS.
Due 1 April 1824, for 1823–4 -	86,408 – –	71,364 5 –	346	2,933 4 –	1,003	12,109 7 –	15,043 3 –	- - The total includes a sum of *Rds.* 10,757. 4. for extra water-tax for 1823, a tax which has since not again been levied.
Due 1 April 1825, for 1824–5 - The Tax Roll for 1825-6 not yet completed.)	78,741 6 –	46,599 6 –	- -	- - -	2,384	32,142 – –	32,142 – –	- - These arrears, as well as those for 1823–4, include various sums, which, on account of inaccuracies in the tax-rolls, inability of the parties indebted, &c. must be considered as not at all recoverable. The exact amount of these can, however, only appear after the whole of the defaulters shall have been proceeded against, and the rolls cleared of erroneous charges.

Town House,
July 24th, 1826.

H. Lehman,
Town Treasurer.

Examined, compared with the Tax Rolls and Returns of the Solicitor, and found to be correct.

F. S. Watermeyer,
Act[g] Town Auditor.

Town Audit Office, 1st June 1826.

Sir,

IN compliance with your requisition of yesterday, I have the honour of transmitting to you, for the information of His Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry, the annexed statement of the amount of taxes collected by the Burgher Senate, for the year 1825.

John Gregory, Esq.
Secretary to
H. M. Commissioners of Inquiry.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
F. S. Watermeyer, Acts Town Audr.

Town Audit Office, 30th November 1826.

Sir,

A MISTAKE having occurred in the Return which I had the honour of submitting to His Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry on the 1st of June 1826, in which the amount of excise on flour baked into bread, within Cape Town, collected in the year 1825, is stated at *Rds.* 25,554. 4. I beg to rectify this error by submitting the sum of *Rds.* 18,242. 4. as the true amount of the aforesaid collection.

John Gregory, Esq.
Secretary to
H. M. Commissioners of Inquiry.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
F. S. Watermeyer, Acts Town Audr.

Town Audit Office, 30th October 1826.

Sir,

IN reference to a Statement of Assessed Taxes due to the Town Treasury, submitted to His Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry on the 24th of July last, I have the honour to acquaint you, that the Tax Roll for the period from 31st March 1825 to 1st April 1826, recently closed and approved of by his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, shows the following amounts; viz.

	£. *st.*		
Hearth-money	1,328	1	3
Water-leading tax	1,564	1	–
Tax on private water-pipes	300	15	–
Tax on income	1,283	–	6
Ditto, for Caffre commando	1,260	6	9
£. *st.*	5,736	4	6

John Gregory, Esq.
Secretary to
H. M. Commissioners of Inquiry.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
F. S. Watermeyer, Acts Town Audr.

STATEMENT of the Amount of TAXES collected by the Burgher Senate, for the Year 1825.

Actual Collections from 1st January to 31st December:						
In the Shambles, for Excise on Cattle slaughtered or sold - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Rds.			33,193 6 2	£.st. 2,489 10 8¼		
In the Granary, for an Excise on Flour baked into Bread - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			*~~25,554 4 0~~ 18,242 4 –	~~1,916 11~~ 9		* *Vide* Letter, dated 30th November, p. 218.
In the Town Market, for Impost on Colonial Produce - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			45,266 1 –	3,394 19 2¼		
Total of the actual Collections for Excise and Impost - -			- - -	- - £.st.		7,801 1 7½
Amount of the hereafter specified Assessed Taxes, levied on the inhabitants of Cape Town and its jurisdiction, for the period from 31st March 1824 to 1st April 1825, on the strength of a Tax Roll, dated 18th November 1825; on which, however, it is assumed, that up to the present date not more than two thirds have actually been collected:						
The Tax on Houses, &c. (hearth-money) - - - - - - - - - - - - - Rds.	16,695 – –		£.st. 1,252 2 6			
The Tax for the Water-works - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	20,995 – –		1,574 12 6			
The Tax on private Water-pipes - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,917 2 –		218 15 10½			
The Tax on Income (ordinary tax) - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	19,105 – –		1,432 17 6			
The Caffre Commando Tax - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	19,029 4 –		1,427 4 3			
				Rds. 78,741 6 –		£.st. 5,905 12 7½
Total amount of Taxes for the year 1825 - - - £.st.						13,706 14 3

Mem.—The Burgher Senate are furnished with a government authority, dated the 8th of August 1821, to levy an additional Water Tax on the community, at the rate of one half of the usual Water Tax; of which authority they have, however, not availed themselves in the year 1825.

Town Audit Office,
1st June 1826.

F. S. Watermeyer,
Acting Town Auditor.

1.	2.	3.
NAMEN. 1. Van de Hoofden der Huisgezinnen en hunne Vrouwen. 2. Van de ongehuuwde Zoons boven de 16 Jaren oud. 3. Van de ongehuuwde Dogters boven de 25 Jaren oud. 4. Van de Inwoonders.	Namen Der Straten waarin ny wonen.	Nummers der Huizen.

(* *continued from* p. 221.)

7.					8.			
GETAL LER INGEZETENEN.					HOTTENTOTTEN IN DIENST.			
			Dogters.		Manlyk Geslagt.		Vrouwlyk Geslagt.	
Mans boven 16 Jaren.	Vrouwen.	Zoons beneden 16 Jaren.	boven 25 Jaren.	beneden 25 Jaren.	boven 16 Jaren.	beneden 12 Jaren.	boven 12 Jaren.	beneden 12 Jaren.

4.	5.	6.			
Aan Wien de Huizen. toebehoren.	Welk Ampt bekleden, of waar mede zich erneeren, En of zy zyn BURGERS.	PRYS-SLAVEN.			
		Manlyk Geslagt.		Vrouwlyk Geslagt.	
		boven 16 Jaren.	beneden 16 Jaren.	boven 12 Jaren.	beneden 12 Jaren.

(*continued on* p. 220, *ante* *)

9.				10.		11.		12.			13.	
LYF-EIGEN SLAVEN.				Wagens.		Paarden.		Getal der			Beestiaal.	
Manlyk Geslagt.		Vrouwlyk Geslagt.		op 4 Wielen.	op 2 Wielen.	Ryd.	Trek.	Huizen.	Pakhuizen.	Kelders.	Schapen of Bokken.	Paarden of Ezels.
boven 16 Jaren.	beneden 16 Jaren.	boven 12 Jaren.	beneden 12 Jaren.									

Letter - H.
Number 46. } PARTICULARS of the Taxes assessed in the Country Districts.

OPGAAF BILLET.

Name of the Master,

Name of the Mistress,

Names of the Sons, above 16 years of age.

Names of the Daughters, above 20 years of age,

Names of the European Servants, Free Blacks, &c.

Names of the Male and Female Hottentots, above 16 years of age.

Sons, under 16 years of age -	Wheat reaped, Muids - - -
Daughters, under 20 ditto - - -	Barley sown, ditto - - -
Prize negroes, above 16 ditto - -	Barley reaped, ditto - - -
Ditto - ditto - under 16 ditto - -	Rye sown, ditto - - -
Ditto - ditto - born in the colony -	Rye reaped, ditto - - -
Prize negresses, above 14 years - -	Oats sown, ditto - - -
Ditto - ditto - under 14 years - -	Oats reaped, ditto - - -
Ditto - ditto - born in the colony -	Pounds of hay reaped - - - -
Male Hottentots, under 16 years -	Vines - - - - - - - - - -
Female ditto, under 14 ditto - -	Leaguers of wine made - - - -
Male slaves, above 16 years - - -	Ditto of brandy - - - - - -
Ditto ditto, under 16 ditto - - -	Freehold places - - - - - -
Female ditto, above 14 ditto - -	How many morgen in freehold - -
Ditto - ditto, under 14 ditto - -	———— square roods ditto - -
Waggons or carriages, on 4 wheels	———— feet ditto - -
Chaises and carts on 2 wheels - -	———— morg. perpetual quit rent
Carriage and draught horses - -	———— square roods ditto - -
Saddle horses - - - - - - - -	———— feet ditto - - -
Breeding horses - - - - - - -	Name of the freehold,
Draught oxen - - - - - - - -	Name of the loan place,
Breeding cattle - - - - - - -	Name of the place in quit-rent,
Wethers - - - - - - - - - -	Name of the government place,
Breeding sheep - - - - - - -	
Mules - - - - - - - - - -	
Goats - - - - - - - - - -	
Pigs - - - - - - - - - -	
Wheat sown, Muids - - -	

DIED LAST YEAR.

How many Christians,
———— Slaves,
———— Hottentots,
———— Prize Negroes,

Gentlemen, Landdrost's Office, 13th January 1826.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that the Ordinary Taxes levied at the last opgaaf were in conformity with the proclamation dated 1st April 1814, and advertisement of the 28th February 1818.

HEAD MONEY:

All heads of families, men and women: all men above sixteen and all women above twenty years of age, per head - - - - *Rds.* 2½

CATTLE:

Each head of black cattle - - - - - -	*Stiv.*	2
– saddle or waggon horse - - - - -	–	4
– breeding horse - - - - - - -	–	2
– 25 sheep, goats or pigs - - - - - -	–	6

PRODUCE:

Each muid of wheat - – - rye - – - barley - – - oats - - - - - - - -	–	2
Each 100 lbs. of hay - - - - - - - -	–	1
Each leaguer of wine - - - - - - -	–	16
- – - brandy - - - - - - - -	–	36

INCOME TAX, *Rds.* ½ per cent.

With regard to the Extraordinary Taxes, I beg leave to observe, that as there are several places in the Cape district, particularly in the neighbourhood of Wineberg and Rondebosch, where no property can be taxed, the manner of levying the extraordinary taxes, as prescribed by the 16th article of said proclamation, would not have applied to these places; for which reason, the board, with the approbation of government, has fixed the sum payable by each place in the Cape district towards the Caffre commando tax, in lieu of making the calculation as directed in said proclamation, as the latter mode would have been a hardship upon the corn and wine farmers, and would have exempted all those who either have pleasure grounds in the district, or reside out of it.

The extraordinary tax for waggons, horses, destruction of vermin, &c. is regulated by the sum fixed on each place, as before stated; hence it follows, that in some years one third, in others, one half, of the amount of the Caffre commando tax is levied to defray the extraordinary taxes above enumerated.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

M. Stoll, Landdt.

To J. Thomas Bigge, Esquire, and
William M. G. Colebrooke, Esquire,
His Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry,
&c. &c. &c.

Landdrost's Office, Stellenbosch,
Gentlemen, May 24th, 1825.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of the 5th ultimo, by which you request me "to prepare and to transmit to you a detailed statement of the taxes levied at the opgaaf of the current year, the rate of assessment under the ordinary heads of taxation, and of extraordinary assessment under each head; specifying the authority under which the latter has been levied:" and further requesting "that this statement may be accompanied with an explanation of the mode in which the assessments are proportioned to the property and establishment of each inhabitant of this district, in case such a mode of assessment shall have obtained in it."

In answer to which I beg leave to state, that the taxes at the opgaaf of the current year are levied agreeable to the 15th article of the proclamation of the 1st April 1814, according to which proclamation the extraordinary taxes are also regulated,

with the exception, however, of an assessment on the produce of hay, which, according to a representation made to that effect by the board, was sanctioned by government letter dated 14th August 1818.

The rate of ordinary assessment for the current year, under the authorities herebefore cited, is levied and proportioned to the property and establishment of each individual, as follows:—

HEAD MONEY:

All heads of families, men and women: all men above sixteen, and all women above twenty years of age, per head - - - - *Rds.* 2½

CATTLE:

Each head of black cattle	- - - - - -	*Stiv.* 2
– saddle or waggon horse	- - - - - -	– 4
– breeding horse	- - - - - - -	– 2
– 25 sheep, goats or pigs	- - - - - -	– 6

PRODUCE:

Each muid of wheat	- - - - - - -	– 2
- – - rye	- - - - - - -	– 2
- – - barley	- - - - - - -	– 2
- – - oats	- - - - - - -	– 2
For every 100 lbs. of hay	- - - - - -	– 1
Each leaguer of wine	- - - - - - -	– 16
- – - brandy	- - - - - - -	– 36

And finally, from those having any other income, either from office, professions, trade, commerce, slave hire, or other sources of a life-interest, (according to a classification signed by the parties themselves,) three fourths per cent upon their income, pursuant to a public notification of the burgher senate, dated 6th July 1814, under the sanction of government.

With regard to the extraordinary assessments, or taxes levied under the authority of the aforesaid proclamation of the 1st of April 1814, I beg to observe that they consits in the following; viz.

(*a*) Commando Tax.

(*b*) Contributions for waggons, horses, &c. required for the public service of government; and,

(*c*) Contribution for premiums paid by the district treasury for the destroying of vermin or other noxious animals, which last-mentioned assessment, however, came only in force since the publication of the government proclamation of the 29th July 1814, in the last clause of which this assessment has been legalized.

With respect to the manner in which the extraordinary assessments are proportioned to the property and establishment of each inhabitant, I further beg leave to say, that the most scrupulous attention to the sixteenth article of the aforesaid proclamation of the 1st of April 1814, has always been paid by the board of landdrost and heemraden, it having been customary from the date of the aforesaid proclamation, that in the ordinary monthly meeting of August of each year, a calculation is made of the amount wanted to defray the extraordinary expenditure as sanctioned by the regulations herebefore cited; according to which, every individual is, in proportion to what he has paid in the ordinary assessment, taxed; and thus the amount of the whole sum required is found. If now, for instance, the ordinary assessment amounts to one third or one fourth less than the sum wanted for the extraordinary taxes, then of course the assessment of every individual's ordinary tax is augmented with one third or one fourth, and so in proportion.

The assessment in 1824 has, however, been augmented with a sum of *Rds.* 1,000, to defray the expenses of the purchase of the buildings for the new public offices and slave school, and which sum is to be levied annually until this expense shall be paid off, due authority for the same having been granted to the board by government letter, bearing date 11th September 1823.

In conclusion, I beg to observe, that except the above-mentioned taxes, no others are levied, except a tax for the church of Swartland, as authorized in the 18th and 19th articles of the aforesaid proclamation of the 1st of April 1814; which church

tax,

tax, however, is only paid by the proprietors of places and erven, situated within the parochial jurisdiction of the said church.

Hoping herewith to have complied with your wishes, I have the honour to remain,

Gentlemen, your most obedient humble Servant,

D. W. Ryneveld,
Landdrost.

H. M. Commissioners of Inquiry,
&c. &c. &c.

Extract from the Cape Town Gazette, of the 9th July 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE President and Members of the Bûrgher Senate hereby inform the inhabitants of Cape Town, that respecting the classification they have complied with the wishes of government, contained in the 9th article of the proclamation of the 1st of April last, which classification has been approved by his Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-chief, in consequence whereof all inhabitants will pay as their share in the ordinary taxation, three fourths per cent upon their income.

The inhabitants are therefore informed, that the treasurer D. de Jough will attend every day, Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays excepted, from Monday the 18th inst. until the middle of August next, at his office, Town Hall, from nine o'clock in the morning till twelve, in order to receive every one's share in this classification, and also the hearth-money.

Secretary's Office, Burgher Senate,
Cape Town, 6th July 1814.

(signed) *P. J. Truter,*
Sec.

(A true extract.)
John Gregory.

Gentlemen,

Swellendam, 13th April 1825.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, and to transmit the statement therein required of the taxes levied in this district, at the opgaaf of the present year, and of the mode in which the assessment of the extraordinary taxes has been proportioned to the property of each inhabitant.

The opgaaf is now under collection, and when it shall be closed, I shall have the honour to transmit to you an account of the amounts received for extraordinary taxes.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,

Harry Rivers.

J. T. Bigge, Esq. and
W. M. G. Colebrooke, Esq.

STATEMENT of TAXES levied at the Opgaaf of the Year 1825, in the District of Swellendam.

ORDINARY TAXES:	*Rds.*	*sk.*	*st.*
Head Money: for a man above 16 years of age	2	4	–
a married woman	2	4	–
a woman above 20 years of age	2	4	–
Tax on Cattle: saddle or draught horses, each	–	–	4
breeding horses and black cattle	–	–	2
25 sheep, goats or pigs	–	1	–
Tax on Produce: each muid of wheat, barley, oats or rye	–	–	2
each leaguer of wine	–	2	4
Ditto brandy	–	6	–

The above are levied according to the proclamation of the 1st April 1814.

Extraordinary Taxes:	*Rds.*	*sk.*	*st.*
Commando Tax: the amount of which has been fixed by letter from the colonial secretary, dated 15th February 1817, at per annum - - - - - - - - -	7,000	–	–
Contribution for waggons, horses, &c. required for the public service, which has amounted in the year 1824 (per estimate) to - - - - - - - - - -	4,452	3	5
Church Money - - - - - - - - - -	—		
Rewards for the destruction of noxious animals, which have amounted for the year 1824 (per estimate) to - -	2,203	–	

The Commando Tax has been levied under the proclamation of the 1st April 1814.

The Contribution for waggons, horses, &c. has been levied under the proclamations of the 1st April 1814 and 14th February 1817.

The Church Money has been levied under the proclamation of the 1st April 1814.

The Rewards for the destruction of noxious Animals have been levied under the proclamation of the 21st March 1822.

The Extraordinary Taxes, with the exception of the church money, are assessed upon a value, fixed in the year 1813, of the property in lands, slaves, cattle, produce and waggons of the inhabitants, which mode of assessment was sanctioned by letter from the colonial secretary, dated 9th July 1813.

The rate of assessment on persons whose property (according to such valuation) amounts to *Rds.* 2,000, is,

For Commando Tax - - - - - -	1	rix dollar per thousand.
Contribution for waggons, horses, &c. - -	¾	ditto - - ditto.
Rewards for destruction of noxious animals -	½	ditto - - ditto.

The rate of assessment on persons whose property does not amount to *Rds.* 2,000, is, for each person,

	Commando Tax.	Contribution for Waggons, Horses, &c.	Rewards for the Destruction of Noxious Animals.
If under *Rds.* 2,000 and more than 1,000 -	*Rds.* 2 – –	*Rds.* 1 – –	*Rds.* – 2 –
If under *Rds.* 1,000 - - - - - -	1 – –	– 4 –	– 2 –

The amount of valuation fixed in 1813 of the property, is not more than one half of the present real value thereof, and the debts thereon are deducted from the amount upon which the tax is levied.

The rate levied for Church Money is,

For each place - - - -	per annum *Rds.*	4.	2. 4.
– – Erf - - - -	ditto -	2.	1. 2.

Swellendam, 13th April 1825.

Harry Rivers,
Landdrost.

DETAILED STATEMENT of the Principles upon which the EXTRAORDINARY TAXES in the Swellendam District are assessed to each Individual, and of the Rate of Assessment as prevailed in said District at the appointment of the present Landdrost, and still continues.

WHEN the levying of Extraordinary Taxes was introduced, the late landdrost, Mr. Buissinne, fixed upon the mode still in practice; shortly afterwards, Mr. P. L. Cloete lodged a complaint respecting the same with the then Governor, Sir John Cradock, against said late landdrost, when the Governor's decision was given in favour of that mode of levying, and Mr. Buissinne's proceedings on that head were approved of, as will appear by the annexures.

The Extraordinary Taxes consist of,—

PERMANENT;

So long as the exigencies for which they are raised continue to exist:

Commando Tax;
Contribution for waggons, horses, &c. required for the public service;
Maintenance of the Lepers;
Rewards for the destruction of noxious Animals.

N. B.—Those items are levied per *mille* from the valuation of the property, as stated hereunder; and the rate of assessment is proportioned according to an estimate of the amount to be defrayed, the overplus of which, if there be any, is carried to the next year's credit of that item.

TEMPORARY:

Church Money for each place - - - -	*Rds.* 4.	2.	4.
Ditto - - - erf - - - - - -	2.	1.	2.

The two last items are levied conformable to the 18th article of the proclamation of the 1st April 1814.

INCIDENTAL:

If any is requisite for defraying such expenses as the district fund is not adequate to meet, the sanction of government is, on the suggestion of the board of landdrost and heemraden, previously obtained, according to the 4th article of the proclamation dated 1st April 1814.

The valuation of the possessions of the inhabitants was, in order to levy said extraordinary taxes, (which is done per *mille*,) fixed by Mr. Buissinne, as follows:—

A place fit for the cultivation of grain, vines, as also for pasturage, &c. - - - - - - *Rds.*	3,000	–	–
A place only adapted for pasturage and the cultivation of grain - - - - - - - - -	2,000	–	–
A grazing farm - - - - - - - -	1,000	–	–
An erf situated in the town - - - - -	1,000		–
A saddle horse - - - - - - - -	50		–
A breeding horse - - - - - - - -	25	–	–
An ox - - - - - - - - - -	20	–	–
A cow - - - - - - - - -	10	–	–
A wether - - - - - - - -	2	–	–
A breeding sheep - - - - - - - -	1½	–	–
A goat - - - - - - - - - -	1	–	–
A muid of wheat - - - - - - -	5	–	–
Ditto - barley and oats - - - - -	2	–	–
A waggon - - - - - - - - -	200	–	
A cart - - - - - - - - -	100	–	–
A slave above 16 years of age - - - - -	1,000	–	–
Ditto under - ditto - - - - - -	500	–	–
A leaguer of wine - - - - - - - -	60	–	–
Ditto - brandy - - - - - - -	120	–	–

Adopted since the Administration of the late Landdrost, Mr. Buissinne:—

Those persons whose possessions, according to the foregoing valuation, do not amount to *Rds.* 2,000, are assessed by the board of landdrost and heemraden at

a rate, varying annually according to the amount of the extraordinary expenses; and this assessment to each individual for this year was; viz.

For Commando Tax	- - - - - -	*Rds.*	3 – –
– Transport	- - - - - - - -		2 4 –
– Leper Money	- - - - - - - -		2 4 –
– Destruction of noxious Animals	- - - -		– 6 –

Those not possessing *Rds.* 1,000 (chiefly composed of mechanics, unmarried males above 16, and females unmarried above 20 years of age);

For Commando Tax	- - - - - -	*Rds.*	2 4 –
– Transport	- - - - - - - -		1 4 –
– Leper Money	- - - - - - - -		1 – –
– Destruction of noxious Animals	- - - -		– 4 –

The mode of assessing these two last classes has been introduced in conformity with the 22d article, connected with the 10th article, of the proclamation dated 1st April 1814.

Sir, Secretary's Office, June 10th, 1813.

BY direction of his Excellency the Governor, I send you an extract of a letter from Mr. P. L. Cloete, and am directed by his Excellency to inform you, he considers it essential that the assertions therein contained should be replied to.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(signed) *Henry Alexander.*

P. S. Buissinne, Esquire,
Land[t] of Swellendam.

EXTRACT from a Letter of Mr. P. L. Cloete to his Excellency Sir John F. Cradock, dated the 3d June 1813.

AND that I have also reason to believe, that the several magistrates, and especially those of the districts of Stellenbosch and Swellendam, have collected, as if it was for the Caffres commando, more than the sum fixed by the said proclamation.

Sir, Swellendam, the 22d June 1813.

I DO myself the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, conveying an extract of a letter from Peter Lourens Cloete, and beg leave to communicate, that as there are still several individuals who have not made their opgaaf, it is as yet impossible to say what sum of money will be brought together for the commando fund; for in order to find the sum required, and to make every individual bear his share in it in proportion to his possessions, I have made a calculation of the whole amount of property in the district under my charge, and have found that it ought to come to about *Rds.* 3,500,000, and have ordered three rix-dollars to be levied of every *Rds.* 1,000 an individual proves worth, so that I believe I shall be pretty near the mark; but this is a mere supposition, which can only be ascertained when the whole of the people have made their opgaaf; but in the meantime I can assure you, that accurate lists have been kept of whatever has been paid by every individual possessed with property in this district, and as soon as every one has paid his share in the amount in question, I will not fail to transmit certified copies of these lists to your office for his Excellency the Governor's information, when in case of a surplus the next year's levy will be less, and in case of a deficiency it will be more than it has been this year.

The author of Mr. Cloete's letter is very severe, and has said more than I believe Mr. Cloete's very confined understanding can see in it; but Mr. Cloete's character and disposition are so well known, that I shall neither resent what he has said, nor trouble you with any comment upon it.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your humble servant,

(signed) *P. S. Buissinne*, Landd[r].

Sir, Secretary's Office, July 9th, 1813.

I HAVE had the honour to lay before his Excellency the Governor your letter, dated 22d June, upon Mr. Cloete's having complained of the local mode of taxation, and stated that more money was assessed in your district than the occasion demanded, with allusion to the commando contribution; and I have it now in command from his Excellency to acquaint you, that he has read your explanation, and thinks that *your mode of proceeding is in every way proper and satisfactory.*

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(signed) *Henry Alexander.*

P. S. Buissinne, Esquire,
Land[t] of Swellendam.

Gentlemen, George Town, 13th May 1825.

WITH reference to your circular letter of the 5th ultimo, I beg leave to transmit to you the enclosed statement of taxes levied here at the opgaaf of the current year.

And with the highest respect and esteem,
I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble servant,
J. Uzz. Ries, Landd[t].

J. T. Bigge, Esq. and
W. M. G. Colebrooke, Esq.
H. M. Commissioners of Inquiry,
Cape Town.

DISTRICT GEORGE.

STATEMENT of TAXES levied at the Opgaaf of the current Year.

ORDINARY TAXES:

Head Money;
Tax on Cattle;
Tax on Produce;

Levied according to the following Tariff, inserted in the proclamation of 1st April 1814.

Head Money:

All heads of families, men and women; all men above 16, and all women above 20 years of age, per head	2 ½ *Rds.*

Cattle:

Each head of black cattle	2 *stivers.*
saddle or waggon horse	4 ditto.
breeding horse	2 ditto.
twenty-five sheep, goats or pigs	6 ditto.

Produce:

Each muid of wheat Ditto - rye Ditto - barley Ditto - oats	2 ditto.
Each leaguer of wine	16 ditto.
Ditto - - brandy	36 ditto.

EXTRAORDINARY TAXES:

Commando Tax.

Contribution for waggons, horses, &c. required for the public service of government.

Church Tax; 12 skillings each inhabitant; pursuant to government letter, dated 3d October 1814.

Tax for the keeping in repair of the road over George's Hill, *Rds.* 2 each inhabitant, sanctioned by government letter of the 24th of February 1817.

The extraordinary taxes are regulated after the said tariff, by making a proportionate augmentation on the items of taxation; for instance,

The total of the ordinary taxation amounting to *Rds.* 12, three fourths, being *Rds.* 9, is paid for commando tax, and one half, or *Rds.* 6, for contribution for waggons, horses, &c. required for the public service of government.

George Town,
13th May 1825.

J. Uzz. Ries, Landd^{r}.

Gentlemen,

Uitenhage, 18th April 1825.

I HAVE the honour, in compliance with your letter of the 5th instant, herewith to cover a statement of the only taxes paid at our opgaaf for the year 1825.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
J. Hugler.

His Majesty's
Commissioners of Inquiry,
Cape Town.

MEMORANDUM of the Rate of Assessment, under the heads of Ordinary Taxation, which consist of the following; viz.

Rds.	*sk.*	*stiv.*	
2	4	–	Head money for each man.
2	4	–	ditto - - - woman.
2	4	–	ditto - - - son, above 16 years of age.
2	4	–	ditto - - - daughter, 20 ditto.
2	4	–	ditto - - - European servant, free black, &c.
–	–	4	For each carriage and draught horse.
–	–	4	- - - saddle horse.
–	–	2	- - - breeding horse.
–	–	2	- - - draught ox.
–	–	2	- - - breeding cattle.
–	1	–	For every twenty-five breeding sheep and wethers.
–	–	2	- - - mule.
–	1	–	- - - 25 goats.
–	1		- - - 25 pigs.
–	–	2	- - - muid of wheat reaped.
–	–	2	- - - ditto of barley.
–	–	2	- - - ditto of rye.
–	–	2	- - - ditto of oats.
–	2	4	- - - leaguer of wine.
–	6	–	- - - ditto of brandy.

And the extraordinary assessment paid this year is one skilling on each rix-dollar of the above taxes, to cover the expenses of carriage or transport monies incurred in the preceding year, 1824.

N. B.—All Hottentots, not living under contract with the inhabitants (consequently those composing the several institutions), are obliged to pay their annual taxes, consisting in the before-mentioned items; but those serving under contract, and not belonging to the institutions, are excused from the payment of the same.

Secretary's Office, Uitenhage,
April 18th, 1825.

J. J. F. Roselt, Sec^{y}.

Gentlemen, Graham's Town, 4th October 1825.

IN explanation of the circumstance of your letter of the 5th of April last (by which I was called upon for a detailed statement of the taxes levied at the opgaaf of the current year) not having been answered, I beg leave to state, that though the opgaaf for the year has been levied from the Dutch farmers, I have not yet been able, from a press of business and other causes, to complete the whole opgaaf return, and call upon some of the inhabitants, not settlers, residing in Graham's Town and elsewhere, who are liable to the payment of taxes.

The Return I am about to submit must, from the above cause, be imperfect; for though the principle, or mode of taxation may be given, yet the amount levied under the separate heads of assessment cannot at present be stated.

The opgaaf money, including head money and tax upon produce, levied according to the proclamation of the 1st April 1824, amounts to - - - - - *Rds.*	1,193	2	4
Transport money, being 50 per centum on opgaaf, exclusive of head money - - - - - - -	257	4	–
Church money, from Dutch farmers, who are in possession of the title deeds of their places, being - -	52	–	–

There are no extraordinary assessments, nor do I suppose there will be, until the whole of the inhabitants of the district are placed on an equal footing as to taxes.

The taxes received from the missionary establishment of Theopolis, levied on the same principle, amount to - *Rds.*	719	6	–

Profits arising from trade are taxed at three fourths per centum: the amount for the year on this account is not yet ascertained.

I have the honour to be Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

W. B. Dundas, Landdrost.

His Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry,
&c. &c. &c.

Landdrost's Office, Somerset,

Gentlemen, 7th May 1825.

IN conformity to the directions contained in your letter of the 5th ultimo, I have the honour to enclose a statement of the taxes levied at the opgaaf of the current year; and in reply to your desire, that the enclosed statement should be accompanied with an explanation of the mode in which the assessments are proportioned to the property and establishments of the inhabitants, I beg leave to acquaint you, that these taxes are levied on each inhabitant in proportion to the number of cattle and the other property returned by him in his opgaaf note.

I have the honour to be Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

Will. Mackay, Landd^{r}.

His Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry,
&c. &c. &c.

STATEMENT of TAXES levied at the Opgaaf of the District of Cradock, in the Year 1825.

	—	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
ORDINARY TAXES:	*Rds. sk. st.*	*Rds. sk. st.*	
Head Money	2,325 – –	– – –	Levied under the 14th Art. of the Proclamation of 1st April 1814, at *Rds.* 2 ½ each.
Tax on Cattle	5,682 3 2	– – –	– – – Ditto – – ditto – – – – – ditto – – – – – – at the rates specified in said Article.
Ditto on Produce	260 7 4	– – –	– – – Ditto – – ditto – – – – – ditto – – – – – – – – – – – ditto.
Income Tax	125 4 –	– – –	– – – Ditto – the 22d Art. of – – – ditto, at ¾ p' cent; authority from the head Drostdy, Graaff Reinet.
Contribution to the Water-dam and Canal	70 4 –	–	Local Regulations of Graaff Reinet, and Conditions of Sale of Erven; to wit, *Rds.* 6 per ann. each – ditto.
EXTRAORDINARY TAXES:			
Waggon Contribution	1,219 4 –	– – –	Levied under the 17th Art. of the Proclamation of 1st April 1814, at *Rds.* 1 ½ for each waggon or cart – ditto.
Fine for non-payment of Opgaaf in 1824	5 – –	– – –	– – – Ditto – 172d Art. of the Instructions for the Country Districts, repeated in Proclamation of 7th August 1818.
		9,688 7 –	
Church Contribution for Places and Erven	658 1 –	– – –	– – – Ditto – 18th Art. of the Proclamation of 1st April 1814, at *Rds.* 4. 2 *sk.* 4 *st.* for each place, and *Rds.* 2. 1 *sk.* 2 *st.* for each erf, per ann.
– – Ditto – – – for Funerals	63 – –	– – –	– – – Ditto – 43d Art. 6 sec. of the Church Regulations.
		721 1 –	
School Contribution	1,113 2 4	– – –	Voluntary.
		1,113 2 4	
		11,523 2 4	The above consists of Taxes, due the 31st December 1824.

The sum of *Rds.* 3,750 has been received during the Opgaaf for recognition on 125 loan places, for the year ending 31st December 1824, at *Rds.* 24 recognition, and *Rds.* 6 for the receipt and stamp for each place.

Will. Mackay,
Landdt.

Graaff Reinet, 18th April 1825.

Gentlemen,

IN compliance with your circular of the 5th instant, I have the honour to enclose a "Statement of Ordinary and Extraordinary Taxes levied in the District of Graaff Reinet, at the Opgaaf in 1825; showing the Rate of Assessment, and the Authority under which the Extraordinary Taxes have been levied;" and beg leave to acquaint you, that the mode of assessment alluded to in the concluding paragraph of your said letter has not hitherto obtained in this district, though, after a late conversation with the government secretary, Sir Richard Plasket, I feel that its not having been adopted in collecting the transport or waggon contributions was an error on our part.

The Beaufort accounts of last opgaaf not having hitherto come in, I shall send a separate statement for that division next week.

And have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

A. Workenstoom.

J. T. Bigge, Esq.
W. M. G. Colebrooke, Esq.
His Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry,
&c. &c. &c.

STATEMENT of Ordinary and Extraordinary TAXES levied in the District of Graaff Reinet at the Opgaaf in 1825; showing the Rate of Assessment, and the Authority under which the Extraordinary Taxes have been levied.

ORDINARY TAXES.	AMOUNT.	Rates established by Proclamation of the 1st April 1814.
	Rds. st.	
Head Money - - - -	3,607 24	- - *Rds.* 2½ for all heads of families.
Tax on Cattle - - - -	6,621 26	- - Two stivers for each head of black cattle, or breeding horse; 4 stivers for each saddle or draught horse; and 6 stivers for each 25 sheep, goats or pigs.
D° on Produce - - -	569 10	- - Two stivers for each muid of wheat, rye, barley, or oats; 16 stivers for each leaguer of wine; and 36 stivers for each leaguer of brandy.
D° on Income - - -	329 8	- - ¾ per cent has been charged, according to the 22d Article of said Proclamation, which was understood to be the rate established in Cape Town.
Total Ordinary - - -	11,127 20	

EXTRAORDINARY AND LOCAL TAXES.	AMOUNT.	RATES AT WHICH LEVIED.	AUTHORITY under which levied.
	Rds. st.		
Church Tax on Places and Erven	1,476 16	- - Four stivers per week for each place, and 2 stivers per week for each erf.	- - Proclamation of the 1st April 1814.
D° - - on Deaths - -	108 –	- - *Rds.* 3 for each person dying above 12 years of age, and *Rds.* 2 for each under.	- - Forty-fifth article of the Church Regulations.
For the repair of Dams and Canals.	947 –	- - *Rds.* 6 for each full erf, *Rds.* 3 for each small erf, and *Rds.* 2 for each dry erf.	- - Proclamation, 5th February 1819.
For Waggons, Oxen and Horses employed in the public Service.	1,812 –	- - *Rds.* 1½ for each waggon - -	- - Proclamation of the 1st April 1814.
Total Extraordinary - -	4,343 16		
School Fund - - - -	695 30	- - The contribution to this fund has been considered more a gift than a tax; and from objections having of late been made by some, it has been reduced to this trifle, a few stivers being merely added to each Opgaaf to make the sum full in rix-dollars, there being no small change to return to the payer, consequently, the greatest Opgaaf does not pay a full rix-dollar to this fund.	
Ordinary, as above - -	11,127 20		
GRAND TOTAL - *Rds.*	16,166 18	*A. Workenstoom.*	

Gentlemen, Beaufort, April 15th, 1825.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 5th instant, and agreeably to the commands therein contained, you will receive enclosed the Detailed Assessments of Taxation, and Tariff of the manner in which such is proportioned to the property of each individual established.

Should

To His Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry,
&c. &c. &c.
Cape Town

A DETAILED STATEMENT of the TAXES levied at the Opgaaf, during

Nos	FIELD-CORNETCIES.	FINES.	ORDINARY TAXES.		
			CAPITATION.	CATTLE.	PRODUCE.
		Rds. strs.	*Rds. strs.*	*Rds. strs.*	*Rds. strs.*
1.	Of D. S. Fouric - - - -	- - -	127 24	229 16	8 28
2.	– A. T. de Clercq - - - -	- - -	140 –	86 22	10 30
3.	– C. Hatting - - - - -	10 –	175 –	88 22	85 –
4.	– W. F. Toubert - - - -	10 –	135 –	142 42	- - -
5.	– G. P. Marais - - - -	- - -	182 24	295 24	25 30
6.	– T. H. Nel - - - - -	10 –	125 –	44 32	- - -
7.	– C. T. de Clercq - - - -	5 –	210 –	284 26	4 12
8.	– H. P. Vander Westhuizen -	10 –	197 24	219 24	25 38
9.	– J. Vander Westhuizen - - -	15 –	127 24	140 40	7 42
10.	– P. E. Kruger - - - -	- - -	77 24	83 40	- - -
11.	– A. du Toit - - - - -	20 –	122 24	190 42	2 –
12.	Village of Beaufort - - - -	10 –	87 24	39 2	6 20
	TOTAL - -	90 –	1,707 24	1,845 44	176 8

Beaufort,
15th April 1825.

Should I have, however, deviated in any part from my duty, by a misconception of your said communication, I shall be most happy to remedy the same without a moment's delay, on receiving your further instructions thereon.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

J. Baird, Dy Landt.

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the Months of February and March of the current Year; for the Year 1824.

EXTRAORDINARY TAXES.						FREE GIFTS.
WAGGON CONTRIBUTION.	INCOME TAX.	DAM AND CANAL CONTRIBUTION.	LEPERS.	CHURCH CONTRIBUTION For Places and Erven.	CHURCH CONTRIBUTION For Funerals.	SCHOOL FUNDS.
Rds. strs.	*Rds. strs.*	*Rds. strs.*	*Rds. strs.*	*Rds. strs.*	*Rds. strs.*	*Rds. strs.*
76 24	- - -	18 -	28 16	8 32	4 -	42 28
61 24	2 6	24 -	- - -	23 40	2 -	44 10
62 12	2 26	- - -	- - -	43 16	3 -	41 20
60 36	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 16	5 -	50 6
99 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	34 32	9 -	59 16
42 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 -	18 4
99 36	1 18	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 -	58 46
102 36	- - -	- - -	- - -	26 -	6 -	49 20
50 12	1 24	- - -	- - -	8 32	3 -	27 18
28 24	- 36	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 -	20 32
52 24	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 16	- - -	33 26
24 -	75 26	87 -	- - -	48 36	6 -	56 30
759 36	83 40	129 -	28 16	202 28	58 -	502 16

J. Baird,
Dy Landt.

A TARIFF by which the Assessments were proportioned during the last Opgaaf Sessions, for the Year 1824.

	Rds.	*Strs.*
ORDINARY TAXES:		
Head Money:		
Men above 16, and women above 20 years	2	24
Cattle:		
Each head of black cattle	–	2
A saddle or waggon horse	–	4
A breeding horse	–	2
Twenty-five sheep, goats or pigs	–	6
Produce:		
Each muid of wheat, rye, barley or oats	–	2
Each leaguer of wine	–	16
Each ditto of brandy	–	36
EXTRAORDINARY TAXES:		
Contribution for Carriages:		
Each horse or ox waggon	1	24
Each cart	–	36
Church Contribution:		
Each loan place	4	16
Each erf (freehold)	2	8
For the death of each Christian above 12 years of age	3	–
Ditto below 12 years of age	2	–
Income Tax:		
For each *Rds.* 100 income	–	36
Dam and Canal Contribution:		
For each erf in the village	6	–
Leper Tax:		
An eighth on the amount of the ordinary taxes paid by each inhabitant.		

N. B.—The assessment of the extraordinary taxation is regulated by a tariff received from Graaff Reinet; but the leper tax was abolished this year by a communication from the landdrost of Graaff Reinet, which arrived a day after the opgaaf sessions had commenced, which causes such to appear in the field-cornetcy of D. S. Fourie, in the detailed Statement of Taxes herewith accompanying.

Beaufort, 15th April 1825.

J. Baird,
Dr Landdrost.

Gentlemen, Landdrost's Office, Worcester, 4th October 1825.

I HAVE the honour to transmit you a detailed Statement of the Taxes levied at the opgaaf of the present year, as directed by your letter of the 5th April last; and likewise, in obedience to the directions contained in said letter, beg leave to state that the Extraordinary Taxes of Transport and Commando are levied by classification, according to the number and value of the estates, bearing in mind the quantity of stock and produce of the estates, as well as the amount of income from other sources.

I have to apologize for not having sent you this Return sooner; but I had considered you required the amount levied under each head, as required by your letter of the 30th ultimo, which could only lately have been complied with, the inhabitants of the distant field-cornetcies being allowed to pay their taxes at the time they emigrate with their flocks to the Caroo.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
C. Trappes.

J. T. Bigge, Esq. and
Major W. Colebrooke,
H. M. Commissioners of Inquiry.

STATEMENT of TAXES levied at the Opgaaf, in the Year 1825.

ORDINARY TAXES:		
Head Money:		
For each head of family - - *Rds.*	2 4 -	
Cattle Money:		
For each head of cattle and breeding horse	- - 2	
For each saddle or waggon horse - -	- - 4	
Produce:		
For each muid of grain - - - -	- - 2	
For each leaguer of wine - - -	- 2 4	
- - Ditto - - brandy - - -	- 6 -	
EXTRAORDINARY TAXES:		
Transport } by classification - - - {	- -	By Gov[t] Proclamation, dated 12 Mar. 1813.
Commando }	- -	- - Ditto - - dated 4 Dec. 1812.
Slave Tax:		
For each male above 14 years - -	2 - -	By Government Proclamation, dated 9 February 1823.
- - - female - ditto - - -	1 - -	
- - - male or female below 14 years -	- 4 -	
Church Tax:		
For each place - - - - - -	4 2 4	By Government Letter, dated 5 March 1824.
- - - erf - - - - - - -	2 1 2	

Worcester, 4th October 1825.

Poggenpoel.

Deputy Landdrost's Office, Clan William,
15th April 1825.

Gentlemen,

IN answer to your circular of the 5th instant, " requesting a detailed Statement of the Taxes levied at the opgaaf of the current year," I beg leave to state that the taxes for the current year are levied in the following manner; viz.

ORDINARY :—Consisting of

Head Money;
Tax on Cattle; and
Tax on Produce.

EXTRAORDINARY :—Comprising

Contribution for Waggons, Horses, &c. required for the public Service;
Commando Tax;
Classification; and
Tax on Slaves.

The Ordinary Taxes are raised according to the 14th and 15th Articles of the Proclamation of the 1st April 1814, and the Extraordinary according to the directions received at this Subdrosty from the Board of Landdrost and Heemraden of Worcester, a copy of which I beg leave to enclose.

As to the mode in which the assessments are proportioned to the property and establishment of each individual, the following rule has been always adopted here; viz.

In the Contribution for Waggons, Horses, &c. required for public Service, the inhabitants residing in the vicinity of this Subdrosty, and those along the public road to Cape Town, and the Head Drostdy, pay, in proportion to their property, from four to eight skillings; while those residing in more remote parts of this subdistrict, less called on for public service, pay in the same proportion from four to twelve skillings.

The Commando Tax is levied according to the value of the places and the property every land-owner possesses, at the rate of from six to twelve rix-dollars; while others, who possess no places, pay from one to six rix-dollars.

Classification is levied according to the 10th and 22nd Articles of said Proclamation of the 1st April 1814; and

The Tax on Slaves is collected according to the Proclamation of the 7th February 1823.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
J. V. Ryneveld,
Dr Land^t.

To J. T. Bigge, and
Wm M. Colebrooke, Esquires,
His Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry,
&c. &c. &c.
Cape Town.

Secretary's Office, Worcester,
29th March 1825.

Gentlemen,

I AM authorized by the Board of Landdrost and Heemraden here to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter, written to you last year, containing directions in levying taxes from the inhabitants of your sub-division, as also to request you will follow the same at the ensuing opgaaf; and that no tax is to be levied on account of lepers.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(signed) *P. Poggenpoel.*

(A true copy.)

L. Schonnberg.

Dep^{y} Landd^{t} and Hemr^{n}
at Clan William.

Secretary's Office, Worcester,
6th April 1824.

Gentlemen,

I AM directed by the Board of Landdrost and Heemraden to request you will be pleased to raise at the next ensuing opgaaf, from the inhabitants of your sub-division, the sum of *Rds.* 1,200 on account of Transport; and the sum of *Rds.* 2,800 on Commando Tax; as also to levy the tax on Slaves the same as the preceding year.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(signed) *P. J. Poggenpoel,*
Secretary.

(A true copy.)

L. Schonnberg.

Dep^{y} Landdrost and Heemraden
at Clan William.

Letter - H. } RETURN of the Number of Licences annually issued from the Colonial Office,
Number 49. } Stamp Duty from that of Office

DESCRIPTION OF THE LICENCE.	Quality of the Stamp.	Year 1820: Number Issued.	Year 1820: Produce of Stamps.	Year 1820: Produce of Fees.	Year 1821: Number Issued.	Year 1821: Produce of Stamps.	Year 1821: Produce of Fees.
	Rds.		*Rds.*	*Rds.*		*Rds.*	*Rds.*
Special Licence (for marriage) -	200	24	4,800	- -	22	4,400	- -
Deeds of Burghership - - -	250	23	5,750	- -	16	4,000	- -
Bakers - - - - - -	50	15	750	37 ½	12	600	30
Butchers - - - - -	50	31	1,550	77 ½	20	1,000	50
Societies - - - - -	50	2	100	5	1	50	2 ½
Billiard Tables - - - -	100	11	1,100	27 ½	10	1,000	25
Wood Carriers - - - -	10	19	190	47 ½	6	60	15
Grazing Cattle - - - -	30	4	120	10	- -	- - -	- -
Cutting Reeds in the Cape Flats -	¼ for every 1000 bundles	25	32 ½	16 ¼	24	33	16 ½
To go to the Hot Baths - - -	½	10	5	25	14	7	35
Retail Shops - - - - -	20	417	8,340	1,042 ½	459	9,180	1,147 ½
Boat Licences - - - -	1	31	31	77 ½	3	3	7 ½
To sell Vegetables - - - -	5	177	885	265 ½	101	505	151 ½
Foreign Wines - - - -	200	4	800	10	3	600	7 ½
Cape Wine in Cape Town - -	50 & 250	57	2,850	142 ½	55	2,750	137 ½
Ditto in the Country ditto - -	50	- -	- - -	- -	17	850	42 ½
Cape Beer - - - - -	25	23	575	57 ½	29	725	72 ½
Beer Brewers - - - -	600	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Game Licence - - - -	5	84	420	210	133	665	332 ½
Foreign Spirits - - - -	200	- -	- - -	- -	- -		- -
Hawkers and Pedlars - - -	40	38	760	95	35	700	87 ½
TOTAL - - *Rds.*		995	29,058 ½	2,146 ½	960	27,128	2,160 ½

RECAPITULATION.

YEARS.	Number Issued.	Produce of STAMPS.	Produce of FEES.
		Rds.	*Rds.*
1820 - -	995	29,058 4 -	2,146 6 -
1821 - -	960	27,128 - -	2,160 4 -
1822 - -	981	30,370 - -	2,190 - -
1823 - -	1,025	26,442 4 -	2,281 4 -
1824 - -	1,049	46,301 - -	2,303 2 -
1825 - -	912	41,820 - -	1,981 4 -
GRAND TOTAL -	5,922	201,131 - -	13,063 4 -
AVERAGE -	987	33521 ⅚	2,177 ¼

from the 1st of January 1820 to the 15th of November 1825; distinguishing the Amount of Fees charged upon each Licence.

Year 1822:			Year 1823:			Year 1824:			Up to the 15th Nov. 1825:		
Number Issued.	Produce of Stamps.	Produce of Fees.	Number Issued.	Produce of Stamps.	Produce of Fees.	Number Issued.	Produce of Stamps.	Produce of Fees.	Number Issued.	Produce of Stamps.	Produce of Fees.
	Rds.	*Rds.*		*Rds.*	*Rds.*		*Rds.*	*Rds.*		*Rds.*	*Rds.*
31	6,[illegible]	- -	31	[illegible]	- -	33	[illegible]	- -	44		—
19	4[illegible]	- -	4	[illegible]	- -	13	[illegible]	- -	4		—
12	[illegible]	30	17	[illegible]	42 ½	18	[illegible]	45	40		100
15	7[illegible]	37 ½	13	[illegible]	32 ½	13	[illegible]	32 ½	14		35
2	[illegible]	5	2	[illegible]	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	[illegible]	17 ½	6	[illegible]	15	11	[illegible]	27 ½	6		15
20		50	9	[illegible]	22 ½	25	[illegible]	62 ½	17	[illegible]	42 ½
1	[illegible]	2 ½	- -		- -	6	[illegible]	15	1		2 ½
28	4[illegible]	21 ½	31		28	39	[illegible]	25 ¼	38	[illegible]	22 ½
4	[illegible]	10	3	[illegible]	7 ½	5	[illegible]	12 ½	10		25
431	8[illegible]	1,077 ½	410	[illegible]	1,025	400	[illegible]	1,000	356		890
21	2	52 ½	35	[illegible]	87 ½	48	4	120	35		87 ½
89	44[illegible]	133 ½	144	[illegible]	216	132	[illegible]	198	106	[illegible]	159
11	[illegible]	27 ½	8	[illegible]	20	4	[illegible]	10	3	[illegible]	7 ½
51	[illegible]	127 ½	60		150	65	* [illegible]	162 ½	55		137 ½
22	1	55	15	[illegible]	37 ½	14	[illegible]	35	13		32 ½
25	[illegible]	62 ½	50	[illegible]	125	67	[illegible]	167 ½	44	[illegible]	110
- -		- -	- -		- -	- -		- -	2		5
160	[illegible]	400	160		400	114	5	285	89	[illegible]	222 ½
- -	-	- -	- -		- -	21	[illegible]	52 ½	13		32 ½
32	[illegible]	80	27	[illegible]	67 ½	21	[illegible]	52 ½	22	[illegible]	55
981	[illegible]	2,190	1,025	[illegible]	2,281 ½	1,049	4	2,303 ¼	912	4 [illegible]	1,981 ½

* From this period the Wine Licences for Cape Town have been issued on a stamp of *Rds.* 250.

Colonial Office,
November 16th, 1825.

C. M. Zatron.

Letter - H.
Number 51. ABSTRACT of LAND REVENUE

STATEMENT of REVENUE arising from

	RENT on Loan Places.	RENT on Gratuity Land.	RENT on Old Quit-rent.	RENT on Perpetual Quit-rent.
	Rds. st.	*Rds. st.*	*Rds. st.*	*Rds. st.*
The Amount due on the 31st December 1824, was -	56,187 –	2,885 12	3,828 38	100,910 17
Add,				
The Amount become due on the 31st December 1825 -	40,328 –	1,559 –	1,510 16	62,457 46
	96,515 –	4,444 12	5,339 6	163,368 15
Deduct,				
The Amount remitted to different individuals, as specified in the Journal of 1825 - - - - - - -	299 –	12 –	- - -	2,468 –
	96,216 –	4,432 12	5,339 6	160,900 15
Also, the Amount collected from the 1st of January to the end of December 1825 - - - - - -	40,136 –	1,189 –	1,745 25	39,564 14
	56,080 –	3,243 12	3,593 29	121,336 1
And, finally, the Amount of Rent on waste land, collected by the Landdrosts of Swellendam, Graaff Reinet, Uitenhage and George, which his Excellency has been pleased to cede to their districts, according to Government Letter of the 27th October 1815 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10,949 35
Rds.	56,080 –	3,243 12	3,593 29	110,386 14

collected, and Arrears due, for 1824 and 1825.

Land, due at the end of December 1825.

RENT on Government Places.	RENT on Islands.	RENT on Saltpans.	MONEY at INTEREST.		Licence for cutting Timber.	FEES.	TOTAL.
			Capital.	Interest.			
Rds. st.	*Rds. st.*	*Rds. st.*	*Rds. st.*	*Rds. st.*	*Rds. st.*	*Rds. st.*	*Rds. st.*
26,814 11	110 –	7,763 24	12,400 –	1,959 –	- - -	- - -	212,858 6
9,829 –	2,630 –	2,012 –	- - -	714 –	360 31	2,065 6	123,466 3
36,643 11	2,740 –	9,775 24	12,400 –	2,673 –	360 31	2,065 6	336,324 9
289 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,068 8
36,354 3	2,740 –	9,775 24	12,400 –	2,673 –	360 31	2,065 6	333,256 1
4,645 12	1,100 –	200 –	500 –	429 –	360 31	2,065 6	91,934 40
31,708 39	1,640 –	9,575 24	11,900 –	2,244 –	- - -	- - -	241,321 9
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10,949 35
31,708 39	1,640 –	9,575 24	11,900 –	2,244 –	- - -	- - -	230,371 22

J. M. Horak, Rec^r.

Abstract of Land Revenue collected, and Arrears due, for 1824 and 1825—*continued.* - - -

STATEMENT of REVENUE arising from

	RENT on Loan Places.	RENT on Loan Freehold Land.	RENT on Old Quit-rent.	RENT on Perpetual Quit-rent.
	Rds. st.	*Rds. st.*	*Rds. st.*	*Rds. st.*
The Amount due on the 31st December 1823, was -	56,543 40	2,902 –	3,702 37	86,576 32
Add,				
The Amount become due on the 31st December 1824 -	40,435 32	1,547 –	1,643 47	62,732 3
	96,979 24	4,449 –	5,346 36	149,308 35
Deduct,				
The Amount remitted to different individuals, as specified in the Journal of 1824 - - - - - - -	3,253 16	154 –	- - -	1,808 28
	93,726 8	4,295 –	5,346 36	147,500 7
Also, the Amount collected from the 1st of January to the end of December 1824 - - - - - -	37,539 8	1,409 36	1,517 46	39,260 10
	56,187 –	2,885 12	3,828 38	108,239 45
And, finally, the Amount of Rent on waste land, collected by the Landdrosts of Swellendam, Graaff Reinet, Uitenhage and George, which his Excellency has been pleased to cede to their districts, according to Government Letter of the 27th October 1815 - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,329 28
Rds.	56,187 –	2,885 12	3,828 38	100,910 17

A true copy of the original sent in to the Colonial Office.

1st October 1825. *J. M. Horak*, Rec^{r}.

\- - - Abstract of Land Revenue collected, and Arrears due, for 1824 and 1825—*continued.*

Land, due at the end of December 1824.

RENT on Government Places.	RENT on Saltpans.	MONEY at INTEREST.		Licence for cutting Timber.	FEES.	TOTAL.
		Capital.	Interest.			
Rds. st.	*Rds. st.*	*Rds st.*	*Rds. st.*	*Rds. st.*	*Rds. st.*	*Rds. st.*
28,178 29	6,810 –	12,900 –	1,632 –	- - -	- - -	199,245 42
10,655 42	2,203 24	- - -	927 –	430 36	2,029 9	122,605 1
38,834 23	9,013 24	12,900 –	2,559 –	430 36	2,029 9	321,850 43
2,420 –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,635 44
36,414 23	9,013 24	12,900 –	2,559 –	430 36	2,029 9	314,214 47
9,490 12	1,250 –	500 –	600 –	430 36	2,029 9	94,027 13
26,924 11	7,763 24	12,400 –	1,959 –	- - -	- - -	220,187 34
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,329 28
26,924 11	7,763 24	12,400 –	1,959 –	- - -	- - -	212,858 6

Office of Land Revenue,
31st May 1825.

(signed) *J. M Horak,*
Rec^{r} of Ld Rev^{e}.

Letter - H.
Number 53. } RETURN of all SALES held at Cape Town, Cape District,

	AMOUNT of Immoveable Property.			AMOUNT of Moveable Property.			AMOUNT of Prize Sales.		
1808:	*Rds.*	*sk.*	*st.*	*Rds.*	*sk.*	*st.*	*Rds.*	*sk.*	*st.*
June	50,727	5	2	197,451	4	–	-	-	-
July	14,016	5	2	147,259	3	–	5,387	4	–
August	7,758	2	4	215,539	3	–	38,402	1	–
September	7,341	5	2	243,360	–	–	18,770	–	–
October	5,808	2	4	269,948	2	–	-	-	-
November	19,050	–	–	145,948	4	–	64,406	4	–
December	38,528	5	2	173,165	5	–	16,570	5	–
Rds.	143,231	2	4	1,392,672	5	–	143,536	6	–
1809:									
January	84,816	5	2	157,286	4	–	66,624	4	–
February	16,666	5	2	137,093	6	–	42,933	1	–
March	21,883	2	4	217,794	6	–	43,520	–	–
April	31,183	2	4	157,760	7	–	3,381	3	–
May	38,900	–	–	192,389	3	–	8,132	2	–
June	24,000	–	–	200,359	2	–	6,503	1	–
July	30,908	2	4	195,591	7	–	2,346	6	–
August	42,191	5	2	145,363	2	–	26,691	2	–
September	11,800	–	–	173,286	1	–	26,118	7	–
October	5,266	5	2	179,641	2	–	23,208	6	–
November	12,783	2	4	150,101	6	–	12,246	7	–
December	22,858	2	4	171,138	7	–	55,403	–	–
Rds.	343,258	2	4	2,077,807	5	–	317,109	7	–
1810:									
January	26,158	2	4	185,872	7	–	36,321	7	–
February	-	-	-	197,509	5	–	34,975	–	–
March	75,475	–	–	294,443	7	–	242,103	1	–
April	11,333	2	4	288,409	5	–	55,895	–	–
May	16,200	–	–	176,661	6	–	48,158	4	–
June	28,783	2	4	151,569	2	–	15,434	7	–
July	-	-	-	166,818	6	–	24,283	5	–
August	39,528	2	4	165,246	4	–	21,562	–	–
September	-	-	-	150,904	6	–	2,157	6	–
October	47,408	2	4	288,509	7	–	5,587	3	–
November	32,958	–	4	294,904	4	–	3,442	5	–
December	4,558	2	4	229,849	6	–	315	7	–
Rds.	282,403	–	4	2,590,701	1	–	490,237	5	–
1811:									
January	2,383	2	4	150,405	–	–	-	-	-
February	38,149	7	–	195,024	4	–	-	-	-
March	18,333	2	4	236,202	6	–	-	-	-
April	358	2	4	190,005	6	–	-	-	-
May	-	-	-	203,648	3	–	-	-	-
June	-	-	-	109,847	3	–	-	-	-
July	-	-	-	129,430	7	–	-	-	-
August	4,016	5	2	177,915	3	–	-	-	-
September	11,225	–	–	156,596	2	–	-	-	-
October	25,033	2	4	189,426	7	–	-	-	-
November	-	-	-	181,958	5	–	-	-	-
December	23,733	2	4	134,921	5	–	-	-	-
Rds.	123,233	1	4	2,055,383	3	–	-	-	-

and Simon's Town, from the 7th of June 1808 to the 31st of December 1824.

AMOUNT of Goods bought in.			Per Centage to Government on Goods bought in.			Per Centage to Government on Prize Sales.			Per Centage to Government on Immoveable and Moveable Property.			TOTAL AMOUNT of per Centage paid to Government.		
Rds.	*sk.*	*st.*	*Rds.*	*sk.*	*st.*	*Rds.*	*sk.*	*st.*	*Rds.*	*sk.*	*st.*	*Rds.*	*sk.*	*st.*
1,785	–	–	31	1	5	-	-	-	7,798	4	1	7,829	6	–
2,064	6	–	36	1	–	188	5	–	5,399	2	5	5,624	–	5
1,775	–	-	31	–	3	1,344	–	3	7,679	5	1	9,054	6	1
356	7	–	6	1	5	657	–	–	8,646	–	3	9,309	2	2
582	2	–	10	1	3	-	-	-	9,549	6	4	9,560	–	1
612	1	–	10	5	4	2,254	2	–	5,441	4	3	7,706	4	1
53	7	–	–	7	3	580	–	–	6,735	–	2	7,315	7	5
7,229	7	–	126	3	5	5,023	7	3	51,250	–	1	56,400	3	3
162	4	–	2	6	4	2,331	7	–	6,989	2	3	9,324	–	1
3,270	5	–	57	1	5	1,502	5	–	5,089	7	2	6,649	6	1
2,068	5	–	36	1	3	1,523	1	3	8,005	6	1	9,565	1	1
78	–	–	1	2	5	118	2	4	6,067	2	4	6,187	–	1
1,344	–	–	23	4	–	284	5	–	7,414	3	–	7,722	4	–
-	-	-	-	-	-	227	5	–	7,432	4	3	7,660	1	3
147	1	–	2	4	3	82	1	–	7,386	4	5	7,471	2	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	934	2	–	5,826	–	3	6,760	2	3
120	–	–	2	–	4	914	1	2	6,271	4	–	7,187	6	–
12	2	–	–	1	4	812	2	2	6,379	4	5	7,192	–	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	428	5	–	5,477	2	–	5,905	7	–
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,939	–	5	6,389	7	–	8,328	7	5
7,203	1	–	125	7	4	11,098	6	4	78,730	1	2	89,954	7	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,271	2	–	6,963	2	3	8,234	4	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,224	1	–	6,912	6	4	8,136	7	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	8,473	4	5	11,626	2	4	20,099	7	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,956	2	5	10,292	5	2	12,249	–	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,685	4	2	6,466	5	1	8,152	1	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	540	1	4	5,808	5		6,348	6	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	849	7	–	5,838	5	1	6,688	4	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	754	5	–	6,475	2	5	7,229	7	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	75	4	–	5,281	5	1	5,357	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	195	4	2	10,927	3	5	11,123	–	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	120	3	5	10,898	3	1	11,018	7	–
-	-	-	-	-	-	11	–	2	8,124	4	–	8,135	4	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	17,158	1	1	95,616	3	3	112,774	4	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,305	7	–	5,305	7	–
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,493	3	4	7,493	3	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,587	7	2	8,587	7	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,656	3	4	6,656	3	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,127	5	3	7,127	5	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,844	5	1	3,844	5	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,530	–	3	4,530	–	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,297	2	3	6,297	2	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,677	2	2	5,677	2	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,068	–	1	7,068	–	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,368	4	2	6,368	4	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,137	4	4	5,137	4	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,094	6	5	74,094	6	5

Return of all Sales held at Cape Town, &c.—*continued.* - - - -

	AMOUNT of Immoveable Property.			AMOUNT of Moveable Property.			AMOUNT of Prize Sales.		
1812:	*Rds.*	*sk.*	*st.*	*Rds.*	*sk.*	*st.*	*Rds.*	*sk.*	*st.*
January	-	-	-	144,570	3	–	-	-	-
February	43,958	2	4	160,203	7	–	-	-	-
March	94,308	2	4	137,199	3	–	49,241	4	–
April	14,333	2	4	188,419	4	–	20,769	4	–
May	10,358	2	4	112,845	7	–	4,162	6	–
June	20,500	–	–	140,281	5	–	7,054	2	–
July	36,500	–	–	227,818	6	–	6,256	6	–
August	26,491	5	2	171,790	–	–	-	-	-
September	57,100	–	–	177,965	4	–	-	-	-
October	126,300	–	–	309,082	3	–	-	-	-
November	122,241	5	2	310,147	6	–	-	-	-
December	-	-	-	189,094	5	–	-	-	-
Rds.	552,091	5	2	2,269,419	5	–	87,484	6	–
1813:									
January	36,075	–	–	160,713	7	–	-	-	-
February	-	-	-	193,801	6	–	2,258	–	–
March	1,150	–	–	178,453	2	–	6,200	–	–
April	29,508	2	4	193,622	2	–	-	-	-
May	123,465	5	2	263,837	4	–	-	-	-
June	-	-	-	142,251	5	–	-	-	-
July	28,708	2	4	231,425	5	–	418,321	–	–
August	22,716	5	2	263,758	6	–	57,208	2	–
September	3,333	2	4	220,749	6	–	-	-	-
October	45,522	2	4	235,258	4	–	6,598	5	–
November	28,008	2	4	210,796	2	–	313	6	–
December	38,716	5	2	240,860	6	–	-	-	-
Rds.	357,204	5	2	2,535,529	7	–	490,899	5	–
1814:									
January	36,000	–	–	176,025	3	–	101,301	5	–
February	31,410	5	2	219,232	2	–	-	-	-
March	21,908	2	4	226,572	–	–	112	7	–
April	25,066	5	2	312,408	7	–	-	-	-
May	49,585	1	2	202,725	–	–	-	-	-
June	28,551	5	2	193,585	5	–	-	-	-
July	8,066	5	2	149,380	–	–	-	-	-
August	6,291	5	2	181,985	5	–	-	-	-
September	11,000	–	–	226,903	2	–	-	-	-
October	66,875	–	–	230,849	1	–	24,950	–	–
November	45,066	5	2	264,798	1	–	36,220	6	–
December	21,443	2	4	216,436	6	–	-	-	-
Rds.	351,265	6	4	2,600,902	–	–	162,585	2	–
1815:									
January	8,200	–	–	220,858	7	–	-	-	-
February	20,341	5	2	199,968	–	–	-	-	-
March	21,058	2	4	183,365	2	–	21,629	5	–
April	32,041	5	2	239,733	6	–	-	-	-
May	6,341	5	2	243,608	6	–	-	-	-
June	9,161	5	2	177,931	3	–	-	-	-
July	32,433	2	4	254,663	6	–	-	-	-
August	2,420	–	–	200,113	5	–	-	-	-
September	71,408	2	4	210,220	4	–	-	-	-
October	11,500	–	–	241,580	7	–	-	-	-
November	23,466	5	2	313,982	1	–	-	-	-
December	59,908	2	4	255,318	4	–	-	-	-
Rds.	298,281	5	2	2,741,345	3	–	21,629	5	–

Return of all Sales held at Cape Town, &c.—*continued.*

AMOUNT of Goods bought in.	Per Centage to Government on Goods bought in.	Per Centage to Government on Prize Sales.	Per Centage to Government on Immoveable and Moveable Property.	TOTAL AMOUNT of per Centage paid to Government.
Rds. sk. st.	*Rds. sk. st.*	*Rds. sk. st.*	*Rds. sk. st.*	*Rds. sk. st.*
- - -	- - -	- - -	5,059 7 4	5,059 7 4
- - -	- - -	- - -	6,376 3 1	6,376 3 1
- - -	- - -	1,723 4 -	6,452 2 5	8,175 6 5
- - -	- - -	726 7 2	6,845 4 -	7,572 3 2
- - -	- - -	145 6 -	4,130 7 -	4,276 5 -
- - -	- - -	246 7 -	5,268 4 5	5,515 3 5
20 - -	- 2 4	219 - -	8,612 3 1	8,831 5 5
- - -	- - -	- - -	6,476 2 -	6,476 2 -
- - -	- - -	- - -	7,228 - 2	7,228 - 2
- - -	- - -	- - -	13,028 1 -	13,028 1 -
- - -	- - -	- - -	12,994 3 1	12,994 3 1
- - -	- - -	- - -	6,618 2 2	6,618 2 2
20 - -	- 2 4	3,062 - 2	89,091 1 3	92,153 4 3
- - -	- - -	- - -	6,256 2 2	6,256 2 2
- - -	- - -	79 - -	6,783 - 2	6,862 - 2
- - -	- - -	217 - -	6,265 7 5	6,482 7 5
- - -	- - -	- - -	7,293 1 2	7,293 1 2
- - -	- - -	- - -	11,394 7 4	11,394 7 4
- - -	- - -	- - -	4,978 6 2	4,978 6 2
- - -	- - -	14,641 1 5	8,602 2 2	23,243 4 1
- - -	- - -	2,002 2 1	9,629 - 4	11,631 2 5
- - -	- - -	- - -	7,784 4 3	7,784 4 3
- - -	- - -	230 7 3	9,030 5 2	9,261 4 5
- - -	- - -	10 7 4	7,868 - -	7,878 7 4
- - -	- - -	- - -	9,107 5 2	9,107 5 2
- - -	- - -	17,181 3 1	94,994 4 -	112,175 7 1
- - -	- - -	3,545 4 2	6,790 7 -	10,336 3 2
- - -	- - -	- - -	8,222 6 2	8,222 6 2
- - -	- - -	3 7 3	8,313 3 1	8,317 2 4
- - -	- - -	- - -	11,372 7 4	11,372 7 4
- - -	- - -	- - -	7,963 - 5	7,963 - 5
- - -	- - -	- - -	7,275 1 -	7,275 1
- - -	- - -	- - -	5,369 3 4	5,369 3 4
- - -	- - -	- - -	6,479 4 4	6,479 4 4
- - -	- - -	- - -	8,134 - 5	8,134 - 5
- - -	- - -	873 2 -	9,250 1	10,123 2 1
- - -	- - -	1,267 5 -	10,056 4 4	11,324 1 4
- - -	- - -	- - -	7,950 4 1	7,950 4 1
- - -	- - -	5,690 2 5	97,178 4 1	102,868 7 -
- - -	- - -	- - -	7,873 4 2	7,873 4 2
- - -	- - -	- - -	7,354 6 5	7,354 6 5
- - -	- - -	757 - 1	6,786 2 2	7,543 2 3
- - -	- - -	- - -	8,951 3 1	8,951 3 1
- - -	- - -	- - -	8,637 2 1	8,637 2 1
- - -	- - -	- - -	6,387 7 3	6,387 7 3
- - -	- - -	- - -	9,480 6 1	9,480 6 1
- - -	- - -	- - -	7,046 2 2	7,046 2 2
- - -	- - -	- - -	8,607 2 5	8,607 2 5
- - -	- - -	- - -	8,656 4 3	8,656 4 3
- - -	- - -	- - -	11,400 1	11,400 - 1
- - -	- - -	- - -	9,984 4 2	9,984 4 2
- - -	- - -	757 - 1	101,166 6 4	101,923 6 5

Return of all Sales held at Cape Town, &c.—*continued.*

	AMOUNT of Immoveable Property.			AMOUNT of Moveable Property.			AMOUNT of Prize Sales.		
1816:	*Rds.*	*sk.*	*st.*	*Rds.*	*sk.*	*st.*	*Rds.*	*sk.*	*st.*
January	5,533	2	4	268,128	2	–	-	-	-
February	-	-	-	223,956	3	–	-	-	-
March	11,900	–	–	225,739	2	–	-	-	-
April	62,783	2	4	354,155	3	–	-	-	-
May	30,800	–	–	248,565	1	–	-	-	-
June	33,241	5	2	251,801	5	–	-	-	-
July	19,775	–	–	215,836	1	–	-	-	-
August	7,675	–	–	260,724	4	–	-	-	-
September	-	-	-	237,549	3	–	-	-	-
October	7,016	5	2	237,693	7	–	-	-	-
November	-	-	-	356,096	6	–	-	-	-
December	15,900	–	–	257,776	3	–	-	-	-
Rds.	194,625	–	–	3,138,023	–	–	-	-	-
1817:									
January	31,300	–	–	266,630	6	–	-	-	-
February	-	-	-	293,705	7	–	-	-	-
March	-	-	-	297,997	4	–	-	-	-
April	17,358	2	4	261,897	3	–	-	-	-
May	10,500	–	–	222,583	4	–	-	-	-
June	57,776	5	2	226,655	2	–	-	-	-
July	7,000	–	–	227,299	–	–	-	-	-
August	10,333	2	4	224,845	5	–	-	-	-
September	13,108	2	4	206,659	–	–	-	-	-
October	5,666	5	2	283,424	2	–	-	-	-
November	-	-	-	314,806	4	–	-	-	-
December	2,758	2	4	272,736	3	–	-	-	-
Rds.	155,801	5	2	3,099,241	–	–	-	-	-
1818:									
January	10,717	–	–	256,466	7	–	-	-	-
February	8,092	2	4	263,200	3	–	-	-	-
March	5,005	–	–	288,798	5	–	-	-	-
April	12,130	–	–	292,497	–	–	-	-	-
May	35,466	5	2	273,693	1	–	-	-	-
June	20,761	5	2	219,352	5	–	-	-	-
July	24,571	–	–	265,050	3	–	-	-	-
August	4,200	–	–	239,720	3	–	-	-	-
September	29,941	5	2	353,277	6	–	-	-	-
October	9,816	5	2	262,215	4	–	-	-	-
November	7,408	2	4	243,206	4	–	-	-	-
December	10,433	2	4	309,599	–	–	-	-	-
Rds.	178,543	5	2	3,267,078	1	–	-	-	-
1819:									
January	44,758	2	4	308,086	3	–	-	-	-
February	74,941	5	2	388,768	1	–	-	-	-
March	4,666	5	2	282,095	6	–	-	-	-
April	16,766	5	2	276,422	4	–	-	-	-
May	47,233	2	4	224,823	7	–	-	-	-
June	3,683	2	4	211,817	2	–	-	-	-
July	-	-	-	231,378	3	–	-	-	-
August	49,586	–	–	188,480	5	4	-	-	-
September	55,083	2	4	269,578	–	–	-	-	-
October	115,441	5	2	297,270	3	–	-	-	-
November	29,500	–	–	428,650	7	–	-	-	-
December	10,166	5	2	357,096	–	–	-	-	-
Rds.	451,827	5	2	3,464,468	1	4	-	-	-

Return of all Sales held at Cape Town, &c.—*continued.*

AMOUNT of Goods bought in.			Per Centage to Government on Goods bought in.			Per Centage to Government on Prize Sales.			Per Centage to Government on Immoveable and Moveable Property.			TOTAL AMOUNT of per Centage paid to Government.		
Rds.	*sk.*	*st.*	*Rds.*	*sk.*	*st.*	*Rds.*	*sk.*	*st.*	*Rds.*	*sk.*	*st.*	*Rds.*	*sk.*	*st.*
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,481	2	3	9,481	2	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,838	3	4	7,838	3	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,109	-	5	8,109	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,494	1	-	13,494	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,238	6	1	9,238	6	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,394	6	1	9,394	6	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,900	2	3	7,900	2	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,259	5	2	9,259	5	2
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	8,314	1	4	8,314	1	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,442	-	3	8,442	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,463	3	-	12,463	3	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,300	3	2	9,300	3	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113,236	4	4	113,236	4	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,349	7	-	12,349	7	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,849	4	5	12,849	4	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,037	3	1	13,037	3	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,837	5	-	11,837	5	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,967	7	2	9,967	7	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,180	-	-	11,180	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,097	3	4	10,097	3	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,063	1	-	10,063	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,328	1	-	9,328	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,524	-	-	12,524	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,991	3	-	13,991	3	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,183	-	-	12,183	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	139,409	4	-	139,409	4	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,636	6	-	11,636	6	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,877	5	-	11,877	5	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,946	6	-	12,946	6	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,269	4	-	13,269	4	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,952	2	2	12,952	2	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,210	3	-	10,210	3	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,326	-	-	12,326	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,747	5	-	10,747	5	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,366	4	5	16,366	4	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,872	1	2	11,872	1	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,973	7	-	10,973	7	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,992	-	-	13,992	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	149,171	4	3	149,171	4	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,687	2	5	14,687	2	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,943	7	4	18,943	7	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,641	2	3	12,641	2	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,658	-	2	12,658	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,041	6	3	11,041	6	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,496	-	-	9,496		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,283	4	-	10,283	4	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,478	6	4	9,478	6	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,205	2	3	13,205	2	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,777	3	-	15,777	3	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,706	5	4	19,706	5	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,096	6	5	16,096	6	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164,017	-	3	164,017	-	3

Return of all Sales held at Cape Town, &c.—*continued.*

	AMOUNT of Immoveable Property.	AMOUNT of Moveable Property	AMOUNT of Prize Sales.
1820:	*Rds. sk. st.*	*Rds. sk. st.*	*Rds. sk. st.*
January	8,000 — —	335,152 2 —	- - -
February	16,846 5 2	285,475 2 —	- - -
March	- - -	306,399 1 —	- - -
April	6,666 5 2	311,006 4 —	- - -
May	- - -	314,238 3 —	- - -
June	5,000 — —	258,453 3 —	- - -
July	17,666 5 2	254,934 7 —	- - -
August	35,441 5 2	284,316 5 —	- - -
September	- - -	273,898 — —	- - -
October	47,859 2 4	270,375 — —	- - -
November	16,683 2 4	252,566 6 —	- - -
December	- - -	283,968 2 —	- - -
Rds.	154,164 2 4	3,430,784 3 —	- - -
1821:			
January	65,591 5 2	454,705 2 —	- - -
February	7,666 5 2	355,660 5 —	- - -
March	39,508 2 4	278,499 5 —	- - -
April	15,608 2 4	496,057 3 —	- - -
May	14,475 — —	297,017 5 2	- - -
June	56,933 2 4	242,980 7 —	- - -
July	- - -	244,120 6 —	- - -
August	28,433 2 4	266,839 5 —	- - -
September	- - -	158,497 2 —	- - -
October	34,400 — —	290,190 4 —	- - -
November	25,350 — —	260,559 4 —	- - -
December	15,566 5 2	277,770 — —	- - -
Rds.	303,533 2 4	3,622,899 — 2	- - -
1822:			
January	26,666 5 2	164,816 1 —	- - -
February	11,805 2 4	205,663 2 —	- - -
March	8,866 5 2	283,787 7 —	- - -
April	- - -	330,213 3 —	- - -
May	6,741 5 2	221,604 3 —	- - -
June	- - -	184,832 3 —	- - -
July	16,066 5 2	248,049 2 —	- - -
August	10,500 — —	363,719 2 —	- - -
September	- - -	261,361 7 —	- - -
October	- - -	308,353 2 —	- - -
November	48,600 — —	304,761 3 —	- - -
December	9,016 5 2	216,745 6 —	- - -
Rds.	138,263 5 2	3,095,908 1 —	- - -
1823:			
January	- - -	202,042 3 —	- - -
February	- - -	223,864 5 —	- - -
March	- - -	254,595 4 —	- - -
April	42,100 — —	251,894 1 —	- - -
May	5,566 5 2	271,636 5 —	- - -
June	3,466 5 2	167,338 5 —	- - -
July	- - -	205,237 2 —	- - -
August	- - -	182,316 2 —	- - -
September	42,808 2 4	244,733 6 —	- - -
October	- - -	270,620 — —	- - -
November	- - -	201,395 2 —	- - -
December	66,750 — —	207,784 2 —	- - -
Rds.	160,691 5 2	2,683,458 5 —	- - -

Return of all Sales held at Cape Town, &c.—*continued.*

AMOUNT of Goods bought in.	Per Centage to Government on Goods bought in.	Per Centage to Government on Prize Sales.	Per Centage to Government on Immoveable and Moveable Property.	TOTAL AMOUNT of per Centage paid to Government.
Rds. sk. st.	*Rds. sk. st.*	*Rds. sk. st.*	*Rds. sk. st.*	*Rds. sk. st.*
- - -	- - -	- - -	15,073 3 4	15,073 3 4
- - -	- - -	- - -	13,062 1 2	13,062 1 2
- - -	- - -	- - -	13,617 6 -	13,617 6 -
- - -	- - -	- - -	13,970 5 1	13,970 5 1
- - -	- - -	- - -	13,966 1 1	13,966 1 1
- - -	- - -	- - -	11,597 7 3	11,597 7 3
- - -	- - -	- - -	11,723 - 1	11,723 - 1
- - -	- - -	- - -	13,423 7 -	13,423 7 -
- - -	- - -	- - -	12,173 2 -	12,173 2 -
- - -	- - -	- - -	13,080 1 4	13,080 1
- - -	- - -	- - -	11,595 7 3	11,595 7
- - -	- - -	- - -	12,620 6 4	12,620 6 4
- - -	- - -	- - -	155,905 1 5	155,905 1 5
- - -	- - -	- - -	21,666 5 4	21,666 5 4
- - -	- - -	- - -	15,977 4 -	15,977 4 -
- - -	- - -	- - -	13,255 5 5	13,255 5
- - -	- - -	- - -	22,393 6 4	22,393 6 4
- - -	- - -	- - -	13,522 3 4	13,522 3 4
- - -	- - -	- - -	12,064 2 4	12,064 2 4
- - -	- - -	- - -	10,849 6 4	10,849 6 4
- - -	- - -	- - -	12,491 3 2	12,491 3 2
- - -	- - -	- - -	7,044 2 3	7,044 2 3
- - -	- - -	- - -	13,661 6 3	13,661 6 3
- - -	- - -	- - -	12,143 6 -	12,143 6 -
- - -	- - -	- - -	12,691 2 1	12,691 2 1
- - -	- - -	- - -	167,762 7 4	167,762 7 4
- - -	- - -	- - -	7,917 6 1	7,917 6 1
- - -	- - -	- - -	9,402 7 3	9,402 7 3
- - -	- - -	- - -	12,809 6 4	12,809 6 4
- - -	- - -	- - -	14,676 1 2	14,676 1 2
- - -	- - -	- - -	9,998 7 2	9,998 7 2
- - -	- - -	- - -	8,214 6 2	8,214 6 2
- - -	- - -	- - -	11,381 3 4	11,381 3 4
- - -	- - -	- - -	16,398 5 1	16,398 5 1
- - -	- - -	- - -	11,616 - 5	11,616 - 5
- - -	- - -	- - -	13,704 4 5	13,704 4 5
- - -	- -	- - -	14,624 7 4	14,624 7 4
- - -	- -	- - -	9,922 3 2	9,922 3 2
- - -	- - -	- - -	140,668 4 5	140,668 4 5
- - -	- - -	- - -	8,979 5 2	8,979 5 2
- - -	- - -	- - -	9,949 4 2	9,949 4 2
- - -	- - -	- - -	11,315 2 5	11,315 2 5
- - -	- - -	- - -	12,130 6 5	12,130 6 5
- - -	- - -	- - -	12,196 3 4	12,196 3 4
- - -	- - -	- - -	7,514 2 4	7,514 2 4
- - -	- - -	- - -	9,121 5 2	9,121 5 2
- - -	- - -	- - -	8,102 7 4	8,102 7 4
- - -	- - -	- - -	11,828 2 5	11,828 2 5
- - -	- - -	- - -	12,027 4 3	12,027 4 3
- - -	- - -	- - -	8,950 7 2	8,950 7 2
- - -	- - -	- - -	10,718 1 3	10,718 1 3
- - -	- - -	- - -	122,835 6 5	122,835 6 5

Return of all Sales held at Cape Town, &c.—*continued.*

	AMOUNT of Immoveable Property.			AMOUNT of Moveable Property.			AMOUNT of Prize Sales.		
1824:	*Rds.*	*sk.*	*st.*	*Rds.*	*sk.*	*st.*	*Rds.*	*sk.*	*st.*
January	-	-	-	195,711	4	-	-	-	-
February	4,833	2	4	224,934	7	-	-	-	-
March	29,041	5	2	200,906	1	-	-	-	-
April	11,666	5	2	247,485	3	-	-	-	-
May	21,475	-	-	159,503	5	-	-	-	-
June	-	-	-	178,552	2	-	-	-	-
July	-	-	-	151,451	5	-	-	-	-
August	-	-	-	208,731	1	-	-	-	-
September	6,858	2	4	235,513	1	-	-	-	-
October	8,745	-	-	237,670	6	-	-	-	-
November	34,541	5	2	281,906	5	-	-	-	-
December	-	-	-	293,003	-	-	-	-	-
Rds.	117,161	5	2	2,615,370	-	-	-	-	-

RECAPITULATION.

DURING THE YEAR	AMOUNT of Immoveable Property.			AMOUNT of Moveable Property.			AMOUNT of Prize Sales.		
	Rds.	*sk.*	*st.*	*Rds.*	*sk.*	*st.*	*Rds.*	*sk.*	*st.*
1808	143,231	2	4	1,392,672	5	-	143,536	6	-
1809	343,258	2	4	2,077,807	5	-	317,109	7	-
1810	282,403	-	4	2,590,701	1	-	490,237	5	-
1811	123,233	1	4	2,055,383	3	-	-	-	-
1812	552,091	5	2	2,269,419	5	-	87,484	6	-
1813	357,204	5	2	2,535,529	7	-	490,899	5	-
1814	351,265	6	4	2,600,902	-	-	162,585	2	-
1815	298,281	5	2	2,741,345	-	-	21,629	5	-
1816	194,625	-	-	3,138,023	-	-	-	-	-
1817	155,801	5	2	3,099,241	-	-	-	-	-
1818	178,543	5	2	3,267,078	1	-	-	-	-
1819	451,827	5	2	3,464,468	1	4	-	-	-
1820	154,164	2	4	3,430,784	3	-	-	-	-
1821	303,533	2	4	3,622,899	-	2	-	-	-
1822	138,263	5	2	3,095,908	1	-	-	-	-
1823	160,691	5	2	2,683,458	5	-	-	-	-
1824	117,161	5	2	2,615,370	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL *Rds.*	4,305,582	3	4	46,680,992	1	-	1,713,483	4	-

(A true Abstract.)

Vendue Office, Cape of Good Hope,
11th July 1825.

Return of all Sales held at Cape Town, &c.—*continued.*

AMOUNT of Goods bought in.			Per Centage to Government on Goods bought in			Per Centage to Government on Prize Sales.			Per Centage to Government on Immoveable and Moveable Property.			TOTAL AMOUNT of per Centage paid to Government.		
Rds.	*sk.*	*st.*	*Rds.*	*sk.*	*st.*	*Rds.*	*sk.*	*st.*	*Rds.*	*sk.*	*st.*	*Rds.*	*sk.*	*st.*
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,698	2	3	8,698	2	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,104	4	1	10,104	4	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,574	4	2	9,574	4	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,258	5	-	11,258	5	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,566	2	2	7,566	2	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,935	5	2	7,935	5	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,731	1	3	6,731	1	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,276	7	4	9,276	7	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,619	5	2	10,619	5	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,757	4	-	10,757	4	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,296	6	2	13,296	6	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,022	2	5	13,022	2	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118,842	3	2	118,842	3	2

- - - - - - - - RECAPITULATION.

AMOUNT of Goods bought in.			Per Centage to Government on Goods bought in.			Per Centage to Government on Prize Sales.			Per Centage to Government on Immoveable and Moveable Property.			TOTAL AMOUNT of Per Centage paid to Government.		
Rds.	*sk.*	*st.*	*Rds.*	*sk.*	*st.*	*Rds.*	*sk.*	*st.*	*Rds.*	*sk.*	*st.*	*Rds.*	*sk.*	*st.*
7,229	7	-	126	3	5	5,023	7	3	51,250	-	1	56,400	3	3
7,203	1	-	125	7	4	11,098	6	4	78,730	1	2	89,954	7	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	17,158	1	1	95,616	3	3	112,774	4	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,094	6	5	74,094	6	5
20	-	-	-	2	4	3,062	-	2	89,091	1	3	92,153	4	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	17,181	3	1	94,994	4	-	112,175	7	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	5,690	2	5	97,178	4	1	102,868	7	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	757	-	1	101,166	6	4	101,923	6	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113,236	4	4	113,236	4	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	139,409	4	-	139,409	4	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	149,171	4	3	149,171	4	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164,017	-	3	164,017	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	155,905	1	5	155,905	1	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	167,762	7	4	167,762	7	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140,668	4	5	140,668	4	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122,835	6	5	122,835	6	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118,842	3	2	118,842	3	2
14,453	-	-	252	6	1	59,971	5	5	1,953,972	2	2	2,014,196	6	2

Ch^r H. Fitz Roy,
E. Buysker, } Joint Commissaries of Vendues.

Letter - O.
Number 13.

VENDUE DEPARTMENT.

COPIES of all INSTRUCTIONS issued for the guidance of the Commissaries of Vendues, from 1808 to 1825.

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Vendue-Masters, &c. not to bid at public Sales, 3d September 1813 - - - - - ibid.
Respecting the interference of Individuals in the Estates of Persons intending to separate, 28th October 1813 - - - - - - p. 259
Goods sold for Re-exportation to be reported to the Colonial Secretary's Office, 8th February 1814 - - - - - - - - ibid.
Respecting Military Officers bidding at Vendues, 6th May 1814 - - - - - p. 260
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Respecting Slaves sold by public Auction, 12th December 1816 - - - - - p. 263
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Vendue Office, Cape Town, 7th July 1825.

Gentlemen,

IN compliance with your request, contained in your letter dated 7th February 1825, we have the honour herewith to enclose Copies of all Orders and Instructions that have been issued from time to time for the guidance of the Vendue-Masters and Commissaries of Vendues for Cape Town and Cape District.

We beg at the same time to apologize for the delay in transmitting these documents, owing to the multiplicity of business in this department, and to the long indisposition of one of the undersigned.

We have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servants,
Chs II. Fitz Roy,
E. Buysker,
Joint Commissaries of Vendues.

To J. T. Bigge and W. G. Colebrooke, Esquires,
His Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry,
&c. &c. &c.

APPOINTMENT of Mr. Fagel as Vendue-Master.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that his Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-chief has been pleased to appoint F. W. Fagel, Esq. as sole vendue-master in Cape Town and its districts. Cape Town Gazette, N° 125, dated 4th June 1808.

Castle of Good Hope, 1st June 1808.

By command of his Excellency the Governor,
(signed) *C. Bird*, Act^{g} Col^{l} Sec.

BY his Excellency Du Pre Earl of Caledon, Viscount Alexander, and Baron Caledon of Caledon, in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland, and one of the Representative Peers of that Kingdom, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Castle, Town, and Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, in South Africa, and of the Territories and Dependencies thereof, and Ordinary and Vice-Admiral of the same.

To F. W. Fagel, Esq.

BY virtue of the powers and authorities vested in me, I have constituted and appointed, and by these presents do constitute and appoint you, Francis William Fagel, Esq. sole vendue-master in the Cape Town and district; to have, hold, exercise and enjoy the said office, and to perform all the duties which belong thereto, for and during his Majesty's will and pleasure, and your residence in the said settlement, according to the instructions and regulations hereunto annexed, and subject to such laws and customs as are in force within this settlement with regard to the same.

Given under my hand and seal, in the Castle of Good Hope, this 1st day of June 1808.

(signed) *Caledon.*

By his Excellency's command,
(signed) *C. Bird.*

REGULATIONS and INSTRUCTIONS for the Vendue-Master in the District of the Cape.

1st.—THE vendue-master, after he shall have taken the oaths prescribed for the civil servants of this government, shall be called upon to give security in the sum of *Rds.* 20,000 (to be approved of by his Excellency the Governor) for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office.

2d.—The vendue-master shall be accountable for the amount of all moveables or immoveables sold by him, and shall be bound to make his payments for the sales in Cape Town or its environs within three months after the day on which each sale was held, and within six months in the remaining part of the district.

3d.—The vendue-master is to be responsible that the sworn vendue-clerks keep an accurate account of the duties on all sales, which account, together with the original vendue rolls, is to be delivered to the auditor of public accounts at the end of each month to be by him examined, after which certified copies of the aforesaid rolls are to remain deposited at the auditor's office as a public record.

4th.—The vendue-master is to charge 5 per cent on the amount of the sale of all moveables, and 2½ per cent on the amount of the sale of all immoveables; out of which, 3½ per cent on moveables, and 1½ per cent on immoveables, is to be paid, at the expiration of every month (as it becomes due), into the colonial treasury, after the account thereof shall have been duly examined, as expressed in the foregoing article.

5th.—The vendue-master is to keep a separate account of all moveables exposed for sale, and bought in by or on account of the owner or proprietor thereof, on all which one half the usual duties are to be levied.

6th.—The vendue-master is to be solely responsible for the conduct of the auctioneers; no instructions therefore are given to him respecting the terms upon which they are to be employed, or the nature of the security the vendue-master may think it necessary to demand of them.

7th.—Regular vendue accounts shall be made out upon stamps, according to the tariff of the 24th December 1807; and the vendue master is to be responsible that

such other stamps are used in the transactions arising from sales as are by law prescribed.

8th.—Neither the vendue-master or his deputy, nor the sworn vendue clerks or the auctioneers, shall purchase or cause to be purchased any goods whatever at the auctions held by them, on penalty of forfeiture of their situations.

9th.—No immoveable goods are to be put up for sale by auction, unless they are free from all claims or incumbrances, or that such claims or incumbrances are distinctly specified in the conditions of sale, the vendue-master being responsible for all losses that may result from any inattention to this article; but in cases where doubt may arise, it will be sufficient for the vendue-master to explain fully in the conditions of sale the cause for doubt that exists in each particular instance, when any loss that may occur will of course fall upon the purchasers.

10th.—To secure the vendue-master from loss by bad debts, he has, firstly, a legal or tacit hypothetical claim upon the property sold by him by auction, if found in possession of the purchaser within six months after the date of the purchase: secondly, he has preference in that period to all general obligations, whether secretarial or notarial deeds; but special obligations, whether by secretarial or notarial deeds, if of an older date than the day of the sale at which the debt is incurred, shall remain preferable to the legal claim of the vendue-master; and, thirdly, he has the privilege of proceeding against the debtor by *paratâ executio*, according to the existing laws on that head.

11th.—The vendue-master is further entitled to all such privileges and protection as were granted to the vendue-master of the Cape district at the time of that office having been instituted in this settlement in the year 1793.

Castle of Good Hope, June 1st, 1808.

By command of his Excellency the Governor,
(signed) *C. Bird*, Acts Sec.

COPIES of Vendue Rolls of Prize Property to be sent to the Collector of Customs.

Sir, Secretary's Office, November 9th 1808.

I AM directed by his Excellency the Governor to request that you may be pleased to give directions that copies of all vendue rolls of prize property be sent to the collector of His Majesty's customs, as soon after the sales shall have taken place as possible.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(signed) *C. Bird.*

F. W. Fagel, Esquire,
Vendue-Master.

VENDUE-MASTERS, &c. not to bid at public Sales.

PROCLAMATION.

Cape Town Gazette, N° 399, dated 4th September 1813.

BY his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir John Francis Cradock, Knight of the most Honourable Orders of the Bath and Crescent, Colonel of His Majesty's 43d Regiment of Foot, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Castle, Town, and Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, in South Africa, and of the Territories and Dependencies thereof, and Ordinary and Vice-Admiral of the same, Commander of the Forces, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS it was judged expedient to prohibit vendue-masters, secretaries of the Orphan and Insolvent Estates Chambers, also all other public officers presiding officially over any public sales, to make any purchase at the sale they attend in their official capacities, and which prohibition was made public by the proclamation of the 27th December 1805; I have thought proper to renew the said proclamation in all that spirit and honour due to its peculiar case, (for "misfortune" is the most concerned,) and therefore hereby order and command:

That from henceforth the vendue-clerks or auctioneers, at any of the common sales, or at such as are held by the Orphan Chamber, or by the Chamber for regulating Insolvent Estates, or any other sale held by public authority, shall not be allowed to bid for, much less to purchase, any goods put up by them for sale, either directly or indirectly, either in the name or through the means of any other person, be it who it may, or in their own names, or in trust for themselves or their children, on pain of the bargain being void and the forfeiture of their situation, and a fine

fine of three times the real value of the article so purchased, besides the offending party being declared "infamous" ever more.

That also the vendue-masters, the secretaries of the Orphan Chamber and Insolvent Estates Chamber included, and likewise other public officers presiding officially over any public sale, shall not themselves come forward at the sale they attend in their official capacities to make any purchase, but shall be obliged, if they are so inclined, to give permission, without the knowledge of the auctioneer, to any other person to purchase for them, so that neither the auctioneer nor the public shall know at the time of sale that the articles are bidden for on behalf of the vendue-master, commissioner, &c. on pain of nullity, exposure to infamy, and arbitrary correction.

It is the imperious duty of all the above public officers to lend their utmost aid that the goods and effects of the parties interested be disposed of as advantageously as possible.

And that no person may plead ignorance hereof, this shall be published and affixed as usual.

Given under my hand and seal at the Cape of Good Hope, this 3d day of September 1813.

(signed) *J. F. Cradock.*

By his Excellency's command,

(signed) *H. Alexander*, Secretary.

RESPECTING the interference of Individuals in the Estates of Persons intending to separate.

Sir, Secretary's Office, October 28th, 1813.

I AM directed by his Excellency the Governor to forward to you the enclosed extract of a letter, written to the Chamber of Insolvent Estates, for your information and guidance.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

F. W. Fagel, Esquire, Vendue-Master.

Your most obedient servant,

(signed) *Henry Alexander.*

EXTRACT of a Letter written to the President and Members of the Chamber of Insolvent Estates, dated 16th October 1813.

Gentlemen,

YOUR three memorials to his Excellency the Governor, stating difficulties met with by your Board in the execution of your duties and requesting redress, having been transmitted to the worshipful the Court of Justice for their opinion and report, the court has in compliance with his Excellency's desire made the said memorials a special matter of inquiry and deliberation, in consequence of which they have found the grievances complained of by your chamber to consist in the following points:

1st.—The, &c.

7th.—The interference of individuals with estates of persons separated from bed and board, or of persons intending to separate.

And I have it now in command from his Excellency to acquaint you,

1st.—That, &c.

8th.—That the respective vendue-masters shall be directed not to hold any sales at the request of persons, or in estates falling under the tenor of the 34th article of the Instructions for the Insolvent Estates Chamber, but that such should be left to your Board.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(signed) *Henry Alexander*, Colonial Secretary.

GOODS sold for Re-exportation to be reported to the Colonial Secretary's Office.

Sir, Secretary's Office, February 8th 1814.

I AM directed by his Excellency the Governor to desire, that in future if any goods are sold for re-exportation from this colony, at any public sale held by your auctioneers, that the name of the purchaser and the quantity and the quality of the goods are to be reported to this office without delay.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

F. W. Fagel, Esquire, Vendue-Master.

Your most obedient servant,

(signed) *Henry Alexander.*

RESPECTING Military Officers bidding at Vendues.

Head Quarters, 6th May 1814.

THE Commander of the Forces having received a communication from the vendue-master, respecting a restriction which it seems he deemed it his duty to propose, relative to officers of the army bidding at vendues; he answered that communication by a letter, of which the following is a copy:

Sir, Newlands, 2d May 1814.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo. It was with infinite concern, and I may say with no less surprise, that I learnt that any measures should have been considered necessary to secure payments for debts contracted by officers of the British army at public vendues.

I entertain, Sir, so high an opinion of the feelings and character of British officers, that I am unwilling to believe that any transgression on their part on the subject in question, could have arisen but from thoughtless or accidental inadvertence. With this impression on my mind, I anxiously trust, Sir, that the officers of the British army may henceforward be as freely accepted as bidders at vendues as any other individuals, and should a single instance of non-payment occur, I beg I may have the earliest intelligence of it, when I shall feel it my duty to reprove in the severest manner, conduct which, in my view of the subject, would tend very materially to tarnish the character of the British army.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(signed) *Charles Henry Somerset.*

To this, the following reply has been received:

My Lord, Vendue Office, May 4th, 1814.

I HAVE to acknowledge the honour of receiving your Lordship's answer to Mr. Fagel's letter, dated Newlands, May 2d instant. I do not entertain the least doubt about the officers of the British army honourably settling the vendue-contracted debts; should however any instance of the contrary occur, I shall feel it my duty to acquaint your Excellency with the same, trusting that such orders will be given as thought proper to prevent those accidents.

I beg leave in the meantime to request that the usual information may be given me in time, by a letter from the colonial secretary's office, mentioning the names of the officers of this army leaving the colony or the town for the inward part of the country; I shall give myself the honour of fully explaining to your Excellency by a separate letter, the mode of allowing credit to the generality of the inhabitants, and have the honour to be,

My Lord, your Excellency's most obedient servant,
(signed) *J. F. Reitz,*
Acting Vendue-Master.

The Commander of the Forces is much gratified at having relieved the officers of this army from a restriction which could not but be considered an imputation on their character; and in the fullest confidence of their integrity and high feeling of honour, he is persuaded their future conduct on this head will prove, that he has only done them justice in the favourable opinion he has formed of them.

VENDUE NOTES to be written on stamped Paper.

PROCLAMATION.

Cape Town Gazette, N° 489, dated 27th May 1815.

BY his Excellency the Right honourable General Lord Charles Henry Somerset, one of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, Colonel of His Majesty's 1st West India Regiment, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Castle, Town, and Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, in South Africa, and of the Territories and Dependencies thereof, and Ordinary and Vice-Admiral of the same, Commander of the Forces, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by the worshipful the Court of Justice, that much irregularity has prevailed from the practice of covering notarial acts with stamps, instead of writing such acts on paper stamped as the law prescribes; and from the practice of drawing up original vendue notes on unstamped paper, covering the same with stamps only in such cases in which it became necessary to prosecute

prosecute the claim arising from neglect of payment or otherwise, to the great detriment of the public revenue, and to the great injury of the individuals whose interests are by such practices affected: I do hereby, by virtue of the power in me vested, order and direct, that henceforward all notarial acts shall be written and signed upon paper stamped, (as in each particular case the standing regulations of this colony direct), and in no case be covered by such stamps only; and I hereby further order and direct, that all vendue notes shall be written upon the stamp which the proclamation of the 22d May 1812 enjoins, and not covered only with such stamp as hereinbefore explained; and in order to give due effect to the aforesaid necessary regulations, I do hereby authorize the worshipful the Court of Justice and command them, in every case in which it shall appear to them or to any commission from their Board that this regulation shall have been contravened, to impose and levy upon the notary or district secretary or vendue-master so offending, a fine not exceeding *Rds.* 50 for each separate transgression, which fine shall be paid into the hands of the secretary to the Court of Justice, or to the secretary to the Commission of Circuit, as the case may be, to be by him accounted for in the general account of receipts and disbursements of the worshipful court aforesaid.

And it is hereby declared and made known, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect the penalties heretofore attached to the passing any notarial acts upon other than paper regularly stamped according to law.

And that no person may plead ignorance thereof, this shall be published and affixed as usual.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Given under my hand and seal at the Cape of Good Hope, this 26th day of May 1815.

(signed) *C. H. Somerset.*

By his Excellency's command,

(signed) *H. Alexander*, Secretary.

Sir, Deputy Adjutant General's Office, 24th August 1815.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that Ensign Hislop of the 60th regiment has permission to quit the colony.

Enclosed is the copy of a letter which has been transmitted to general officers of brigades, which must prevent the possibility of any officers quitting the colony and leaving unsettled accounts with your department.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very obedient humble servant,

J. F. Reitz, Esquire, (signed) *Jos. Hare.*

Acting Deputy Vendue-Master.

Circular to General Officers of Brigades.

Sir, Castle, 23d August 1815.

TO prevent the possibility of mistakes, his Excellency the Commander of the Forces requests that you will give strict orders to officers in command of regiments and corps under your command, to certify at all times, when they forward applications for leave to an officer to quit the colony, that the officer who requires such indulgence is not indebted to the vendue-master, and the commanding officer of a corps will then notify to the vendue-master the leave which has been granted, after which such officer is forbidden to make further purchases at vendues in his own name.

(signed) *M. G. Blake*, Dep. Adj. Gen.

NAMES of Officers to be reported who are remiss in the payment of Vendue Accounts.

Sir, Castle, 13th October 1815.

HIS Excellency the Commander of the Forces having heard with regret that the officers of this army are not so punctual in the discharge of their vendue accounts, as from the orders which he has issued he expected that they would have been; I am directed to inform you, that on any occasion when an officer belonging to a corps in this colony may be remiss in the payment of a vendue account when it is

due, the Commander of the Forces desires that the name of such officer may, in the first instance, be reported to the officer in command of the corps to which he may belong; and should you not receive from the commanding officer a satisfactory reply, his Excellency directs that the case may be reported to him, that measures may be taken to prevent transgressions of his Excellency's commands on this point. I have, at the same time, his Excellency's commands to apprise you that he expects an early intimation of any want of punctuality by the military in payment of their vendue accounts, that by his interference repetitions of such irregularities may be put a stop to.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your very humble servant,
(signed) *M. G. Blake*, D. A. G.

APPOINTMENT of Mr. Reitz to be Commissary of Vendues, and Subjects relative to his Appointment.

Sir, Colonial Office, 6th Dec. 1816.

MR. Fagel, late vendue-master in this settlement, having resigned that office in the year 1814, upon his return to Holland, his Excellency the Governor has received instructions from home to do away the situation of vendue-master, and to make such arrangements (subject to the approbation of His Majesty) for the future conduct of the vendue-master's duties as shall appear to him to be most advantageous to the public, and to secure to the revenue the profit formerly enjoyed by the vendue-master.

With this view his Excellency has desired me to communicate to you, that reposing that confidence in the rectitude of your conduct, which the regularity with which the Vendue Office has been conducted under your superintendence for some years, and the marked opinion of the public in regard to the advantages derived from its punctuality is calculated to inspire, it is his Excellency's intention that the duty of the Vendue Office shall continue under your management as commissary of vendues, giving you such adequate salary as shall seem to you similar emolument to that which you derived as deputy to the late vendue-master.

I shall have the honour to annex to this letter a list of the number of persons which his Excellency upon the best consideration will authorize you to employ, with the amount of salary he has fixed to each of them; and I am to acquaint you, that all the salaries of the office are to be drawn for quarterly, in the mode usual in the colony, and subject to such regulations and audit as have been established for the regularity and precision of the colonial accounts.

In making up henceforward the monthly amount of per centage due to government from the sales of moveable or immoveable property, you are therefore to debit yourself not only with what has been heretofore payable to the colonial treasury, but also with that proportion which has hitherto been considered the profit and property of the vendue-master; and all the books and accounts of the Vendue Office must be regularly submitted to the examination and inspection of the auditor of public accounts, at such periods as in conformity to his instructions he shall call for them for that purpose.

The rules and regulations at present in force with respect to vendues, and to the conduct of the subordinate officers upon the establishment, are to be strictly adhered to.

His Excellency the Governor will consider you to be responsible to the public, not only for the proceeds of all sales with the amount of stamps and fees due thereon, but for all losses which may accrue from mismanagement or otherwise, and to this effect he will expect from you security to the same amount, with sufficient and well-known sureties, as was entered into by former vendue-masters, leaving it to you to take from the assistant auctioneers and others such security as you shall deem necessary for your own safety.

His Excellency concurring in opinion with what experience has taught you, that it is more expedient that the auctioneers should continue to be paid by a per centage on the sales, which gives them an interest in the price obtained for the effects sold by them than by fixed salary, consents to their receiving (as at present) five twelfths per cent from the amount of one and a half per cent on sales of moveables, and three fourths per cent on the sales of immoveables, antecedent hereto allowed to the vendue-master, which arrangement, however, will be allowed only so long as that old servant of the establishment, J. Singuer, continues upon it, after which such new arrangement will be made on this head as circumstances shall require.

The

The actual amount of stationery used in the Vendue Office will be allowed in a contingent account, but no allowance for an office can be admitted.

It will be necessary that the amount of profit received by you on account of the vendue-master for the year 1815, which in consequence of the resignation of Mr. Fagel in 1814 becomes due to this treasury, should now be ascertained, in order that the same may be brought to the public account, and in like manner the amount due for the present year (1816) must be ascertained as soon as usual and practicable in the ensuing year.

As it appears to be absolutely necessary in order to carry on the vendue concerns with that punctuality which has caused it to become so prominent a branch of the public revenue of this colony, that a large sum should remain in the hands of the commissary of vendues to meet those calls which the usual credit given would not allow him to do, were he not possessed of adequate means applicable thereto, his Excellency the Governor will consent to replace the capital gradually which Mr. Fagel, the late vendue-master, appropriated to that object; and for this purpose his Excellency will permit you to hold, in the first instance, the balance due as aforesaid, for the years 1815 and 1816, provided you give additional security with sureties for the due repayment of these sums with an interest of one half per cent per month, and his Excellency will appropriate a farther proportion of the coming-in profits of the Vendue Office to supply the place of such capital as you shall, in your capacity of agent to Mr. Fagel, find opportunity of remitting to him, until the amount so deposited with you shall come to *Rds.* 50,000, which sum, as before said, must be sufficiently secured by you, and pay to the revenue an interest of 6 six per cent per annum.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. F. Reitz, Esq. (signed) *C. Bird.*

RESPECTING Slaves sold by public Auction.

Office for the Enregisterment of Slaves,
Sir, Cape Town, 12th December 1816.

AS the revenues of government, arising through this department from the sales of slaves sold by public auction, have been materially infringed, I must beg you will be pleased to forward to me, as early as possible, a statement of such slaves as have been sold by public auction within your jurisdiction since the 26th April last, and to continue this monthly, specifying by and to whom they have been sold, and of what district the purchasers are residents.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
J. F. Reitz, Esquire, Your most obedient humble servant,
Commissary of Vendues. (signed) *G. J. Rogers,* Inspector.

RESPECTING Slaves sold by public Auction.

Sir, Colonial Office, 23d December 1816.

IT having been represented to his Excellency the Governor, that the government is considerably defrauded by persons purchasing slaves at vendue evading the payment of transfer duty, I am directed to call upon you to furnish the Registry Office with a monthly return of slaves sold by vendue in the preceding month, stating the names or estate of seller, and the names of purchaser.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
J. F. Reitz, Esquire, Your obedient servant,
Commissary of Vendues. (signed) *C. Bird.*

RESPECTING an illegal Sale held by Mr. Duckett at Klaver Valley.

Sir, Colonial Office, 20th January 1817.

I AM directed by his Excellency the Governor to transmit to you herewith, for your information and guidance, a copy of a letter addressed by me to Mr. W. Duckett, respecting the articles bought in for his account on the first day's sale at the Klaver Valley.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
J. F. Reitz, Esquire, Your obedient servant,
Commissary of Vendues. (signed) *C. Bird.*

Sir, Colonial Office, 16th January 1817.

I AM directed by his Excellency the Governor to inform you, that having referred your letter of the 12th instant to the commissary of vendues, that gentleman has stated to his Excellency that your conduct on the first day's sale at the Klaver Valley was a decided infringement of the vendue regulations, yet as he does not conceive that there was any intention to defraud the revenue, he has recommended your case to the favourable consideration of his Excellency; under these circumstances his Excellency has been pleased to direct that such articles as were *bonâ fide* bought in for you, and declared to be so at the close of the first day's sale, shall be erased from the vendue roll. His Excellency trusts that wherever this transaction may be known, it will prove a caution to others not to incur a similar risk by not paying due attention to the established regulations of sale.

Mr. W. Duckett,
Klaver Valley.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(signed) *C. Bird.*

RESPECTING the Vendue Accounts of Officers of the Army.

Sir, Deputy Adjutant General's Office, 21st May 1817.

I HAVE the honour to transmit the copy of a letter which I have been directed by the Commander of the Forces to address to Major General Hall, relative to the want of punctuality which still prevails in officers of this army settling their vendue accounts, and which his Excellency hopes will prevent the recurrence of the irregularities complained of.

His Lordship desires me to request that in future you will not fail to send in the name of any officer who may be a defaulter on the vendue rolls, within ten days after his account may become due, to the officer in command of the regiment to which such officer may belong, and that you will upon all occasions conform to the regulations which have been made to enforce punctuality in the payment of vendue accounts by the military department.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your very obedient humble servant,

J. F. Reitz, Esquire,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *M. G. Blake,*
D^y A. G^l.

Sir, Deputy Adjutant General's Office, 21st May 1817.

I HAVE the honour to transmit copies of letters addressed to officers commanding brigades, and commanding officers of regiments, bearing date the 18th and 19th February 1816, requiring a certificate to be forwarded by commanding officers of corps on all applications for leave of absence to Europe, that the officer for whom such application may be made does not stand indebted to the Vendue Office.

And I am desired by the Commander of the Forces to acquaint you, that notwithstanding these letters, complaints have been made to his Excellency that in more than one instance officers have left the colony considerably indebted to the vendue-master, consequently the acquittances required could not have been attached to the memorials for leaves of absence. Great want of punctuality in discharging the vendue accounts has also occurred on officers being detached on the frontier duty.

His Excellency requests that you will refer commanding officers of corps to the letters alluded to, as well as the general orders issued on this subject the 6th day of May 1814, and signify to them his surprise and displeasure at such marked inattention to his commands. His Lordship had hoped that he should have met with the fullest support from commanding officers in assisting him to put a stop to a practice equally disgraceful to the officer and prejudicial to the government.

His Excellency requests that you will be so good as to exact the strictest obedience to his orders on this point, and also begs you in future to require a similar vendue acquittance to be forwarded by commanding officers of corps, previously to any officer being detached on a distant duty.

Major General Hall,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *M. G. Blake,*
D^y A. G^l.

RESPECTING Emoluments drawn from Vendue Profits by Auctioneers.

Sir, Colonial Office, 6th November 1817.

I HAVE received and laid before his Excellency the Governor your letter of the 30th ultimo, notifying the death of the senior auctioneer J. Seigneur, and recommending as his successor F. F. Pool, and am directed to signify to you his Excellency's approval thereof.

Referring to my letter of the 6th of December 1816, in which I was directed to communicate to you that a new arrangement would be made upon the decease of J. Seigneur, with respect to the emolument drawn from the vendue profits by the auctioneers, which, up to this period, have been five twelfths per cent from the amount of one and a half per cent on sales of moveables, and of three fourths per cent on sales of immoveables; I am now to acquaint you, that taking into consideration the net receipts of the auctioneers for the last three years, allowing also for the risks they are supposed to incur, his Excellency has thought proper to fix their future receipt at one ninth per cent on the amount of five and two and a half per cent on the sales of moveables and immoveables as aforesaid, which arrangement is to bear date from the 1st of the present month.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. F. Reitz, Esq. (signed) *C. Bird.*
Commissary of Vendues.

DIRECTIONS for Regulations to be drawn up for the guidance of Auctioneers.

Sir, Colonial Office, 24th November 1817.

THE late vacancy of the situation of afslager in your department, and some circumstances connected with the mode in which the vendue clerks and afslagers have performed in various instances the duties intrusted to them, which have been brought to his Excellency the Governor's knowledge, have induced his Excellency to call for the instructions under which these officers have been supposed to act, and by such reference to discover that there is a necessity of having a complete set of instructions framed for both these descriptions of public officers, which they shall be directed to sign and swear to the observance of.

It is his Excellency's desire that you may be pleased to draw up for his approval a draft of instructions for these two branches of your department, so framed as to meet the objects you shall judge most likely to embrace the interests of the public and your own security, bearing in mind that these persons are to be debarred from purchasing, directly or indirectly, at any public sales whatever; his Excellency is not willing to insist upon those persons who fill these situations at present quitting any interest they may have in retail stores, but his Excellency thinks that it will be advantageous to the vendue officers, and meet the wishes of the public, whose jealousy on this head has been often expressed, if, in future appointments of this nature, it shall be stipulated that the parties shall not hold stores or be interested in any retail trade whatever.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. F. Reitz, Esq. (signed) *C. Bird.*
Commissary of Vendues.

Approval of the same.

Sir, Colonial Office, 28th November 1817.

IN reply to your letter of the 25th instant, enclosing drafts of instructions for the conduct of the vendue clerks and afslagers, I am directed by his Excellency the Governor to signify to you his approval thereof, and to desire that the vendue clerks and afslagers may be sworn to the observance of these instructions.

For Enclosure, *vide* p. 275.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. F. Reitz, Esq. (signed) *C. Bird.*
Commissary of Vendues.

RESPECTING Slaves sold at Vendue, under Mortgage by their Proprietors.

Sir, Colonial Office, 14th August 1818.

I AM directed by his Excellency the Governor to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter from the inspector of the enregisterment of slaves, noticing an irregularity which occasionally occurs in the sale of slaves which have been mortgaged by their proprietors, and to desire that in future sales of slaves by vendue you may be pleased in the first instance to ascertain whether such slave or slaves be mortgaged, and if so, then that you strictly adhere to the suggestion of the inspector.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. F. Reitz, Esq. (signed) *C. Bird.*
Commissary of Vendues.

Office for the Enregisterment of Slaves,

Sir, Cape Town, August 10th, 1818.

I HAVE the honour to represent for your consideration that the vendue-masters not being bound by their instructions to inquire whether slaves intended to be sold by public auction are mortgaged or not, mortgaged slaves have been sold and transferred (the transfer taking place by the enregisterment of the vendue bill) without mortgages being paid off, and without its being in the power of the district functionaries to prevent the transfer taking place; I take the liberty therefore to suggest the expediency of the vendue-masters not to sell a mortgaged slave but with the consent of the creditor prior to the mortgage being cancelled, the which I conceive will the more effectually fulfil the intentions of government, as respects the enregistering of mortgages on slaves.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

Colonel Bird, (signed) *G. J. Rogers.*
Colonial Secretary.

RESPECTING the Periods of Credit to be allowed on the Sale of Property in Cape Town and the Country Districts.

Sir, Colonial Office, 24th December 1818.

THE great change which has taken place in the circumstances of the colony since the regulations were framed, by which the long credits still given to the respective vendue-masters in the country districts for making their payments to such persons whose effects are sold by public auction were authorized, appears to his Excellency the Governor to necessitate some alteration, also in what otherwise strongly tends to the injury of an important branch of the public revenue, by checking the number of sales now effected, with considerable prejudice to the several sellers.

His Excellency therefore taking into consideration how much the districts of the colony are compressed by the new divisions which have been made of them, and with how much quickness all interior communication is now carried on by the greater regularity which has been gradually introduced into the management of public affairs, has directed me to acquaint you, that

1st. In all sales of moveables, which shall take place subsequent to the first day of January next in the Cape district, the payment shall be made by the vendue-master to the seller at the expiration of the fourth month from the date of the sale.

2d. By the foregoing regulation it is not intended to prevent the sellers from giving such further credit as they may choose to grant, with the concurrence of the vendue-master (but not without), to purchasers of moveable property by public auction; but in all cases in which sellers shall give the purchasers at public auction a credit beyond the term of four months, it is to be understood by them that they become responsible for the auction dues at the expiration of such term of four months to the vendue-master, and that the collection of the amount of sales at the expiration of the period for which credit shall have been given, shall be the duty of the vendue-master, who however shall not be liable to the seller for the amount of a debt not recoverable, if the purchaser shall have become insolvent subsequent to the period of four months from the date of the sale.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. F. Reitz, Esq. (signed) *C. Bird.*
Commissary of Vendues.

SIX RIX-DOLLARS granted to the Vendue Clerk of Simon's Town for each Sale.

Sir, Colonial Office, 14th December 1819.

HAVING laid before his Excellency the Governor your letter of the 7th instant, suggesting that a sum of six rix-dollars should be granted to the vendue clerk at Simon's Town for each public sale held there, in order to provide for an auctioneer, I have received his Excellency's instructions to signify to you his approval thereof.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

To J. F. Reitz, Esq. (signed) *Henry Ellis*,
Commissary of Vendues. Dep. Secy.

FINES imposed on Sale of Slaves, if not enregistered in due time.

Sir, Colonial Office, 27th August 1823.

FREQUENT applications having been made to his Excellency the Governor for remission, on various pleas, of the fines imposed by the 1st article of the proclamation of the 30th January 1818, for a non-observance of the rule therein prescribed; I am directed by his Excellency the Governor to desire that you will be pleased to instruct the afslager, on the sale of any slave by vendue, to give notice to the purchaser that he will not be excused the fines recoverable in the courts of law in this colony, in case the registry of such slave is not effected within the time fixed by the proclamation aforesaid.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. F. Reitz, Esq. (signed) *C. Bird.*
Commissary of Vendues.

Sir, Colonial Office, 5th November 1823.

REFERRING to the letter of instructions I had the honour to address to you on the 6th December 1816, and to the 6th article of the instructions issued on the 1st June 1808 to the then vendue-master, I am directed by his Excellency the Governor to require you to state for his information what regulations you have established for the auctioneers.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. F. Reitz, Esq. (signed) *C. Bird.*
Commissary of Vendues.

ONE-EIGHTH Part of the per Centage of Sales effected to be allowed Auctioneers.

Sir, Colonial Office, 5th December 1823.

HIS Excellency the Governor having considered your proposal, that in future one-eighth part of the per centage on sales effected by you shall be allowed the auctioneers in lieu of one-ninth which they now receive, they continuing to make the annual allowance of *Rds.* 2,500 to you for the risk you are exposed to in the collection of vendue monies, or government allowing a deduction of 2 per cent from the revenue of the vendue department on that account; I am directed to acquaint you, that his Excellency thinks, that as the public loses in proportion as the auctioneers salaries diminish, and their risk is also thereby lessened, he is not called upon to make the pecuniary sacrifice suggested from the public funds, he therefore desires things may go on in their present course, taking care however that the auctioneers get the earliest intelligence of defaulters, and also that the sales be in future divided by lot.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. F. Reitz, Esq. (signed) *C. Bird.*
Commissary of Vendues.

No INTEREST to be charged on *Rds.* 30,000 advanced to Vendue Department.

Sir, Colonial Office, 16th January 1824.

HIS Excellency the Governor having had under his consideration the statement of the profit and loss of the Vendue Office since your administration of the affairs of that department, submitted in your letter of the 12th instant, has desired me to inform you that no charge will be made for interest on the sum of *Rds.* 30,000 advanced to you in the year 1821.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. F. Reitz, Esq. (signed) *C. Bird.*
Commissary of Vendues.

SCHEDULE of Duties, &c. levied in the Vendue Department to be prepared.

Gentlemen, Colonial Office, 19th August 1824.

I HAVE it in command from his Excellency the Governor to desire that you will be pleased to cause to be prepared and transmitted to this office with the least possible delay a schedule of the taxes, duties, fees, and all other sources of revenue levied in your department, specifying the respective laws or authorities under which they are derived.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
(signed) *P. G. Brink.*

C. A. Fitzroy and E. A. Buyskes, Esquires,
Joint Commissaries of Vendues.

PUBLIC SALES effected by the Hammer.

Gentlemen, Colonial Office, 30th December 1824.

HAVING laid before his Excellency the Governor your letter dated the 27th instant, proposing that from the commencement of the ensuing year the sale of articles at public vendue should be effected by the hammer, viz. that each article bid for should be knocked down to the bidder after the words *Going, going, gone,* shall have been repeated by the auctioneer, I am directed to acquaint you that his Excellency is pleased to approve thereof.

His Excellency also approves of your purchasing the six hammers that will be required in consequence, and of your giving public notice of this alteration in the mode of selling at public vendue in next Saturday's gazette.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
(signed) *Richard Plasket,*
Secretary to Government.

C. A. Fitzroy and E. A. Buyskes, Esquires,
Joint Commissaries of Vendues.

COMMISSARY of Vendues not allowed to make any Purchases at Vendues.

Gentlemen, Colonial Office, 20th April 1825.

I AM directed by his Excellency the Governor to enclose for your information and guidance a memorandum relative to the charges which the commissaries of vendues or vendue-masters are to be allowed to make in future when called upon to attend sales in the country.

I am further to signify to you his Excellency's pleasure that no commissary of vendues or vendue-master shall in future be authorized to make any purchases whatsoever, either by himself or through his agents, of property sold in the office under his charge.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
(signed) *Richard Plasket,*
Secretary to Government.

The Commissaries of Vendues,
Cape Town.

VENDUE REGULATIONS.

(King's Arms.)

PROCLAMATION.

BY His Excellency the Right hon. General Lord Charles Henry Somerset, one of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, Colonel of His Majesty's 1st West India Regiment, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Castle, Town, and Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, in South Africa, and of the Territories and Dependencies thereof, and Ordinary and Vice-Admiral of the same, Commander of the Forces, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS the limited security given by those officers of government appointed to act as commissaries of vendues, or vendue-masters, may, in some instances, not be adequate to cover the eventual loss of individuals, in case of insolvency or failure of any such officer; and whereas the interests of commerce require that no doubt should exist relative to the security of the proceeds of public sales effected through the said officers, I have thought proper to enact and declare, and it is hereby enacted and declared accordingly, that from and after the date of this proclamation, the government of this colony will hold itself responsible for the proceeds

ceeds of all sales made on account of individuals by the commissaries of vendues or vendue-masters, in the event of the insolvency of such officers, provided such sales have been made according to law, and under the rules and regulations at present existing, or which may hereafter be proclaimed on that head.

And it is hereby enacted and declared, that government will not hold itself responsible for the deficiencies of any commissary of vendues or vendue-masters, unless it be made clearly to appear that the parties who may have effected any sales through the vendue offices have demanded payment of the proceeds of such sales from the commissaries of vendues or vendue-masters, on the amount becoming due, or within three days thereof; and unless, in case of the above-mentioned officers not satisfying such claims, the parties shall have reported their default in writing within five days after the demand shall have been made: the report to be sent to government, if the sale has been made in Cape Town, and to the landdrost of the respective districts, if the sales have taken place in the country: and the several landdrosts are hereby declared to be bound (under their own responsibility for the amount, in case of failure), to transmit every such report to government, in duplicate, by the earliest opportunities.

And it is hereby further enacted and declared, that in the event of any proprietor of moveable property, sold through the government vendue offices, choosing to give to the purchasers thereof any credit in the payment of the same (beyond the time usually allowed for collecting the proceeds previously to the vendue roll becoming due,) such arrangement, and all responsibility attendant thereon, must entirely rest with the parties concerned; and the proprietor, in such case, must sign his receipt to the vendue roll, as if such payment had actually been made, and must also satisfy the commissary of vendues, or the vendue-master, for the government fees on such sale.

And for the greater security of the interests of government, under the responsibility which it has hereby declared and assumed, it is further enacted, that the government shall possess the same privileges and rights over the real and personal property of any commissary of vendues, or vendue-master, who may become insolvent, as it now enjoys in the case of all collectors and administrators of public property; whilst the commissaries of vendues and vendue-masters shall continue in the exercise of the same rights and privileges in regard to individual purchasers, which they have hitherto enjoyed by the laws of the colony.

And in order that all persons may be aware of the existing regulations relative to public sales effected through the commissaries of vendues, or vendue-masters, the heads thereof, with reference to the proclamations and instructions on the subject, are hereunto annexed, for general information.

And that no person may plead ignorance hereof, this shall be published and affixed as usual.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

Given under my hand and seal, at the Cape of Good Hope, this 22d day of April 1825.

(signed) *C. H. Somerset.*

By command of his Excellency the Governor,

(signed) *R. Plasket,*

Secretary to Government.

Heads of Regulations of Government, relative to Vendue Sales.

1. No public sales are allowed to be made in this colony but through the government vendue offices, with the exception of those effected by the Orphan Chamber and the sequestrator, through their own officers, for the disposal of property administered by their respective establishments.

2. On the sale of immoveable property 2½ per cent is levied on the part of government, and on moveable property 5 per cent, to be deducted from the vendue roll or account. *Vide* Regulations for the Country Districts, Art. 198.

3. On all moveable property exposed for sale, and bought in by the proprietor, one half of the established dues, or 2½ per cent, is exacted; and on all immoveable property so exposed for sale, and bought in, where such property may be disposed of by private contract within six weeks after such attempt at public sale, the same duties are exacted as would have been levied had such sale actually taken place through the Vendue Office. *Vide* Proclamation, 2d May 1806.

Vide Circular to Vendue-Masters, of the 24th Dec. 1818.

4. On all sales of moveable property, payment must be made to the seller by the government commissary of vendues, or vendue-master, at the expiration of three calendar months, if in Cape Town or Simon's Town (and of four months, if in any of the districts,) from the day of sale; but the commissary of vendues, or vendue-master, must furnish the seller with the vendue roll (payable at the periods above mentioned,) as soon as the sale is closed, signed by him, and written on a stamp, regulated in value according to the tariff established by government. The stamp to be paid by the seller.

5. On immoveable property, the general terms of payment are one third ready money, one third in twelve months, and the other one third in two years from the date of sale; but other terms are frequently demanded, and are, of course, explained at the sales. No immoveable property having incumbrances thereon can be put up for sale, in the vendue offices, unless such incumbrances or claims be specified at the time.

Vide Proclamation, 3d Sept. 1813.

Instructions to Vendue-Masters, 20th April 1825.

6. No commissary of vendues, vendue-master, auctioneer, or any person employed in the government vendue offices, shall appear, personally, as bidders for any property sold in their offices; nor shall they be allowed, *in any way*, to purchase such property, under severe penalties.

Vide Proclamation, 2d May 1806.

7. No person shall purchase goods in the name, or on account of, the owners thereof, with the view to defraud the public, under very severe penalties.

Vide Proclamation, 26th May 1815.

8. The vendue bills made out for individual purchasers must be upon a stamp, to be regulated by the government tariff; and the receipt of the commissaries of vendues, or vendue-masters, for the amount, must be made on the bill itself.

Instructions to Vendue-Masters, 20th April 1825.

The commissaries of vendues, and vendue-masters, or the vendue clerks acting for them, are allowed to make the following charges, when called upon to attend sales in the country:

The Memorandum alluded to in the Letter of 20th April 1825.

1st. In case the parties holding the sales do not choose to send their own waggons (which they always have the option of doing), an allowance for a waggon, according to the distance, at the rate established by government tariff, is to be charged; as also the established daily allowance for waggon hire (where it is necessary to keep the waggon), during the period the vendue-master or clerk may be detained at such sales.

But where no waggon is actually used, and the vendue-master, or clerk, and auctioneer proceed on horseback, or in any other mode, one half of the above allowance only shall be charged.

2d. An allowance of five rix-dollars per diem, for maintenance of both vendue-master, or clerk, and auctioneer, during the days they may be detained at the place of sale.

3d. The usual allowance for stamps, public notification of the sale, and copies of vendue roll.

And no other fee or charge whatsoever is to be made by the vendue-master, clerk, or auctioneer.

DIRECTING the payment into the Treasury of certain Sums due by the Vendue Department to Government.

Gentlemen, Colonial Office, 30th June 1825.

IN reply to your letter of the 20th inst. relative to the capitals of *Rds.* 30,000 and *Rds.* 50,000 which have been allowed to remain on loan in your hands, the former sum without interest, and the latter sum bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, I am directed by his Excellency the Governor to inform you that the finances of this government will not allow of such loans being continued as they have hitherto been, and I am therefore to signify to you his pleasure that the first sum of *Rds.* 30,000 be repaid into the treasury without delay.

With a view of assisting you however with the means of paying the vendue rolls as they may become due, in such cases where the full amount of the sales have not been collected by you, I am directed by his Excellency to authorize you to detain such part of the loan of *Rds.* 50,000 at an interest of six per cent per annum, payable henceforward into the treasury half yearly, as you may absolutely require for the purposes above mentioned, and for those purposes alone, and the remaining portion of that sum you will pay into the colonial treasury.

It

It will be necessary, however, that you should give sufficient security for the amount of the loan so detained by you, in the same manner as was done by your predecessor.

His Excellency further desires that you will be good enough to transmit to me, at the end of each month, a list of such persons who may have failed to pay their vendue bills at the prescribed periods, together with the amount of such bills.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

The Joint Commissaries of Vendues. (signed) *Rich*^{d} *Plasket*, Secretary to Government.

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Number 13.

INSTRUCTIONS and REGULATIONS for the Vendue Department, from 1790 to 1825.

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REPORT of the Commissaries General to the Governor in Council.

To the Governor and Council on behalf of the General Netherland East India Company, Cape of Good Hope.

Honourable, wise, provident, very discreet!

NOTWITHSTANDING our endeavours by every possible means to bring about a further reduction of expenditure, and an increase of revenue to this government, we regret to find that the former still greatly exceeds the latter.

Whereas, therefore, necessity requires that whatsoever can in any way tend to lessen the burthen thus pressing on the community should diligently be undertaken; we have thought fit, according to what we had reserved to ourselves by our letter of the 20th of July of this year, to discharge the late secretary Egbertus Bergh, as vendue-master of this colony, from ultimo August of the present year, and to appoint as vendue-master of the Cape district the chief inspector of payments (soldijen), and member of the Court of Justice, Clement Mathieson, junior, as he is appointed by these presents.

That the office of vendue-master in the country districts shall henceforward be held by the respective landdrosts of the same, on which account a due regard will be paid to the many applications made by them for the improvement of their means of subsistence.

All this on the footing and according to the regulations and instructions by us determined and fixed, which we herewith transmit to you for your information and guidance, and to see them executed.

The respective boards of heemraaden in the country districts are hereby especially authorized (in conformity to the aforesaid instructions and regulations) to decide judicially with respect to vendue monies by immediate execution; in case, however, where the debt shall be either wholly or in part denied, such decision can be appealed from to the Court of Justice of this government.

And in order at all times to afford to every one the opportunity to prosecute the right he may conceive to have, in cases wherein, according to custom, immediate execution is ordered on a first default for vendue monies, the condemned shall, nevertheless, be at liberty, should he deem it advisable, to carry the sentence for reformation before the Court of Justice, without however the said execution being thereby considered as suspended.

The duties of the vendue mastership as now divided shall commence from the beginning of the next book year, being the first of the month September next.

Whereas the secretary of your council is by this arrangement deprived of the means of subsistence derived from the joint vendue-mastership, hitherto attached to that office, and it being reasonable that the said important and difficult office be adequately remunerated, we have thought fit to fix the salary at *Rds.* 4,000, or 12,000 guilders, Cape value, upon which the present secretary, George Frederick Goetz, has been by us appointed.

Whereby commending you to the protection of the Almighty.

Honourable, wise, provident, very discreet!

Castle of Good Hope,
20th August 1793.

The Commissaries General
for Netherland India,
(signed) *S. C. Nederburgh,*
S. H. Frykinius.

By order of the same,
(signed) *F. S. Daniels.*

(A true translation,)
(signed) *Ch^s D'Escury,*
Translator to Government.

(A true copy,)
P. G. Brink,
Act^g Ass^t Sec^y to Gov^t.

REGULATIONS and INSTRUCTIONS for the Vendue-Master of the Cape District.

Art. 1.—HE shall be answerable for all the vendue money of the moveable and immoveable property sold by him, in the said quality, to the same effect, and in the same manner as the vendue-masters have hitherto been, and he shall be bound to make the payments thereof, of the sales that have been effected at the Cape, and within two hours distance from it, within three months, and the others within six months from the days of sale.

2.—He shall be obliged, previous to his entering upon the office, to produce competent security to the satisfaction of government, to the amount of *Rds.* 20,000.

3.—The sworn vendue clerk appointed for his assistance shall be obliged, on the oath taken by him on entering upon his office, to keep an exact account of the proceeds collected by the vendue-master, which account shall annually be closed on the last day of August, and be delivered to the council of polity, and be examined by a special committee, and, if thought necessary, be compared with the vendue rolls and other documents.

4.—The said account having been approved by government, he shall be obliged to pay into the company's treasury the full amount of the proceeds in ready money, deducting from the total amount $\frac{5}{16}$th parts, out of which he must defray all the expenses attached to the vendue-mastership, and to the execution of its functions, so that the remaining $\frac{11}{16}$th parts shall be, without any other deduction, the clear profit reverting to the company. And it is expressly understood, that, as directed by the first article, he shall be responsible for all vendue bills, and vendue money of whatsoever description.

5.—But whereas the allowing of credit principally depends on the messenger who makes the sales, in case of defaults he shall claim the same of the messenger, who shall be obliged for that purpose to give effective security to his satisfaction.

6.—If, however, such defaults should arise from accidental circumstances, that may have occurred after the time when credit was allowed by the messenger, such as fire, plundering by the enemy, or the like, and that no neglect can be attributed to the messenger as to the calling for the payment, the loss resulting therefrom shall be borne by the vendue-master and messenger respectively, *pro parte*, on their salaries, and he shall pay as salary to the messenger $\frac{2}{16}$th parts of the full amount of the proceeds that shall have been received by him.

7.—He shall also pay to the vendue clerk the salary of *Rds.* 30 per month.

8.—He shall be obliged to examine monthly the vendue bills in the hands of the messenger, and to compare the same with the amount charged against him, in order thereby the better to prevent any other use being made of the vendue money than what is intended.

9.—He

9.—He shall continue to have the right, as has hitherto been the case, to follow by immediate execution those who are unwilling to pay, and retain a preferent claim to the effects sold for the term of one year.

Thus done and determined by the Commissaries General, in the Castle of Good Hope, 20th August 1793.

(signed) *S. C. Nederburgh.*
S. H. Frykinius.

By order of the same, (signed) *S. F. Daniels.*

(A true translation,)
(signed) *Charles D'Escury,*
Translator to Government.

(A true copy,)
P. G. Brink,
Act^{g} Ass^{t} Sec^{y} to Gov^{t}.

PROCLAMATION of the British Commanders relating to Licensed Auctioneers; dated 30th October 1795.

BY their Excellencies General Alured Clark, Vice-Admiral Sir George Keith Elphinstone, K. B. and James Henry Craig, Esq. Major-General of his Britannic Majesty's Army, and Commandant of the Cape of Good Hope and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS it has been judged expedient to throw open the business of auctioneering to all persons willing to exercise it, under no other restrictions but such as may appear necessary, both for the security of the public, and that of his Majesty's revenue; the public is therefore hereby informed, that for these purposes no one will be permitted to act as auctioneer without having taken out a licence, the conditions of which may be seen by application at the secretary's office, and one of which is, that they shall give good and sufficient security in the sum of *Rds.* 12,000 for the faithful discharge of their duty to the public; and all persons are hereby strictly prohibited from exercising the business of auctioneer without such licence, signed by the members of his Majesty's board of revenue, to whom the security aforesaid is to be given.

Vide Copy annexed, p. 274.

And whereas, of the usual taxes of five per cent on moveables, and two and a half per cent on immoveables, heretofore paid on all sales by auction, $\frac{1}{16}$ths were received on behalf of the Dutch East India Company; in order therefore to continue the receipt of the same revenue of his Majesty as near as is possible without those fractions, which would be troublesome in calculating and collecting, all moveable goods sold by auction are in future to pay three and a half per cent, and all immoveables one and three quarters per cent, for the collection and payment of which the auctioneer is answerable, as prescribed by the conditions of his licence.

And whereas it has been represented to us that the stamp duty paid on the sale of all goods by auction, which was collected by the sale bill being made out on a stamped paper in proportion to the amount thereof, has been found to be extremely oppressive, and to bear particularly on the poorer purchasers of small lots, who are less able to pay any additional price than the purchasers of large lots can on the higher amount of theirs, we therefore, in furtherance of his Majesty's gracious intention towards the inhabitants of this colony, and in the wish to afford them such relief as in such cases may be in our power, do hereby abolish such stamp duty on all bills of sale, the amount of which is less than *Rds.* 100, all such bills of sale as are for sums under *Rds.* 100 as aforesaid being to be made on common paper; provided, however, that no bill of sale be delivered to the purchaser until the entire sale be ended, although such sale should continue for several days, and the amount of all the lots purchased at one sale are to be contained in one bill, on the penalty of *Rds.* 500 on the auctioneer failing herein, and of ten times the amount of the duty which would be evaded by such practice on the purchaser. The bills of sale for all sums amounting to *Rds.* 100 and upwards are to be made out on the same stamp as usual.

Given under our hands in the Castle of Good Hope, this 30th day of October 1795.

(signed) *Alured Clarke,*
G. K. Elphinstone,
J. H. Craig.

Copied from the book of copies of Proclamations in the Colonial Office.
John Gregory.

CONDITIONS for Licensed Auctioneers, referred to in the Proclamation dated 30th October 1795, p. 273.

Voorwaarden op welke Licentien zullen worden uitgegeeven en verleend aan persoonen die geneegen zyn om Vendumeester te worden.

1.—EEN yder die geneegen is het beroep van vendumeester waarteneemen moet eene jaarlykse licentien van den raad van s' lands inkomsten neemen op een zegul van *Rds.* 50.

2.—Zulk een persoon moet goede en genoegzaame borgtogt stellen van twee persoonen onder elkander gelykelyk verbonden, voor de resp^{e} sommen van *Rds.* 12,000 en *Rds.* 8,000* zynde de eerstgemelde som geschikt als een borgtogt voor het algemeen ten eynde te worden besteed om te voldoen de eischen die teegens denselven in geval van bankrot of andersints mogten worden gedaan en de overige borgtogt van *Rds.* 8,000 om te voldoen alle pretentie die teegens denselven mogten plaats grypen van weegens den raad van s' lands inkomsten.

* *Rds.* 20,000 at that period equal to £. 4,000 nearly.

3.—Den vendumeester moet verantwoordelyk weezen aan de persoonen die hem employeeren voor het bedraagen van den verkoop van het eigendom na aftrekking zo wel van het geen aan het gouvernement verschuldigd is als van zyn salaris en zal verpligt zyn om het geld dat uyt den verkoop van eigendom geleegen in de hoopdplaatse of in den omtrek van 2 uuren van deselve voortkomt binnen drie maanden en dat geene het welk voortkomen zal uyt den verkoop van alle andere eigendom binnen zes maanden na de vendutie dier goederen te betaalen.

4.—De imposten voor 't gouvernement zullen zyn 3 ½ pro cent op roerende en 1 ¼ pro cent op den verkoop van landeryen en huysen welke impost den vendumeester betaalen moet in handen van zyn Majesteits ontvanger generaal in den zelfden omloop van tyd van drie en zes maanden na de vendutie op welke dezelve verschuldigd wierden.

5.—Hy moet naar 't comptoir van den ontvanger van s' lands inkomsten niet van landeryen afhangende zenden binnen den tyd van 48 uuren na yder verkoopinge een vendu rolle specificeerende den naam van de persoon welkers eigendom verkogt geworden is beneevens het exacte bedraagen, van den verkoop van yder ouderscheydene article of party; deeze vendu rolle moet door hemzelven geteekend worden en alle voorbedagte overslaaningen of afwykinge van de waarheyd in dezelve zal den vendumeester

Conditions upon which Licences will be granted and issued to those who wish to become Vendue-Masters.

1.—ANY person who is inclined to exercise the calling of vendue-master, must take out an annual licence from the board of colonial revenue on a stamp of *Rds.* 50.

2.—Such person must give good and sufficient security, consisting in two sureties, who are equally and jointly to bind themselves for the respective sums of *Rds.* 12,000 and *Rds.* 8,000*, the former being as a security for the public, in order to be appropriated to the payment of the claims that may be made against him in case of bankruptcy or otherwise; and the latter, of *Rds.* 8,000, to discharge the claims that may be made against him on behalf of the board of colonial revenue.

3.—The vendue-master must be responsible to the persons who employ him for the amount of sales of the property sold, after deduction of the government dues and of his commission; and he shall be obliged to pay the net proceeds of the property sold in Cape Town, and in the environs two hours distance from the same, within three months, and of all other property within six months after the day of sale.

4.—The duties to be paid to government shall be 3 ½ per cent on the sale of moveable property, and 1 ¼ per cent on that of houses and lands, which duties the vendue-master is to pay into the hands of his Majesty's receiver-general within the aforesaid periods of three and six months after the sale.

5.—He must send in to the receiver of colonial revenue not depending on lands, within forty-eight hours after each sale, a vendue roll, specifying the name of the person whose property has been sold, with the exact amount of each article or parcel. These vendue rolls must be signed by himself, and all premeditated omissions or deviations from the truth therein shall subject the vendue-master to a penalty of ten times the sum so omitted, or of whatever may be the amount of the article with regard to which

ter onderwerpen aan eene straffe van tienmaal de som aldus overgeslagen of 't geen dat het bedraagen weesen mogt van 't artykel waaromtrent eenige afwykingen van waarheyd mogte hebben plaats gehad.

6.—Hy zal exact en ordentelyk boek houden 't welk onderworpen weezen zal aan de inspectie van het gouvernement van den finantie raad en van ontvanger van s' lands inkomsten niet van landery afhangende zo dikwyls als hy of zy om hetzelve zullen vraagen ten welke eynde den vendumeester gehouden weezen zal hetzelve te toonen ter aller by geschrifte versagte uuren na 12 uur op verbeurte van *Rds.* 500.

7.—De vendu rolle moet worden geschreeven op gestempeld papier den vendumeester volgens gewoonte kooper moet; dog alle vendubriefjes op dewelke het bedraagen minder is als een hondert ryxdaalders moeten op ongestempeld papier worden uytgevaardigd.

8.—Vendutie moet worden gehouden op de opentlykste manier en wyze en permissie daartoe moet vooraf verkreegen worden naar gewoonte alle artykels door dezelfde persoon op eenige vendutie gekogt ofschoon die vendutie verscheidene daagen duuren mogt, moeten worden bevat op een vendubriefje op verbeurte by gebrek van dien, van *Rds.* 500 door den vendumeester en aan welke boete den afslager insgelyk onderworpen weezen zal in geval van eenige practyk tendeerende om zyne Majesteits inkomsten te verkorten door eenige verdeelingen van partyen of door andersints te outwyken de betaaling van het zegul geld in alle vendubriefjes ten bedraagen van *Rds.* 100 en opwaards.

9.—Den vendumeester verantwoordelyk zynde voor het provenu van den verkoop zal eeven en in diervoegen als voor deesen gewoonlyk is geweest des noods, het regt hebbende van parate executie en zal binnen den tyd van een jaar de eerste aanspraak of preferentie hebben op de door hem verkogte goederen.

Accordeert,
(getekend) *J' C' De Wet*, Sec'.

which any such deviation from the truth may have had place.

6.—He is to keep regular and accurate books, which shall be subject to the inspection of the board of finance and of the receiver of the colonial revenue not depending on lands, as frequently as they may think proper to ask for them; for which purpose the vendue-master shall be obliged to produce his books at all hours after 12 o'clock, whenever required in writing, under a penalty of *Rds.* 500.

7.—The vendue rolls must be written on stamped paper, which the vendue-master must purchase according to custom; but all the vendue notes, not amounting to the sum of *Rds.* 100, must be made out on unstamped paper.

8.—The vendues must be held in the most public manner, and permission thereto previously obtained according to usage. All articles purchased by the same person at any vendue, although the sale may continue several successive days, must be charged in one vendue note, under a penalty of *Rds.* 500 to be forfeited by the vendue-master; and to which penalty the auctioneer shall be likewise subject, in case of any practice tending to defraud his Majesty's revenue, by any sharing of the parties, or by otherwise evading the payment of the stamp duty on all vendue notes amounting to *Rds.* 100, and upwards.

9.—The vendue-master, being responsible for the proceeds of the sales, shall, on the same footing as hitherto, have the right, if necessary, of *paratâ executio*, and he shall have the first claim of preference for one year on all the property sold by him.

(A true copy,)
(signed) *J. C. De Wet*, Secretary.
(A true translation.)
Henry Murphy,
Sworn Translator.

REGULATIONS for Auctioneers and Vendue Clerks, November 1817, referred to in the Colonial Secretary's Letter to Mr. Reitz, dated 28th November 1817, p. 265.

Vendu Kantoor,
den 25ste November 1817.

INGESLOTEN order van gouvernements wege aan de afslagers, zullen de heeren klerken als hoofd van de vendutie en voor dien tyd de vendu commissaris representeerende

Vendue Office,
25th November 1817.

THE enclosed government regulations for the auctioneers, the gentlemen clerks, as heads of vendues, and during the same representing the commissary

senteerende zorg dragen, dat ten stipsten word nagekomen en behoorlyk rapport doen indien zulks niet mogten worden agtervolgd blyvende zy zelven onder dezelve restrictie van niets hoegenaamd te kopen het zy op hun eigen of andere vendutien onder verbeurte van hun bediening.

Van den ontvangst deses verzoekt den ondergetekende door de gezamentlyke heeren klerken verwittigd te worden.

(get^{d}) *J. F. Reitz.*

Instructie voor de Vendu Klerken.

De gezworen vendu klerken den vendu commissaris gedurende den loop der vendutie representeerende worden hierby op order van zyn Excellentie den Gouverneur gelast, de regulatien voor de vendu afslagers waarvan hun de copy word gegeven stiptelyk te doen naarkomen en by het minste verzuim volgens hun eed en pligd daarvan rapport aan den ondergetekende te doen.

Zy zyn onder dezelve restrictien als de afslagers omtrend het kopen op vendutien.

Zy zullen gehouden zyn met de grootste oplettendheid te zorgen, dat geen verkeerde naamen op de vendu rolle worden geplaatst, en de naamen der koopers duidelyk hooren uitroepen om alle abuisen voortekomen.

De laatste veranderingen in het vendu wezen en de aanstelling van nieuwen klerken maken het noodzakelyk dat zy gezamentlyk weder een nieuwen eed afleggen.

De vendu commissaris is verzekerd, dat zy zorg zullen dragen, dat aan deze instructien en orders beantwoord word, zullende by gebreken van dien, de verbeurte van hun post ten gevolge hebben.

(get^{d}) *J. F. Reitz,*
Vendu Commissaris.

Vendu Kantoor,
25ste November 1817.

Myn Heer,

Van bovenstaande instructie voorde gezworene vendu klerken en daarby gaande copy van de order aan de afslagers met de daarby gevoegde verandering in art. 1, gelieve UE. van ieder der klerken copy te laten nemen, de tyd om den nieuwen eed te doen zal nader bepaald worden.

(get^{d}) *J. F. Reitz.*

De Heer German,
Oudste gezworen Klerk.

of vendues, will see punctually complied with, and report any deviation; they remaining themselves under the same restrictions, of not purchasing any thing whatever, at their own or any other vendue, on pain of forfeiting their situations.

The undersigned requests the gentlemen clerks will acknowledge the receipt of this.

(signed) *J. F. Reitz.*

Instructions for the Vendue Clerks.

The sworn vendue clerks, representing the commissary of vendues during sales, are hereby directed, by order of his Excellency the Governor, to see the regulations for the auctioneers, of which a copy is sent them, duly complied with, and, according to their oath, to report to the undersigned any deviation from the same.

They are under the same restrictions as the auctioneers with regard to purchasing at vendues.

They are required to take the utmost care that no wrong names be placed on the vendue roll, and that the names of the purchasers are distinctly called out to prevent mistakes.

The late alterations in the vendue department by the appointment of new clerks, render it necessary that they should renew their oaths.

The commissary of vendues feels assured of their compliance with these regulations and orders, in default of which they will forfeit their situations.

(signed) *J. F. Reitz,*
Commissary of Vendues.

Vendue Office,
25th Nov. 1817.

Sir,

Of the above instructions for the vendue clerks, and annexed copy of the orders for the auctioneers, with the alteration of the first article, you will be pleased to cause each clerk to take a copy; the time for the renewal of the oath will be fixed hereafter.

(signed) *J. F. Reitz.*

To Mr. German,
Senior Vendue Clerk.

Order voor de Vendu Afslagers.

Daar de orders voor de afslagers zedert eenigen tyd niet behoorlyk zyn naargekomen, en het van het uiterst belang is dat irrigulatien op publicke verkoopingen gestuit worden, heeft zyn Excellentie den Gouverneur goed gevonden my te gelasten, de volgende regulatien voor hun te maken welken zy gehouden zullen zyn te be eedigen.

1.—Van heden af zal het geen afslager gepermitteerd zyn, nog op zyn naam nog op de naam van iemand met hem geassocieerd of op wat naam hoegenaamd op publicke ver kopingen te bieden of te kopen of hun naam op de vendu rol te doen voorkomen, uitgezonden wanneer aan niet geaccrediteerde personen voor contand verkogt word, in welk geval de naam van deze kopers zoo wel op de vendu rol als op de vendu brief moet behend gesteld worden.

2.—De afslagers zullen de uiterste zorg dragen dat geen koop teschielyk word toegeslagen of eenige preferentie hoegenaamd gegeven word aan de kopers, de behoorlyke oplettendheid gebruihende dat geen verkeerde namen worden afgeroepen, en daardoor abuisen worden begaan.

3.—Zy zullen alle zoorten van onbehoorlyke of de kopers stuitende uitdrukkingen vermyden en zich wagten van de waarden van de goederen reeds verkogt of nog te verkopen, te declineeren nog te waarschouwen dat soortgelyke articelen by anderen voor een minder prys te bekomen zyn.

4.—De vendu klerken den commissaris representeerende zoo lange eene vendutie duurd ontvangen by hunne instructien een copy van deeze order aan de afslagers, en zyn genoodzaakt volgens hun eed rapport te doen, indien tegen een van deeze articulen word gehandeld.

5.—De veranderingen in het venduwezen en de aanstelling van de twee laatste afslagers maken het noodzakelyk dat dezelve alle weder op nieuw in den eed genomen worden.

6.—Het houden van open winkels tot nog toe aan de afslagers zynde toegelaten verkiest zyn Excellentie de Gouverneur voor het tegenwoordige niet, om daar een verandering in te maken, voor deze die nu nog fungeren, dog daar dit tegenstrydig is met de generale gevoelens, en verlangen van het publick, word hierby gestipuleerd dat in het vervolg by het aanstellen van afslagers geen derzelve zal vermogen het zy direct ofte indirect een winkel op te houden, ofte daarin met anderen geassocieerd te zyn.

Regulations for the Auctioneers.

The Regulations for the auctioneers not having been properly attended to of late, and it being of the utmost consequence that irregularities at public vendues should be put a stop to, his Excellency the Governor has thought proper to direct me to frame the following regulations for them, and to which they are required to make oath:

1.—From this period no auctioneer shall be permitted to bid or purchase at public vendue in his own name, or in the name of any one with whom he may be associated, or in any name whatsoever, neither is his name to appear on the vendue roll, except in the instances when articles are sold for cash to persons who do not enjoy credit at public vendues, in which cases the names of those persons must also appear on the vendue-roll, as likewise on the vendue note.

2.—The auctioneers shall not knock down an article too soon, or give preference to any purchaser whatever, taking care not to call out wrong names, by which errors may be committed.

3.—They shall avoid all improper language, or which may be offensive to the purchasers, and not lower the value of articles already sold or yet to be put up, or to say that similar goods may be had cheaper elsewhere.

4.—The vendue-clerks, representing the commissary of vendues during sales, receive with their instructions a copy of the orders for the auctioneers, and are bound, according to their oath, to report the auctioneers if they should act contrary to any of these articles.

5.—The alterations in the vendue department, and the appointment of the two last auctioneers, render it necessary that they should renew their oaths.

6.—The keeping of shops having till now been permitted to the auctioneers, his Excellency the Governor does not choose to make any alteration for the present with regard to those now acting, but it being contrary to the general opinion and desire of the public, it is hereby stipulated that in future, on the appointment of auctioneers, they shall not be allowed, directly or indirectly, to keep a shop, or be a partner in one.

De ondergetekende twyfelt niet, of de afslagers zullen bovenstaande articulen met nauwkeurigheid naarkomen het geen anders de verbeurte van hun post ten gevolge zal hebben, zo als hy zelven zig verbonden agt dezelve zonder oogluiking te zien uitvoeren.

(get^{d}) *J. F. Reitz,*
Vendu Commissaris.

Vendu Kantoor,
25 November 1817.

The undersigned entertains no doubt of the strict compliance of the auctioneers with these regulations, a non-observance of which would occasion the loss of their situations, as he feels himself bound not to connive at any deviation from the same.

(signed) *J. F. Reitz,*
Commissary of Vendues.

Vendue Office,
25th November 1817.

Myn Heer,

Van bovenstaande order gelieve UE. door ieder der afslagers byzonder een copy te laten neemen.

Tot U. onderrigt diend dat het eerste articul provisioneel in dier voege veranderd is dat het aan ieder der geemployeerde in het vendu kantoor zal vrystaan na de vendutie onder goedkeuring van den vendu afslager zoodanige articulen als op die vendutie verkogt zyn, en voor dezelve prys op de vendu rol te laten plaatsen mits van den verkoper een bewys te vertonen dat zulks ter goeder trouw geschied is.

De tyd het vernieuwen van den eed zal nader bepaald worden.

(get^{d}) *J. F. Reitz.*

Den Heer H. Ekermans,
Oudste Afslager.

Sir,

Of the above regulations, you will be pleased to cause each of the auctioneers to take a copy.

The first article has been provisionally altered in that manner, that every one employed in the Vendue Office may be at liberty to purchase such articles after the vendue, (with the approbation of the auctioneer), as may have been sold at that vendue, and to have them placed at the same rate on the vendue roll, provided the seller gives a certificate that such has been done in good faith.

The time for the renewal of the oath will be fixed hereafter.

(signed) *J. F. Reitz.*

Mr. H. Ekermans,
Senior Auctioneer.

(A true copy,)
D. F. Lehman,
Ass^{t} Comm^{y} of Vendues.

(A true copy,)
(signed) *D. F. Lehman,*
Assis^{t} Com^{y} of Vendues.

(A true translation,)
P. D. Höhne,
Sworn Translator.

Letter - C.
Number - 76.

MR. D'ESCURY's Sketch of the progressive State of the Measure for converting and improving the Land Tenure at the Cape of Good Hope; with a comparative Result of the State of the Land Tenure as it stood in the Years 1821, 1822, 1823 and 1824.

SKETCH of the progressive State of the Measure for converting and improving the Land Tenure in this Colony.

THE Proclamation giving effect to the said measure is dated 6th August 1813; the following State is corrected up to the 31st December 1824.

In the month of October 1814, I obtained from the Land Revenue Office the following Statement of the number of Places then held on loan; before that date the measure adopted in August of the year preceding can hardly be said to have begun to operate.

LOAN PLACES, occupied as such in October 1814.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Loan Places.	Loan Places paying Half Recognition.	Loan Places held Rent Free.	Loan Places attached to Drosdies and Field Cornets.	Doubtful whether abandoned.	Doubtful, on which Report is expected.
Cape	116	10		6	—	—
Stellenbosch	125	5		7	—	—
Swellendam	498	10	6	13	2	—
Graaff Reinet	402	2	3	10	—	—
Uitenhage	205		3	11	2	6
Tulbagh	708	10		23	1	—
George	237		3	1	3	—
TOTAL	2,291	37	15	71	8	6

From these		2,291 Places
Deduct, as not convertible, those attached to Drosdies and occupied by Field Cornets for the time being	71	
Deduct those doubtful, whether still occupied	14	
		85
Leaves the total of Places to be converted		2,206

These 2,206 Places were then occupied in the following manner:

Single Places by one or more individuals		1,602
By 5 individuals holding 2 Places each		10
99 ditto 3 ditto		297
31 ditto 4 ditto		124
16 ditto 5 ditto		80
3 ditto 6 ditto		18
2 ditto 7 ditto		14
1 ditto 8 ditto		8
2 ditto 9 ditto		18
2 ditto 11 ditto		22
1 ditto 13 ditto		13
		2,206

On the 31st December 1824,

The measure for converting the Loan Tenure having then been ten years and five months (taken from the date of its promulgation) in progress, the following shows the result up to that date:

DISTRICTS.	LOAN PLACES convertible in October 1814.	Of these, on the 31st December 1824, pay		Since Converted.	Remain to be Converted.	Asked for and in progress.	Remain unasked for.	Places occupied by Field Cornets and not included before.
		½ Recog.	no Recog.					
Cape - -	110	8	2	12	98	22	76	6
Stellenbosch -	118	5	1	11	107	100	7	6
Swellendam -	483	8	4	56	427	346	81	9
Graaff Reinet -	392	2	4	60	332	50	282	10
Uitenhage - -	186	-	6	162	24	21	3	1
Worcester - -	684	8	7	45	639	457	182	17
George - -	233	-	2	141	92	66	26	4
TOTAL - -	2,206	31	26	487	1,719	1,062	657	53

The difference of rent is immediate, and must for a time be the only material visible benefit resulting from this measure. Probably for the first ten or twelve years from the commencement of its operation, no sensible difference will appear between the transfer duties accruing from the mutation of these newly converted places and those of the former "upstalls;" but when from the increase of population, increase of industry and other impelling motives, these lands shall become subdivided, which the occupiers could not do under the old tenure, there can be no doubt but that those duties together with other sources of revenue will then rapidly increase, and that several other essentially beneficial effects, resulting from an improved and extended cultivation, will be generally and strongly felt.

The following is the immediate difference resulting from an increased annual Rent:

DIFFERENCE of REVENUE resulting from the Conversion of the above Loan Places into perpetual Quit-rent; compared with the former Loan Recognition and Annual Renewal of Leases.

DISTRICTS.	Converted Places.	THESE, AS LOAN PLACES, paid annually	They pay now perpetual Quit-rent,	Difference of Annual Rent.	Number of measured Morgen.
Cape - - -	12	Recognition and for annual renewal of lease *Rds.* 30 each place - - - *Rds.* 360 Deduct ½ recog. - 12 — 348	*Rds. sk. st.* 1,455 6 –	*Rds. sk. st.* 1,107 6 –	*Morgen. roods. ft.* 26,388 329 0
Stellenbosch -	11	Recognition and for annual renewal of lease - - - 330	860 – –	530 – –	16,427 274 0
Swellendam -	56	Ditto - - - ditto - - 1,680	4,187 – –	2,507 – –	120,250 172 0
Graaff Reinet -	60	Ditto - - - ditto - - 1,800	3,417 4 –	1,617 4 –	149,403 150 0
Uitenhage - -	162	Ditto - - - ditto - - 4,860	10,433 5 –	5,573 5 –	459,237 502 0
Worcester - -	45	Ditto - - - ditto - - 1,350	2,006 2 –	656 2 –	96,018 513 0
George - -	141	Ditto - - - ditto - - 4,230	7,465 2 –	3,235 2 –	321,307 348 0
TOTAL - -	487	- - - - *Rds.* 14,598	29,825 3 –	15,227 3 –	1,189,033 488 0

The object of this measure being, not merely to convert the loan tenure into grants in perpetuity, but also to fix one general tenure throughout the colony; by which, from the date of the measure, all future grants of land were to be made that of perpetual quit-rent. The following is a Statement of what has been so granted in each district up to the 31st December 1824.

LANDS granted on Perpetual Quit-rent up to the 31st December 1824.

DISTRICTS.	Extent of Land granted.			Annual Quit-rent.		
	Morgen.	*roods.*	*feet.*	*Rds.*	*skil.*	*stiv.*
Cape - - - -	50,725	453	126	11,203	1	–
Stellenbosch - - -	121,520	135	35	9,336	–	5
Swellendam - - -	125,461	436	23	7,243	–	–
Graaff Reinet - - -	140,352	11	143	2,557	3	–
Uitenhage - - -	409,966	407	90	7,528	2	3
Worcester - - -	40,933	443	74	1,038	5	1
George - - - -	78,629	20	0	1,579	7	–
Albany - - - -	90,400	313	122	1,289	–	–
TOTAL - -	1,057,989	422	37	41,775	3	3

Total of Land held on Perpetual Quit-rent on the 31st December 1824.

DESCRIPTION.	Extent of Land so held.			Annual Rent paid.		
	Morgen.	*roods.*	*feet*	*Rds.*	*skil.*	*stiv.*
Converted Loan Places, in number 487 - - -	1,189,033	488	0	29,825	3	–
New Grants, including 15 years Quit-rents, that have merged into the same -	1,057,989	422	37	41,775	3	3
TOTAL - -	2,247,023	310	37	71,600	6	3

OLD TENURE.

Loan Property Places.

IN 1814, there were also fifty-six entire, and eight half loan property places, that is freeholds forming part of loan places, but converted to the extent of sixty morgen, according to the instructions of the then Governor Van Imhoff, dated 23d February 1743. These places remain permanently in freehold to the extent measured, and subject to an annual recognition of *Rds.* 24, while the other part of the land attached to it, when held on loan, has reverted to government.

These Freeholds are situated as follows:—

In the Cape District - - - - - - - -	15 entire, and 2 halves.	
Stellenbosch - - - - - - - - -	11 D° - -	1 D°
Swellendam - - - - - - -	15 D° - -	—
Tulbagh - - - - - - - -	13 D° - -	5 D°
George - - - - - - - - - -	2 D° - -	—
Total	56 entire -	8 halves.

FIFTEEN YEARS QUIT-RENT.

The 15 years Quit-rent is a tenure that was first established in the year 1732; there are in all on this date (31st December 1824), 163 such leases: they have from period to period been renewed, but since the operation of the measure for converting all revertible tenures, they are not any more renewed; on application they are converted into perpetual quit-rent at the expiration of the term, or if new land adjoining them be granted to the occupiers before the term expires, the old quit-rents are made to merge into the new grants at the rent they pay at the time this takes place.

The renewal of several of these leases has not been attended to, and requires to be corrected. The present State of this Tenure is as follows:—

Fifteen Years Quit-rent Lands, occupied as such on the 31st December 1824.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Quit-rents, including those already expired.	Date when expire, and Aggregate Rent.	Already expired; Date when; and Aggregate Rent still paid.	Aggregate Rent per Annum.
			3 in 1792.	
			1 in 1801.	
			2 in 1813.	
			2 in 1814.	
		21 in 1824.	1 in 1818.	
		42 in 1825.	1 in 1822.	
		7 in 1826.	32 in 1823.	Unexpired - *Rds.* 505 4 –
Cape - - -	112	70 - Rent, *Rds.* 505 4 –	42 - Rent, *Rds.* 499 7 –	Expired - - 499 7 –
			1 in 1792.	
			1 in 1798.	
			1 in 1799.	
		4 in 1824.	1 in 1802.	
		4 in 1825.	3 in 1820.	
		19 in 1826.	14 in 1823.	Unexpired - - 285 5 –
Stellenbosch - -	48	27 - Rent, *Rds.* 285 5 –	21 - Rent, *Rds.* 233 7 4	Expired - - 233 7 4
Swellendam - -	1	1 in 1826. Rent - - 2 – –	- - - - -	Unexpired - - 2 – –
Worcester - -	2	- - - - -	2 in 1810. Rent - - 3 – –	Expired - - 3 – –
TOTAL - -	163	- - *Rds.* 793 1 –	- - *Rds.* 736 6 4	- - *Rds.* 1,529 7 4

GENERAL RECAPITULATION:

IN October 1814 there were to be converted 2,206 Loan Places; of which, on the 31st December 1824, 487 have been converted, containing 1,189,033 morgen, paying *Rds.* 29,825. 3. annual rent. Of new Land 1,057,989 morgen have been granted, paying *Rds.* 41, 775. 6. 3. annual rent. The Loan Property Places is a permanent property vested in the owners, of which the same number always remains at a fixed annual recognition of *Rds.* 24 for each place: there are 56 whole, and 8 half such places, taken at 60 morgen each make 3,600 morgen, paying *Rds.* 1,344 annual rent. Of 15 years Quit-rent Leases 163 remain, of which 98 have still different periods unexpired, and 65 have at different dates expired from 1792 to 1823, both inclusive, and these remain notwithstanding in the possession of the occupiers without having been renewed. This tenure pays, in general, at the rate of 4 skillings per morgen annual rent, in some instances more.

Cape Town,
31st December 1824.

Cha[s] D'Escury,
Insp. Gov. Lands and Woods.

COMPARATIVE RESULT.

Total of Land held on Perpetual Quit-rent, on the 6th September 1821:

DESCRIPTION.	Extent of Land so held.			Annual Rent paid.		
	Morgen.	*roods.*	*feet.*	*Rds.*	*skil.*	*stiv.*
Converted Loan Places, in number 410	970,800	22	.0	25,649	–	2
New Grants, including 15 years Quit-rents merged into the same	680,011	84	38	34,412	6	1
TOTAL	1,650,811	106	38	60,061	6	3

Total of Land held on Perpetual Quit-rent, on the 31st December 1822:

DESCRIPTION.	Extent of Land so held.			Annual Rent paid.		
	Morgen.	*roods.*	*feet.*	*Rds.*	*skil.*	*stiv.*
Converted Loan Places, in number 443	1,080,547	48	72	27,603	3	–
New Grants, including 15 years Quit-rents merged into the same	807,053	268	90	37,427	3	3
TOTAL	1,887,600	317	18	65,030	6	3

Total of Land held on Perpetual Quit-rent, on the 31st December 1823:

DESCRIPTION.	Extent of Land so held.			Annual Rent paid.		
	Morgen.	*roods.*	*feet.*	*Rds.*	*skil.*	*stiv.*
Converted Loan Places, in number 476	1,169,613	184	0	29,431	3	–
New Grants, including 15 years Quit-rents merged into the same	996,922	595	63	40,275	1	–
TOTAL	2,166,536	179	63	69,706	4	–

Total of Land held on Perpetual Quit-rent, on the 31st December 1824:

DESCRIPTION.	Extent of Land so held.			Annual Rent paid.		
	Morgen.	*roods.*	*feet.*	*Rds.*	*skil.*	*stiv.*
Converted Loan Places, in number 487	1,189,033	488	0	29,825	3	–
New Grants, including 15 years Quit-rents merged into the same	1,057,989	422	37	41,775	3	3
TOTAL	2,247,023	310	37	71,600	6	3

COMPARATIVE RESULT of the State of the Land Tenure closed in 1821, 1822, 1823, and that closed in the Year 1824, deduced from the preceding Totals.

THE Comparative Result made up for the year 1823, showed that the land granted within the preceding year " amounted to a rate of one stiver per morgen; and that, compared with the former rates, the amount of annual revenue had suffered a proportionable diminution upon the preceding year of three fourths stiver per morgen, or *Rds.* 3,726. 6. on the total of land granted in that year. That on the grants made in 1823, there was again an additional diminution, compared with the rate of 1822, of one sixth stiver per morgen, or *Rds.* 848. 4. per annum; and that thence, by the grants made within these two periods, the revenue suffers a permanent annual loss of *Rds.* 4,575. 2. compared with the rate at which the lands had been granted in every preceding year, 1814 inclusive, yet that rate did not exceed throughout the colony *one and about two thirds stivers per morgen, or about one halfpenny per acre.*"

The result of the present year's Sketch shows that the total of land granted within this year amounts to 80,487 morgen, at an annual rent of *Rds.* 1,894, or at the rate of one and one eighth stiver* per *morgen.*

Inspector of Lands and Woods Office,
31st December 1824.

*Ch*s *D'Escury,*
Insp. Gov. Lands and Woods.

---

* Now equal to ½ *d.* nearly.

Letter - V.
Number 8. OPGAAF RETURN of the POPULATION;

The Quantity of LANDS and CATTLE, &c. in the possession of Individuals, and the STATE of CULTIVATION,

At the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, in each Year from 1806 to 1824 inclusive.

RETURN, SHOWING THE POPULATION, THE QUANTITY OF LANDS AND CATTLE, &c.

At the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, in the Years

1.	2.					3.				4.				5.			
	CHRISTIANS:					FREE BLACKS:				HOTTENTOTS:				NEGRO APPRENTICES:			
1806:	Men above 16 Years.	Men under 16 Years.	Women above 14 Years.	Women under 14 Years.	Servants.	Men above 16 Years.	Men under 16 Years.	Women above 14 Years.	Women under 14 Years.	Men above 16 Years.	Men under 16 Years.	Women above 14 Years.	Women under 14 Years.	Men above 16 Years.	Men under 16 Years.	Women above 14 Years.	Women under 14 Years.
Cape Town -	1,775	1,326	1,462	1,758	114	-	-	-	-	227	97	215	87	-	-	-	-
Cape District	352	322	250	421	78	-	-	-	-	255	168	306	203	-	-	-	-
Stellenbosch	1,469	1,185	950	1,339	-	-	-	-	-	1,172	738	1,162	845	-	-	-	-
Swellendam -	1,300	1,324	874	1,381	10	-	-	-	-	1,396	981	1,529	911	-	-	-	-
Graaff Reinet	1,027	1,367	790	1,313	-	-	-	-	-	1,307	932	1,540	951	-	-	-	-
Uitenhage -	575	748	422	706	3	-	-	-	-	595	593	854	626	-	-	-	-
Tulbagh -	528	367	378	650	4	-	-	-	-	738	585	823	590	-	-	-	-
TOTAL -	7,026	6,839	5,126	7,568	209	-	-	-	-	5,690	4,094	6,429	4,213	-	-	-	-
1807:																	
Cape Town -	1,418	1,114	1,107	1,249	47	303	226	343	262	179	52	159	54	-	-	-	-
Cape District	467	278	247	383	57	-	-	-	-	228	115	138	106	-	-	-	-
Stellenbosch	1,435	1,178	932	1,354	-	-	-	-	-	747	474	730	509	-	-	-	-
Swellendam -	1,282	1,251	785	1,450	18	-	-	-	-	1,136	972	1,319	855	-	-	-	-
Graaff Reinet	1,110	1,427	837	1,383	-	-	-	-	-	1,235	895	1,460	905	-	-	-	-
Uitenhage -	564	689	407	687	-	-	-	-	-	524	523	765	513	-	-	-	-
Tulbagh -	653	632	449	720	4	-	-	-	-	778	638	851	571	-	-	-	-
TOTAL -	6,929	6,569	4,764	7,226	126	303	226	343	262	4,827	3,669	5,422	3,513	-	-	-	-

IN THE POSSESSION OF INDIVIDUALS, AND THE STATE OF CULTIVATION under mentioned, being from 1806 to 1824, inclusive.

6. SLAVES:				7. CATTLE:									concluded on pages 288-9.
Men above 16 Years.	Men under 16 Years.	Women above 14 Years.	Women under 14 Years.	Waggon and Saddle Horses.	Breeding Horses.	Draught Oxen.	Breeding Cattle.	Wethers.	Breeding Sheep.	Spanish Sheep.	Goats.	Asses.	Pigs.
4,603	1,342	2,234	1,188	1,663	1,187	1,317	2,328	2,258	1,523	6,955	2,033	11	902
2,537	518	764	497	2,017	3,761	7,450	7,366	209	19,292	2,002	9,063	96	1,140
4,942	998	2,240	927	5,127	8,379	17,308	10,865	1,970	17,138	2,000	32,279	16	2 185
1,369	349	809	281	1,770	5,829	16,569	35,860	4,380	130,939	1,717	64,777	37	1,298
782	117	387	96	2,112	4,145	11,920	42,636	1,211	664,615	63	74,394	-	214
186	108	147	82	600	1,054	7,878	30,070	1,773	227,499	33	46,231	-	231
1,094	401	537	326	2,004	2,877	7,045	9,833	5,020	162,324	1,463	27,887	-	1,153
15,513	3,833	7,118	3,397	15,293	27,232	69,487	138,958	16,821	1,283,330	14,233	256,664	160	7,129
4,296	1,195	2,268	1,036	1,350	148	1,001	1,037	11,128	330	430	893	3	596
2,649	505	709	430	2,020	2,745	7,525	6,244	3,022	8,474	8,074	8,757	109	675
4,736	992	2,078	908	5,339	8,480	16,549	10,237	395	73,145	3,859	25,522	17	1,465
1,381	414	769	295	1,491	6,254	16,982	33,707	6,123	140,394	3,060	73,154	17	1,218
718	137	462	122	2,273	4,454	11,644	41,718	724	1,002,860	237	73,583	-	170
226	120	170	75	585	1,070	7,108	26,226	529	34,577	94	47,831	-	115
1,188	433	591	400	2,188	4,509	8,251	11,432	3,364	191,109	2,528	32,140	-	1,319
15,194	3,796	7,047	3,266	15,246	27,660	68,860	130,601	25,285	1,450,889	18,282	261,880	146	5,558

The OPGAAF RETURN, of the Population, &c.—*continued.*

	8.				9.				10.	11.	12.	13.
	MUIDS SOWN:				MUIDS REAPED:							
continued. 1806:	Wheat	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	HAY.	VINES.	Leaguers of Wine.	Leaguers of Brandy.
									lbs.			
Cape Town -	168	166	114	6	837	1,347	110	55	-	340,738	58	9
Cape District	2,713	904	1,223	38	22,774	17,205	4,780	268	-	2,371,049	733	46
Stellenbosch	6,873	1,823	247 ½	1,398 ½	55,304	22,670	2,459	18,913	-	19,218,300	7,671	620 ¼
Swellendam -	1,879	847 ⅛	8 ⅝	12 ¼	30,267	14,831 ½	165	139	-	1,322,647	576	182
Graaff Reinet	321	175 ⅞	- -	1 ½	6,858 ½	3,499 ½	- -	28	-	393,349	122 ⅝	19 $\frac{11}{16}$
Uitenhage -	335 ⅞	92	- -	1 ½	5,268 ⅛	1,263 ⅜	- -	17	-	123,000	14 ¾	1 $\frac{11}{16}$
Tulbagh -	1,816 ¼	579 ½	152 ¾	181 ¾	16,684 ½	7,623 ¼	2,141 ½	1,596 ½	-	939,329	468 ¼	95
TOTAL -	14,106 ⅛	4,587 ⅞	1,746	1,639 ½	137,993 ⅛	68,439 ⅝	9,655 ½	21,016 ½	-	24,708,412	9,643 ⅝	974 $\frac{6}{16}$
1807:												
Cape Town -	6 ¼	61 ½	118	1 ¼	- -	2	- -	- -	-	229,960	18	1 ½
Cape District	2,764	1,110	2,001	79	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	1,910,826	559 ½	34 ⅝
Stellenbosch	6,150	1,337	208 ¾	1,414 ½	61,382	26,289	2,399 ½	22,291	-	14,334,800	7,949	571 ½
Swellendam -	1,805	762 ¾	28 ½	14	24,281 ½	11,053	711	227	-	1,364,237	388 ½	133 ⅝
Graaff Reinet	278 ½	156 ¾	- -	0 ¾	5,754 ½	3,077	- -	24	-	369,699	99 ⅝	26
Uitenhage -	293 ⅜	76 ⅜	- -	- -	3,362	695 ¾	- -	- -	-	104,391	5 ⅜	0 ⅞
Tulbagh -	2,081 ½	620 ½	283 ½	217 ¾	23,742 ¾	11,311	5,926	2,650 ½	-	954,133	413 ¼	73 $\frac{3}{16}$
TOTAL -	13,378 ⅝	4,124 ⅞	2,639 ¾	1,727 ¼	118,522 ¾	52,427 ¾	9,036 ½	25,192 ½	-	19,268,046	9,433 ⅜	841 ⅛

14.	15.	16.	17.	18.				19.				20.
				LANDS IN FREEHOLD:				LANDS IN QUIT-RENT:				
Waggons.	Carts.	Loan Freehold Places.	Loan Places.	Places.	Erven.	Morgen.	Roods.	Places.	Erven.	Morgen.	Roods.	Government Places.
277	180	-	2	-	-	506	469	-	-	5	556	-
519	121	-	86	-	-	9,673	31	-	-	349	510	-
1,172	122	-	378	-	-	17,718	568	-	-	12 ½	-	-
997	67	-	591	20	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
967	14	-	244	1	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
514	7	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
592	86	-	285	20	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-
5,038	597	-	1,736	41	79	27,897	1,068	-	23	366 ½	1,066	-
266	183	-	2	42	-	506	469	-	-	5	556	..
524	128	86	-	185	-	9,673	31	-	-	349	510	-
1,120	113	-	315 ¾	-	-	15,956	126	-	-	-	-	-
967	63	-	596	20	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,022	19	-	220	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
490	3	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
715	89	-	346	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,104	598	86	1,629 ¼	271	104	26,135	626	-	-	354	1,066	-

The OPGAAF RETURN, of the Population, &c.—*continued.*

1.	2.					3.				4.				5.			
	CHRISTIANS:					FREE BLACKS:				HOTTENTOTS:				NEGRO APPRENTICES:			
1808:	Men above 16 Years.	Men under 16 Years.	Women above 14 Years.	Women under 14 Years.	Servants.	Men above 16 Years.	Men under 16 Years.	Women above 14 Years.	Women under 14 Years.	Men above 16 Years.	Men under 16 Years.	Women above 14 Years.	Women under 14 Years.	Men above 16 Years.	Men under 16 Years.	Women above 14 Years.	Women under 14 Years.
Cape Town -	3,263	& d°	3,034	& d°	-	-	-	-	-	233	& d°	202	& d°	-	-	-	-
Cape District	802	& d°	630	& d°	-	-	-	-	-	343	& d°	244	& d°	-	-	-	-
Stellenbosch	1,427	1,015	885	1,138	-	-	-	-	-	669	489	588	525	-	-	-	-
Swellendam -	1,357	1,279	807	1,334	6	-	-	-	-	1,011	665	1,068	674	-	-	-	-
Graaff Reinet	1,168	1,477	873	1,454	-	-	-	-	-	1,316	1,028	1,601	990	-	-	-	-
Uitenhage -	560	688	403	674	-	-	-	-	-	456	423	623	395	-	-	-	-
Tulbagh -	895	833	607	974	1	-	-	-	-	868	650	977	682	-	-	-	-
TOTAL -	9,472	5,292	7,239	5,574	7	-	-	-	-	4,896	3,255	5,303	3,266	-	-	-	-
1809:																	
Cape Town -	3,263	& d°	3,034	& d°	-	-	-	-	-	233	& d°	202	& d°	-	-	-	-
Cape District	487	363	208	359	-	-	-	-	-	420	& d°	447	& d°	-	-	-	-
Stellenbosch	1,383	1,036	911	1,261	-	-	-	-	-	699	397	675	519	-	-	-	-
Swellendam -	1,360	1,303	834	1,404	7	-	-	-	-	954	548	1,112	603	-	-	-	-
Graaff Reinet	1,272	1,634	946	1,588	-	-	-	-	-	1,328	1,153	1,717	1,298	-	-	-	-
Uitenhage -	648	836	461	752	-	-	-	-	-	464	419	624	370	-	-	-	-
Tulbagh -	958	872	615	984	1	-	-	-	-	998	763	1,021	778	-	-	-	-
TOTAL -	9,371	6,044	7,009	6,348	8	-	-	-	-	5,096	3,280	5,798	3,568	-	-	-	-

6. SLAVES:				7. CATTLE:									concluded on pages 292-3.
Men above 16 Years.	Men under 16 Years.	Women above 14 Years.	Women under 14 Years.	Waggon and Saddle Horses.	Breeding Horses.	Draught Oxen.	Breeding Cattle.	Wethers.	Breeding Sheep.	Spanish Sheep.	Goats.	Asses.	Pigs.
5,513	& d°	3,322	& d°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3,154	& d°	1,139	& d°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4437	915	1,820	820	4,771	7,307	15,665	6,134	158	51,572	396	16,979	15	1,341
1,429	284	846	252	1,387	6,447	16,408	36,652	3,492	130,684	3,438	67,432	14	523
790	173	465	147	2,420	5,325	12,207	47,239	2,769	934,533	1,561	114,390	-	182
270	92	120	79	600	1,005	7,297	25,617	776	248,569	20	49,612	-	34
1,593	575	804	530	3,118	5,581	12,019	15,166	8,229	215,860	6,207	47,962	-	1,625
17,186	2,039	8,516	1,828	12,296	25,665	63,596	130,808	15,424	1,581,218	11,622	296,375	29	3,705
5,513	& d°	3,322	& d°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2,716	& d°	917	& d°	1,994	3,085	8,532	5,926	- -	13,161	10,084	- -	116	–
4,226	870	1,840	797	5,020	7,699	16,814	6,986	611	48,885	635	16,653	13	1,286
1,506	246	905	253	1,429	6,875	26,006	33,983	1,878	(a) 131,9**	2,984	70,671	4	669
830	204	495	129	2,792	5,740	12,923	51,283	1,715	104,***	82	123,207	-	125
311	102	261	86	743	1,596	8,372	33,292	20	47*,***	1,105	75,189	-	24
1,616	538	825	508	3,306	6,716	12,731	16,716	13,237	25*,***	9,031	56,633	-	1,372
16,718	1,969	8,565	1,773	15,284	31,711	85,378	148,186	17,461	1,9**,***	23,921	342,353	133	3,476

(a) The figure omitted in this column are illegible in the MS

The OPGAAF RETURN, of the Population, &c.—*continued.*

	8.				9.				10.	11.	12.	13.
	MUIDS SOWN:				MUIDS REAPED:							
continued. 1808:	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	HAY. lbs.	VINES.	Leaguers of Wine.	Leaguers of Brandy.
Cape Town -	- -	- -	- -	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	- -	- -	-
Cape District	- -	- -	- -	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	- -	- -	-
Stellenbosch	5,613	1,097	1,565 ½	92	50,302 ½	17,264	18,884	810	-	25,555,418	8,396	568 ¾
Swellendam -	1,648	387	39 ¼	2	30,204 ½	12,368 ½	826	27	-	1,216,252	397 ⅛	116 ¾
Graaff Reinet	268 ⅓	147 ½	- -	0 ⅝	5,593 ⅜	2,734	- -	10	-	439,470	146	30 ½
Uitenhage -	322 ¼	80	1	-	5,604	1,131	6	- -	-	106,182	22 ½	3 ⅛
Tulbagh -	2,856 ⅜	791 ¼	412	226 ¼	36,730 ⅓	14,257	5,260 ¾	2,810 ¼	-	1,250,915	563 ⅝	104 ½
TOTAL -	10,708 ⅛	2,502 ¾	2,018	320 ⅝	128,435 ⅛	47,754 ½	24,976 ¼	3,657 ¼	-	28,568,237	9,525 ¼	823 ⅝
1809:												
Cape Town -	- -	- -	- -	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	- -	- -	-
Cape District	- -	- -	- -	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	- -	- -	-
Stellenbosch	5,699	1,102 ½	1,804 ¼	146 ½	49,299	17,678	20,368	1,418	-	1,602,015	7,212	489 ⅝
Swellendam -	1,642 ½	726 ½	58 ½	3 ½	102,128	14,475	1,412	42	-	1,232,712	384 ½	130 ½
Graaff Reinet	250 ⅛	167 ¾	- -	0 ½	8,432	4,230	- -	1	-	351,341	145 ⅝	28 $\frac{11}{16}$
Uitenhage -	331 ⅛	80	- -	0 ½	4,994 ½	1,105	- -	- -	-	105,189	17 ¼	1 ⅜
Tulbagh -	3,066	825 ⅜	413 ¾	268 ⅜	35,394	15,738 ¾	6,438	2,992 ½	-	1,341,013	652 ⅛	123 $\frac{15}{16}$
TOTAL -	10,989	2,902 ⅛	2,276 ½	419 ⅗	200,247 ½	53,226 ¾	28,218	4,453 ½	-	4,632,270	8,411 ⅜	774 ½

14.	15.	16.	17.	18.				19.				20.	
				LANDS IN FREEHOLD:				LANDS IN QUIT-RENT:					
Waggons.	Carts.	Loan Freehold Places.	Loan Places.	Places.	Erven.	Morgen.	Roods.	Places.	Erven.	Morgen.	Reeds.	Government Places.	REMARKS
- -	-	-	2	- -	-	506	469	-	-	5	556	-	From the year 1808 the Census only was taken in Cape Town, and no Return of the Cattle, &c. made.
- -	-	-	86	- -	-	9,673	31	-	-	349	510	-	
1,265	163	-	214 ¾	348	-	15,714	373	-	-	340	21	-	From the Cape District the Returns sent in were equally deficient until the year 1812, when a more regular system was introduced of taking the Opgaaf.
984	48	-	495	20	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1,036	19	-	348	1	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
489	8	-	152	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
971	112	-	535	30	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Neither Vines nor Wines for Cape Town nor Cape District have been returned during this year.
4,745	350	-	1,832 ¾	399	107	25,893	873	-	-	694	1,087	-	
- -	-	-	2	- -	-	506	469	-	-	5	556	-	Neither Vines nor Wines for Cape Town or Cape District have been returned during this year.
- -	-	-	86	- -	-	7,335	34	-	-	1,528	187	-	
1,325	202	-	208	350	-	15,765	199	-	-	218	582	-	
995	34	-	515	20	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1,112	20	-	356	1 ½	40	-	-	-	-	-		-	
553	11	-	158	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1,027	116	-	592 ½	36	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5,012	383	-	1,917 ½	407 ½	112	23,606	702	-	-	1,751	1,325	-	

The OPGAAF RETURN, of the Population, &c.—*continued.*

1.	2.					3.				4.				5.			
	CHRISTIANS:					FREE BLACKS:				HOTTENTOTS:				NEGRO APPRENTICES:			
1810:	Men above 16 Years.	Men under 16 Years.	Women above 14 Years.	Women under 14 Years.	Servants.	Men above 16 Years.	Men under 16 Years.	Women above 14 Years.	Women under 14 Years.	Men above 16 Years.	Men under 16 Years.	Women above 14 Years.	Women under 14 Years.	Men above 16 Years.	Men under 16 Years.	Women above 14 Years.	Women under 14 Years.
Cape Town -	3,646	& d°	3,666	& d°	-	-	-	-	-	241	& d°	198	& d°	-	-	-	-
Cape District	703	371	222	378	-	-	-	-	-	480	& d°	478	& d°	-	-	-	-
Stellenbosch	1,429	1,068	952	1,309	-	-	-	-	-	725	399	771	504	-	-	-	-
Swellendam -	1,348	1,393	929	1,485	7	-	-	-	-	1,102	718	1,230	748	-	-	-	-
Graaff Reinet	1,396	1,759	1,028	1,682	-	-	-	-	-	1,588	1,150	1,897	1,151	-	-	-	-
Uitenhage -	688	860	487	782	-	-	-	-	-	679	604	832	560	-	-	-	-
Tulbagh -	997	879	696	1,032	2	-	-	-	-	1,084	783	1,065	868	-	-	-	-
TOTAL -	10,207	6,330	7,980	6,668	9	-	-	-	-	5,899	3,654	6,471	3,831	-	-	-	-
1811:																	
Cape Town -	3,646	& d°	3,666	& d°	-	-	-	-	-	241	& d°	198	& d°	-	-	-	-
Cape District	689	307	282	370	-	-	-	-	-	490	- -	464	-	-	-	-	-
Stellenbosch	1,462	1,127	1,012	1,373	-	-	-	-	-	755	421	767	563	-	-	-	-
Swellendam -	1,304	1,367	903	1,430	7	-	-	-		1,074	605	1,131	787	-	-	-	-
Graaff Reinet	1,500	1,952	1,119	1,934	-	-	-	-	-	1,665	1,274	1,879	1,314	-	-	-	-
Uitenhage -	647	803	464	740	-	-	-	-	-	571	439	653	421	-	-	-	-
Tulbagh -	1,035	942	723	1,038	2	-	-	-	-	1,100	813	1,130	888	-	-	-	-
George -	605	720	413	667	34	-	-	-	-	511	552	592	505	-	-	-	-
TOTAL -	10,888	7,218	8,582	7,552	43	-	-	-	-	6,407	4,104	6,814	4,478	-	-	-	-

6. SLAVES:				7. CATTLE:									concluded on pages 296-7.
Men above 16 Years.	Men under 16 Years.	Women above 14 Years.	Women under 14 Years.	Waggon and Saddle Horses.	Breeding Horses.	Draught Oxen.	Breeding Cattle.	Wethers.	Breeding Sheep.	Spanish Sheep.	Goats.	Asses.	Pigs.
5,195	& d°	3,256	& d°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2,668	& d°	832	& d°	1,956	3,036	8,950	5,855	- -	14,208	7,178	-	168	–
4,531	922	1,937	788	5,242	7,984	18,179	5,635	81	53,248	- -	16,608	17	742
1,486	345	901	307	1,709	7,716	24,510	29,638	5,627	136,378	3,377	85,391	18	610
892	172	548	165	3,102	5,680	14,009	51,877	1,307	134,177	3,106	110,856	-	123
351	83	285	68	819	1,773	9,122	33,991	174	333,657	- -	79,080	-	21
1,623	605	856	578	3,337	7,088	12,992	17,835	9,988	272,762	8,664	64,085	-	1,305
16,746	2,127	8,615	1,906	16,165	33,277	87,762	144,831	17,177	1,944,430	22,325	356,020	203	2,801
5,195	& d°	3,256	& d°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2,289	-	825	-	1,987	3,074	9,435	6,511	- -	13,522	6,952	- -	131	–
4,516	905	1,972	888	5,755	8,469	18,904	6,242	1,143	59,114	2,100	16,510	38	772
1,526	407	875	388	1,789	8,061	17,721	36,544	3,050	138,242	1,686	81,597	16	630
934	190	568	178	3,180	5,686	15,162	53,315	6,895	1,264,691	2,078	104,859	-	37
331	81	249	67	639	1,235	7,835	27,032	- -	291,171	- -	62,295	–	–
1,669	707	881	551	3,440	7,457	13,658	18,988	13,186	260,124	30,254	61,898	3	994
532	336	395	221	509	2,488	10,228	22,868	5,408	51,069	409	28,293	1	528
16,992	2,626	9,021	2,293	17,299	36,470	92,943	171,500	29,682	2,077,933	43,479	355,452	189	2,961

The Opgaff Return, of the Population, &c.—*continued.*

	8.				9.				10.	11.	12.	13.
	MUIDS SOWN:				MUIDS REAPED:							
continued. 1810:	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	HAY.	VINES.	Leaguers of Wine.	Leaguers of Brandy.
									lbs.			
Cape Town	- -	- -	-	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	- -	- -	-
Cape District	- -	- -	- -	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	- -	- -	-
Stellenbosch	5,765 1/2	1,185	1,896 1/2	129	51,326	20,299	23,839	1,414	-	13,970,000	9,112	632 1/8
Swellendam	1,724 3/4	760 1/2	61	5 1/8	22,237	13,015 1/2	942	54 1/2	-	1,374,718	517 1/8	192 1/2
Graaff Reinet	292 1/4	231 7/8	- -	0 5/8	7,980	5,089	- -	- -	-	382,269	114 7/8	32 1/2
Uitenhage	264 1/4	86 7/8	6 3/4	-	3,809 1/4	1,489 1/2	92	- -	-	81,082	24 1/8	2 3/4
Tulbagh	3,152 5/8	842 3/4	513	287 1/2	38,991	15,704 3/8	7,422 1/2	3,589	-	1,171,013	632 1/8	118
Total	11,199 3/8	3,107	2,477 1/4	422 3/8	124,343 1/2	55,597 3/4	32,295 1/2	5,057 1/2	-	16,979,082	10,400 5/8	978 5/8
1811:												
Cape Town	- -	- -	- -	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	- -	- -	-
Cape District	- -	- -	- -	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	- -	716	46
Stellenbosch	6,117 1/8	1,215	2,418 1/2	171	48,513	18,918	22,496	1,136 1/2	-	14,445,000	8,889	578 7/8
Swellendam	1,819 1/8	832 1/2	74	5 1/8	28,083 1/8	14,121 3/4	1,187	48	-	1,638,156	496 3/8	153 1/2
Graaff Reinet	312 3/8	241 3/4	- -	0 1/8	7,856 3/8	5,658	- -	- -	-	400,435	172 1/8	37 3/4
Uitenhage	327 5/8	112 7/8	14 5/8	-	4,671	1,529	194	- -	-	102,600	23 3/8	4 3/8
Tulbagh	3,076 1/2	806	480	261 1/2	28,970	11,790	4,452	2,560	-	1,134,800	571	105
George	765 1/4	336 1/4	21	0 1/2	13,326	5,952	195	18 1/4	-	886,287	143	88 1/8
Total	12,419 1/8	3,544 5/8	3,008 1/8	439	131,419 7/8	57,968 3/4	28,524	3,762 3/4	-	18,817,278	11,010 7/8	1,014

14.	15.	16.	17.	18.				19.				20.	
				LANDS IN FREEHOLD:				LANDS IN QUIT-RENT:					
Waggons.	Carts.	Loan Freehold Places.	Loan Places.	Places.	Erven.	Morgen.	Roods.	Places.	Erven.	Morgen.	Roods.	Government Places.	REMARKS.
- -	-	-	2	- -	-	506	469	-	-	5	556	-	Neither Vines nor Wines for Cape Town or Cape District have been returned during this year.
- -	-	-	81 ½	137	-	8,237	300	-	-	121	229	-	
1,409	155	-	228	402	-	16,513	337	-	-	389	500	-	
1,041	42	-	540	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1,190	20	1	389	- -	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
557	7	-	158	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
932	115	-	552	28	-	- -	- -	37	-	-	-	-	
5,129	339	1	1,950 ½	630	56	25,256	1,106	37	-	515	1,285	-	
- -	-	-	2	- -	-	506	469	-	-	5	556	-	No Vines for the Cape District, and neither Vines nor Wines for Cape Town, have been returned during this year.
- -	-	-	114	158	90	11,014	-	-		-		-	
1,417	171	-	242 ⅓	355	-	17,176	410	-	-	664	416 ½	-	
1,087	46	-	533	73	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	
1,274	30	1	401	- -	81	-	-		-	-		-	
540	8	-	146	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	
1,065	111	-	588	27	-	114	- -	33		9	-	-	
499	21	-	222	6	-	42	-		-	-	-	-	
5,882	387	1	2,248 ⅓	619	171	28,852	879	33	-	678	972 ½	-	

The OPGAAF RETURN, of the Population, &c.—*continued.*

1.	2.					3.				4.				5.			
	CHRISTIANS:					FREE BLACKS:				HOTTENTOTS:				NEGRO APPRENTICES:			
1812:	Men above 16 Years.	Men under 16 Years.	Women above 14 Years.	Women under 14 Years.	Servants.	Men above 16 Years.	Men under 16 Years.	Women above 14 Years.	Women under 14 Years.	Men above 16 Years.	Men under 16 Years.	Women above 14 Years.	Women under 14 Years.	Men above 16 Years.	Men under 16 Years.	Women above 14 Years.	Women under 14 Years.
Cape Town -	3,646	& d°	3,666	& d°	-	-	-	-	-	241	& d°	198	& d°	-	-	-	-
Cape District	442	348	298	405	78	-	-	-	-	278	174	298	147	-	-	-	-
Stellenbosch	1,162	867	823	1,097	-	-	-	-	-	340	244	457	211	-	-	-	-
Swellendam -	1,172	1,082	736	1,223	10	-	-	-	-	607	343	565	364	-	-	-	-
Graaff Reinet	1,608	2,047	1,188	2,049	-	-	-	-	-	1,622	1,218	1,895	1,281	-	-	-	-
Uitenhage -	631	807	468	719	-	-	-	-	-	608	580	739	516	-	-	-	-
Tulbagh -	1,048	960	725	1,110	2	-	-	-	-	1,144	841	1,174	899	-	-	-	-
George -	625	537	536	574	18	-	-	-	-	534	581	671	580	-	-	-	-
TOTAL -	10,334	6,648	8,440	7,177	108	-	-	-	-	5,374	3,981	5,997	3,998	-	-	-	-
1813:																	
Cape Town -	3,646	& d°	3,666	& d°	-	-	-	-	-	241	& d°	198	& d°	-	-	-	-
Cape District	384	362	361	425	52	-	-	-	-	229	164	256	120	-	-	-	-
Stellenbosch	1,202	982	880	1,151	1	-	-	-	-	423	275	464	308	-	-	-	-
Swellendam	1,164	1,162	806	1,338	33	-	-	-	-	670	558	679	573	-	-	-	-
Graaff Reinet	1,606	2,082	1,208	2,080	-	-	-	-	-	1,575	1,174	1,828	1,182	-	-	-	-
Uitenhage -	642	820	461	769	-	-	-	-	-	581	484	685	485	-	-	-	-
Tulbagh -	1,115	987	781	1,136	1	-	-	-	-	1,251	1,041	1,240	1,029	-	-	-	-
George -	649	600	519	573	24	-	-	-	-	566	704	663	540	-	-	-	-
TOTAL -	10,608	6,995	8,682	5,472	111	-	-	-	-	5,536	4,400	6,013	4,237	-	-	-	-

6. SLAVES:				7. CATTLE:									concluded on pages 300-1.
Men above 16 Years.	Men under 16 Years.	Women above 14 Years.	Women under 14 Years.	Waggon and Saddle Horses.	Breeding Horses.	Draught Oxen.	Breeding Cattle.	Wet hes.	Breeding Sheep.	Spanish Sheep.	Goats.	Asses.	Pigs.
5,195	& d°	3,256	& d°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2,156	423	601	357	1,872	2,928	9,488	5,757	4,031	9,223	1,486	7,875	167	429
4,039	874	1,764	832	4,537	4,197	16,143	4,173	71	29,679	250	14,420	23	582
1,217	317	775	271	2,109	9,359	11,068	18,101	4,351	89,943	2,674	60,036	3	666
965	201	627	198	2,972	6,387	16,132	60,142	2,956	1,042,099	1,745	91,010	-	23
331	74	251	73	385	856	7,287	27,373	117	286,066	- -	50,216	–	–
1,581	590	904	555	3,425	8,172	13,698	20,422	14,687	296,444	4,613	68,948	1	969
567	274	374	265	805	2,280	10,448	22,573	1,588	40,376	244	30,967	1	307
16,051	2,753	8,552	2,551	16,105	34,179	84,264	158,541	27,800	1,793,830	34,012	323,472	195	2,976
5,195	& d°	3,256	& d°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2,291	468	615	424	2,111	2,866	9,993	6,110	5,612	9,541	6,746	7,255	168	402
4,095	951	1,732	796	4,851	4,216	16,776	4,416	984	26,835	4,000	15,323	27	398
1,103	477	587	440	2,446	10,512	13,694	22,383	5,203	103,198	4,060	63,401	-	1,001
959	223	609	215	3,060	5,932	15,166	56,509	2,560	1,039,473	996	75,501	-	18
308	97	257	93	530	1,156	7,640	29,269	- -	208,321	- -	40,909	–	–
1,624	614	865	594	3,531	8,814	14,919	23,539	16,051	351,377	24,777	78,365	-	714
577	256	358	240	747	2,340	10,804	24,502	3,328	41,704	245	26,587	1	606
16,152	3,086	8,279	2,802	17,276	35,836	88,992	166,728	33,738	1,780,449	40,824	307,341	196	3,139

The OPGAAF RETURN, of the Population, &c.—*continued.*

	8.				9.				10.	11.	12.	13.
	MUIDS SOWN:				MUIDS REAPED:							
continued. 1812:	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	HAY.	VINES.	Leaguers of Wine.	Leaguers of Brandy.
									lbs.			
Cape Town -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	- -	- -	- -
Cape District	3,026	879 ½	2,638	57	23,098	11,448½	9,435	132	-	1,590,078	1,044 ½	25
Stellenbosch	5,082	718 ¼	2,296	128 ½	48,384	13,724	26,181	575 ½	-	14,786,018	9,259	634 ½
Swellendam -	2,639 ½	928	123	5 ½	38,118½	15,955½	2,019	36	-	800,401	218 ½	69 ⅜
Graaff Reinet	299 ½	236 ¾	- -	- -	7,855	5,416	- -	- -	-	405,394	79 ¼	15 ¼
Uitenhage -	286 ⅝	99 ⅜	7 ⅞	- -	5,092	1,311	125	- -	-	107,900	6 ¾	1 ⅜
Tulbagh -	3,161	820 ⅝	479 ½	238 ⅝	41,445¾	15,037	6,034	1,221 ½	-	1,217,313	486 ¾	88 ⅛
George -	848 ¾	335 ½	23 ½	1	9,010	3,156½	54	7	-	819,342	184 ⅜	99 ½
TOTAL -	15,343 ⅜	4,018 ½	5,567 ⅞	430 ⅝	173,003¼	66,048½	43,848	1,972	-	19,726,446	11,279 ⅛	933 ½
1813:												
Cape Town -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	- -	- -	- -
Cape District	2,809 ½	832 ½	2,939	51	21,406	16,381	16,007	447	-	1,705,003	371 ¾	74 ¾
Stellenbosch	5,008	787 ½	2,805	85 ¼	32,122	8,791	15,141	534	-	15,245,418	5,293	322 ½
Swellendam -	2,767	913	163 ¼	5 ⅛	31,254	12,885	1,693	39	-	1,303,024	276	61 ¼
Graaff Reinet	337 ½	214	- -	- -	7,938	4,212	- -	- -	-	317,100	115	27
Uitenhage -	287	97 ¼	18 ¼	0 ½	4,231	1,111	271	5	-	95,000	24 ⅝	3
Tulbagh -	3,121	841	519 ¾	202 ¾	28,860	10,271	3,205	1,592 ⅛	-	1,313,618	485 ½	71 ⅝
George -	785	349 ½	29 ⅛	7 ¼	9,878	4,437	173	13	-	805,875	159	79
TOTAL -	15,115	4,035	6,474 ½	351 ⅞	135,689	58,088	36,490	2,630 ½	-	20,785,038	6,724 ⅝	579 ⅜

14.	15.	16.	17.	18.				19.				20.	
				LANDS IN FREEHOLD:				LANDS IN QUIT-RENT:					
Waggons.	Carts.	Loan Freehold Places.	Loan Places.	Places.	Erven.	Morgen.	Roods.	Places.	Erven.	Morgen.	Roods.	Government Places.	REMARKS.
- -	-	-	- -	-	- -	506	469	-	-	5	556	-	Neither Vines nor Wines for Cape Town have been returned from this period.
494	86	26	65	132	139	- -	- -	-	-	2,087	102	-	
1,135	113	-	96 ¾	350	213	17,149	465	-	-	1,356	563	-	
839	45	-	428	75	- -	- -	- -	1	-	-	-	-	
1,303	20	-	401	1	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
527	7	-	146	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1,098	126	14	615	25	35	2,098	- -	-	-	12	-	-	
530	18	-	230	8	- -	- -	- -	22	-	-	-	-	
5,926	415	40	1,981 ¼	591	456	19,753	934	23	-	3,460	1,221	-	
- -	-	-	- -	-	- -	506	469	-	-	5	556	-	
530	83	12	121	139	25	8,613	564	-	-	4,048	553	-	
1,154	197	-	106	374	214	17,553	302	-	-	1,071	320	-	
964	52	-	459 ½	102	- -	- -	- -	2	-	-	-	-	
1,300	22	-	370	1	72 ½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
489	5	-	151	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1,105	108	14	627 ½	22	35	1,943	905	-	-	6	-	-	
522	19	-	223	8	- -	- -	- -	22	-	-	-	-	
6,064	486	26	2,058	646	346 ½	28,615	2,240	24	-	5,130	1,429	-	

The OPGAAF RETURN, of the Population, &c. —*continued.*

1.	2.					3.				4.				5.			
	CHRISTIANS:					FREE BLACKS:				HOTTENTOTS:				NEGRO APPRENTICES:			
1814:	Men above 16 Years.	Men under 16 Years.	Women above 14 Years.	Women under 14 Years.	Servants.	Men above 16 Years.	Men under 16 Years.	Women above 14 Years.	Women under 14 Years.	Men above 16 Years.	Men under 16 Years.	Women above 14 Years.	Women under 14 Years.	Men above 16 Years.	Men under 16 Years.	Women above 14 Years.	Women under 14 Years.
Cape Town -	3,646	& d°	3,666	& d°	-	-	-	-	-	241	& d°	198	& d°	-	-	-	-
Cape District	564	438	463	472	51	-	-	-	-	242	170	238	145	147	7	25	4
Stellenbosch	1,245	945	955	1,133	1	-	-	-	-	346	248	414	266	-	-	-	-
Swellendam -	1,212	1,237	787	1,400	19	-	-	-	-	581	484	532	476	-	-	-	-
Graaff Reinet	1,695	2,140	1,294	2,101	2	-	-	-	-	1,545	1,217	1,688	1,095	-	-	-	-
Uitenhage -	749	761	525	834	-	-	-	-	-	530	395	529	404	-	-	-	-
Tulbagh -	1,131	1,003	803	1,271	-	-	-	-	-	1,135	953	931	1,198	-	-	-	-
George -	625	537	536	574	18	-	-	-	-	534	581	671	580	-	-	-	-
TOTAL -	10,867	7,061	9,029	7,785	91	-	-	-	-	5,154	4,048	5,201	4,164	147	7	25	4
1815:																	
Cape Town -	3,730	& d°	3,986	& d°	-	-	-	-	-	192	& d°	218	& d°	-	-	-	-
Cape District	511	413	383	435	49	-	-	-	-	227	154	227	130	162	18	29	8
Stellenbosch	1,238	994	957	1,172	-	-	-	-	-	353	259	412	282	56	5	8	-
Swellendam -	1,275	1,138	848	1,455	2	-	-	-	-	662	510	606	527	18	6	5	2
Graaff Reinet	1,733	2,133	1,323	2,131	-	-	-	-	-	1,532	1,166	1,643	1,076	2	-	-	-
Uitenhage -	1,039	1,192	877	1,222	-	-	-	-	-	564	386	562	367	-	-	-	-
Tulbagh -	1,147	1,093	826	1,360	1	-	-	-	-	1,096	864	1,162	953	-	-	-	-
George -	696	679	486	722	18	-	-	-	-	569	626	665	557	-	-	-	2
TOTAL -	11,369	7,642	9,686	8,497	70	-	-	-	-	5,195	3,965	5,495	3,892	238	29	42	12

6. SLAVES:				7. CATTLE:										concluded on pages 304-5.
Men above 16 Years.	Men under 16 Years.	Women above 14 Years.	Women under 14 Years.	Waggon and Saddle Horses.	Breeding Horses.	Draught Oxen.	Breeding Cattle.	Wethers.	Breeding Sheep.	Spanish Sheep.	Goats.	Asses.	Pigs.	
5,195	& d°	3,256	& d°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
2,176	418	669	387	2,151	3,043	9,858	5,393	836	11,231	2,608	5,475	173	301	
4,004	971	1,740	944	4,638	4,421	17,593	4,233	6,483	21,148	400	14,864	32	468	
1,696	444	573	460	2,357	9,593	12,954	20,466	6,967	87,063	6,968	52,652	6	363	
948	271	593	238	3,168	5,734	15,188	54,340	801	851,700	1,288	59,925	-	84	
338	134	184	130	643	1,142	8,376	28,669	- -	190,633	- -	33,873	–	–	
1,629	665	653	878	Not returned.		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
567	274	374	265	805	2,280	10,448	22,573	1,588	40,376	244	30,967	1	307	
16,553	3,177	8,042	3,302	13,762	26,213	74,417	135,674	16,675	1,211,151	11,508	197,756	212	1,523	
4,411	& d°	3,015	& d°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
2,013	423	622	429	1,960	2,763	8,940	4,548	1,045	6,934	1,560	3,777	189	146	
4,062	1,003	1,808	998	4,740	4,328	18,271	4,113	4,437	21,381	400	12,971	27	456	
1,075	458	588	476	2,645	10,620	14,025	24,531	2,407	97,923	7,986	60,299	2	256	
968	268	593	222	3,256	5,936	15,315	57,578	783	839,539	838	56,308	-	94	
332	110	274	107	740	1,102	6,997	30,493	- -	166,561	- -	26,146	–	–	
1,643	633	882	627	3,508	8,884	15,244	23,272	10,678	383,592	4,531	72,703	-	517	
597	291	380	299	953	2,540	11,583	23,092	2,134	40,129	150	17,646	1	227	
15,101	3,186	8,162	3,158	17,802	36,173	90,375	167,627	21,484	1,556,059	15,465	249,850	219	1,696	

The OPGAAF RETURN, of the Population, &c.—*continued.*

	8.				9.				10.	11.	12.	13.
	MUIDS SOWN:				MUIDS REAPED:							
continued. 1814:	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	HAY.	VINES.	Leaguers of Wine.	Leaguers of Brandy.
									lbs.			
Cape Town	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape District	2,968	862	3,398	84	31,844	20,595	17,107	769¾	-	2,072,354	671 ½	37⅓
Stellenbosch	5,049 ⅜	788 ½	2,886	132	38,110	13,280	27,755	948½	-	15,874,020	7,336	45⅛
Swellendam	2,998	934	153	10 ½	23,472	8,859	973	45	-	1,127,100	271	53¼
Graaff Reinet	613	310 ¼	0¼	0 ¼	13,952	5,815	10	6	-	434,491	199 ½	73½
Uitenhage	441 ¼	130 ¼	13¼	3	3,494	632	33	3	-	113,400	34 ⅜	7⅛
Tulbagh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
George	849	325 ½	23½	1	9,010	3,156	54	7	-	819,342	185	99½
TOTAL	12,918 ¾	3,360 ½	6,474	231	119,882	52,337	45,932	1,779¼	-	20,440,707	8,697 ⅜	729¼
1815:												
Cape Town	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape District	2,849	817	3,287	64	27,066	16,844	10,572	726	2,125,100	2,092,976	930 ½	42¼
Stellenbosch	5,022	724 ¾	3,498	129	44,281	14,182	25,877	1,113	-	16,931,800	11,912	77⅛
Swellendam	3,135	900 ⅛	261¾	8 ¾	39,832	13,206	2,798	75	-	999,900	305 ¼	59⅛
Graaff Reinet	729	326	0¼	1	15,163	6,252	10	22	-	435,956	187	69
Uitenhage	457 ¼	99 ⅛	-	10	5,000	710	-	84	-	127,400	27 ⅞	6⅜
Tulbagh	3,515	887 ¾	668	214 ¼	42,018	16,135	8,110	2,322	-	1,469,300	818 ¼	125½
George	892 ½	278	8	1	13,005	3,604	120	3	-	772,500	185	95
TOTAL	16,599 ¼	4,032 ⅝	7,723	428	186,365	70,933	47,487	4,345	2,125,100	22,829,832	14,365 ⅞	1,167½

14.	15.	16.	17.	18.				19.				20.
				LANDS IN FREEHOLD:				LANDS IN QUIT-RENT:				
Waggons.	Carts.	Loan Freehold Places.	Loan Places.	Places.	Erven.	Morgen.	Roods.	Places.	Erven.	Morgen.	Roods.	Government Places.
- -	-	-	- -	- -	- -	506	469	-	-	5	556	-
533	94	10	73	144	33	8,296	244	-	-	19,542	511	-
1,196	188	-	109 ½	382	221	16,127	118	-	-	1,434	66	-
945	44	-	457	109	- -	- -	-	2	-	-	-	-
1,312	22	-	366	1	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
558	10	-	146	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
530	18	-	230	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,074	376	10	1,381 ½	666	326	24,929	831	2	-	20,981	1,133	-
- -	-	-	- -	- -	- -	506	469	-	-	5	556	-
487	94	16	90 ½	138	41	12,710	215	-	-	13,041	282	11
1,231	250	-	117 ⅓	365	256	17,277	165	-	-	2,820	557	-
1,012	49	-	464 ½	111	- -	- -	-	9	-	-	-	-
1,357	20	-	370	1	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
523	9	-	123	25	- -	- -	-	3	-	-	-	-
1,176	127	-	582	79	- -	- -	-	2	-	-	-	-
569	22	-	223	4	- -	51	-	4	-	1,426	-	-
6,355	571	16	1,970 ⅓	723	369	30,544	849	18	-	17,292	1,395	11

The OPGAAF RETURN, of the Population, &c.—*continued.*

1.	2.					3.				4.				5.			
	CHRISTIANS:					FREE BLACKS:				HOTTENTOTS:				NEGRO APPRENTICES:			
1816:	Men above 16 Years.	Men under 16 Years.	Women above 14 Years.	Women under 14 Years.	Servants.	Men above 16 Years.	Men under 16 Years.	Women above 14 Years.	Women under 14 Years.	Men above 16 Years.	Men under 16 Years.	Women above 14 Years.	Women under 14 Years.	Men above 16 Years.	Men under 16 Years.	Women above 14 Years.	Women under 14 Years.
Cape Town -	2,333	1,400	3,986	& d°	-	-	-	-	-	192	& d°	218	& d°.	308	& d°	167	& d°
Cape District	535	408	428	433	70	-	-	-	-	245	186	257	131	172	23	44	4
Stellenbosch	1,270	1,001	987	1,201	-	-	-	-	-	429	313	480	312	51	19	17	8
Swellendam -	1,298	1,310	914	1,441	-	-	-	-	-	675	563	602	542	-	-	-	-
Graaff Reinet	1,815	2,209	1,424	2,223	-	-	-	-	-	1,639	1,259	1,805	1,138	-	-	2	-
Uitenhage -	1,009	1,098	834	1,125	1	-	-	-	-	543	358	541	377	-	-	-	-
Tulbagh - -	1,175	1,175	851	1,298	12	-	-	-	-	1,186	956	1,230	962	-	-	-	-
George - -	729	718	519	752	12	-	-	-	-	584	568	637	554	-	-	-	-
TOTAL -	10,164	9,319	9,943	8,473	95	-	-	-	-	5,493	4,203	5,770	4,016	531	42	230	12
1817:																	
Cape Town -	1,977	1,366	1,627	1,789	-	531	343	576	350	195	86	164	108	-	-	-	-
Cape District	704	503	563	549	142	-	-	-	-	247	234	276	164	244	54	55	37
Simon's Town	140	84	76	62	-	25	19	19	13	24	28	20	13	18	-	7	-
Stellenbosch	1,373	1,090	1,069	1,258	-	-	-	-	-	507	326	519	345	72	13	18	13
Swellendam -	1,337	1,363	936	1,501	10	-	-	-	-	885	763	817	792	-	-	-	-
Graaff Reinet	1,942	2,374	1,505	2,349	-	-	-	-	-	1,942	1,443	2,107	1,434	-	-	-	-
Uitenhage -	1,140	1,210	857	1,168	4	-	-	-	-	839	656	884	576	-	-	-	-
Tulbagh - -	1,232	1,228	880	1,340	-	-	-	-	-	1,228	930	1,264	971	10	-	2	-
George - -	774	740	551	804	17	-	-	-	-	653	654	690	652	-	-	-	-
TOTAL -	10,619	9,958	8,064	10,820	173	556	362	595	363	6,520	5,120	6,741	5,055	344	67	82	50

6.				7.										concluded on page 308 9.
SLAVES:				CATTLE:										
Men above 16 Years.	Men under 16 Years.	Women above 14 Years.	Women under 14 Years.	Waggon and Saddle Horses.	Breeding Horses.	Draught Oxen.	Breeding Cattle.	Wethers.	Breeding Sheep.	Spanish Sheep.	Goats.	Asses.	Pigs.	
4,411	& d°	3,015	& d°	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
2,131	479	651	481	2,090	2,657	9,284	2,822	2,236	5,427	866	4,060	191	322	
3,994	1,210	1,782	1,086	4,819	4,281	18,308	4,861	4,697	14,880	538	12,864	75	954	
1,059	478	591	492	2,753	10,295	14,234	22,116	1,151	86,155	4,825	52,638	7	165	
962	242	602	232	3,509	6,067	16,022	60,450	1,164	840,975	490	35,153	-	78	
350	124	262	96	742	1,216	9,238	30,323	- -	148,310	- -	23,451	–	–	
1,623	671	933	678	3,728	8,962	15,929	24,168	19,231	391,996	3,753	72,089	-	480	
577	303	376	304	1,077	2,309	10,873	22,110	1,688	38,878	148	16,713	-	228	
15,107	3,507	8,212	3,369	18,718	35,787	93,888	166,850	30,167	1,526,621	10,620	216,968	273	2,227	
3,137	1,221	2,005	1,135	1,331	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
2,136	485	682	521	2,276	2,856	10,074	5,168	3,431	6,244	873	4,382	246	577	
176	47	27	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
4,134	1,297	1,905	1,167	5,163	4,006	17,436	4,627	6,036	13,436	614	11,141	76	1,100	
1,105	511	661	549	3,034	10,198	15,181	21,884	858	69,390	5,163	43,882	4	224	
959	271	631	252	3,730	6,218	17,004	59,395	1,022	840,975	462	55,334	-	99	
487	171	391	181	1,716	1,716	11,728	35,346	- -	246,606	- -	32,416	–	–	
1,714	698	980	708	3,939	8,947	16,163	23,655	12,235	366,602	2,374	62,272	-	617	
622	310	429	319	1,282	2,462	11,430	22,194	813	37,088	60	13,462	1	249	
14,470	5,011	7,711	4,854	21,931	36,403	99,016	172,269	24,395	1,580,341	9,546	222,889	327	2,866	

The OPGAAF RETURN, of the Population, &c.—*continued.*

	8.				9.				10.	11.	12.	13.
	MUIDS SOWN:				MUIDS REAPED:							
continued. 1816:	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	HAY.	VINES.	Leaguers of Wine.	Leaguers of Brandy.
									lbs.			
Cape Town -	- -	- -	-	-	- -	- -	- -	-	- -	- -	- -	-
Cape District	2,849	929	3,014	104	28,850	18,579	13,229	695 ¼	252,700	1,997,290	674 ½	29
Stellenbosch	4,578 ½	666 ½	3,155	162	37,857	13,647	23,139	1,384	- -	17,977,821	13,160	884
Swellendam -	3,231	883	263	6 ½	41,873	15,640	2,662	47	- -	1,097,600	351	70 ⅛
Graaff Reinet	646	354	1	1	14,956	6,394	3	31	- -	456,770	193	58
Uitenhage -	492 ½	131 ½	12½	9 ½	6,436	1,550 ½	119	70	- -	131,000	31 ¼	12
Tulbagh - -	3,478	920 ½	624	191	43,820	16,554	7,953	2,268	- -	1,498,700	795	133
George - -	863 ½	321 ½	23¼	-	14,189	5,585	281	-	- -	724,150	193 ¼	117
TOTAL -	16,138 ½	4,206	7,092¾	474	187,981	77,949 ½	47,386	4,495 ¼	252,700	23,883,331	15,398	1,303 ⅛
1817:												
Cape Town -	- -	- -	-	-	- -	- -	- -	-	- -	- -	- -	-
Cape District	3,257	941	3,615	123	31,415	18,131	16,675	839	2,322,456	2,223,692	862	29
Simon's Town	- -	- -	-	-	- -	- -	- -	-	- -	- -	- -	-
Stellenbosch	4,418 ½	760 ½	3,594	238	31,857	15,668	24,058	1,951	- -	18,046,925	8,553	496 ½
Swellendam -	2,699	863 ½	317	7 ¼	18,186	7,349	1,764	60	- -	941,600	266	72
Graaff Reinet	646 ½	388	1	1 ½	14,434	6,406 ½	13	43	- -	379,533	259	73
Uitenhage -	390	218	38½	1 ½	6,007	2,109	216 ½	9 ½	- -	116,000	27	11
Tulbagh - -	3,355	880 ½	717	209	39,085	15,148	9,312	2,277	- -	1,485,600	589 ½	94 ¼
George - -	806	350	14	-	8,222	3,160	56	-	- -	770,150	157	85
TOTAL -	15,572	4,401 ½	8,296½	580 ¼	149,206	67,971 ½	52,094 ½	5,179 ½	2,322,456	23,963,500	10,713 ½	860 ¾

14.	15.	16.	17.	18.				19.				20.	
				LANDS IN FREEHOLD:				LANDS IN QUIT-RENT:					
Waggons.	Carts.	Loan Freehold Places.	Loan Places.	Places.	Erven.	Morgen.	Roods.	Places.	Erven.	Morgen.	Roods.	Government Places.	REMARKS.
- -	-	-	- -	- -	- -	506	469	-	-	5	550	-	
552	111	12 ½	90	140 ½	27	8,942	-	-	-	23,032	- -	29 ½	
1,378	343	-	127 ¼	383	203	17,530	163	-	-	9,056	310	-	
1,052	52	-	452 ½	28 ⅓	99	42	-	7	1	1,063	635	-	
1,447	20	-	382	2	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
472	12	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1,285	105	-	641	79	- -	- -	-	-	-	3	-	-	
609	23	-	218	7	41	- -	-	4	-	18	-	-	
6,795	666	12 ½	2,010 ½	639 ⅚	483	27,020	632	11	1	33,177	1,495	29 ½	
248	152	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
648	164	7	99 ½	159	32	13,714	-	-	-	33,749	102	29	
- -	-	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	-	-	- -	- -	-	No Return of the population was made in the residency of Simons Town prior to the year 1811. The population antecedent to that period must have been included in the Returns of the Cape District.
1,428	362	-	115 ⅛	381 ½	248 ½	18,641	530	-	-	9,170	12	-	
1,046	49	-	457 ½	19	99	- -	-	5	-	20,663	1,771	-	
1,570	23	-	393	1	120 ½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
561	10	-	142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1,322	117	-	642	37	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
611	22	-	139 ½	70	- -	- -	-	88	-	-	-	-	
7,434	899	7	1,988 ⅜	667 ½	544	32,355	530	93	-	63,582	1,885	29	

The OPGAAF RETURN, of the Population, &c.—*continued.*

1.	2.					3.				4.				5.			
	CHRISTIANS:					FREE BLACKS:				HOTTENTOTS:				NEGRO APPRENTICES:			
1818:	Men above 16 Years.	Men under 16 Years.	Women above 14 Years.	Women under 14 Years.	Servants.	Men above 16 Years.	Men under 16 Years.	Women above 14 Years.	Women under 14 Years.	Men above 16 Years.	Men under 16 Years.	Women above 14 Years.	Women under 14 Years.	Men above 16 Years.	Men under 16 Years.	Women above 14 Years.	Women under 14 Years.
Cape Town -	2,357	1,503	1,851	1,749	-	563	358	598	386	164	96	159	117	430	111	193	76
Cape District	656	493	544	561	174	-	-	-	-	239	245	263	171	246	41	53	30
Simon's Town	173	112	92	99	-	43	29	37	16	26	20	30	17	16	1	11	3
Stellenbosch	1,469	1,115	1,130	1,307	-	-	-	-	-	510	388	540	389	87	16	18	11
Swellendam -	1,386	1,403	1,011	1,560	18	-	-	-	-	682	535	585	499	-	-	-	-
Graaff Reinet	2,056	2,434	1,598	2,426	-	-	-	-	-	2,013	1,422	2,112	1,439	3	-	2	-
Uitenhage -	1,149	1,256	866	1,221	-	-	-	-	-	687	458	608	410	-	-	-	-
Tulbagh - -	1,232	1,160	869	1,321	-	-	-	-	-	1,319	978	1,310	1,061	12	-	4	1
George - -	824	780	571	844	22	-	-	-	-	670	610	701	605	-	-	-	-
TOTAL -	11,302	10,256	8,532	11,088	214	606	387	635	402	6,310	4,752	6,308	4,708	794	169	281	121
1819:																	
Cape Town -	2,207	1,478	1,833	1,817	-	465	557	329	405	119	84	164	90	439	120	209	83
Cape District	740	544	574	608	116	-	-	-	-	234	207	220	166	232	35	55	26
Simon's Town	218	135	120	114	-	48	26	33	20	21	12	15	14	32	6	18	5
Stellenbosch	1,431	1,111	1,135	1,305	-	-	-	-	-	442	346	526	381	92	18	24	17
Swellendam -	1,424	1,481	1,055	1,607	8	-	-	-	-	782	728	725	691	-	-	-	-
Graaff Reinet	2,464	2,717	1,816	2,775	-	-	-	-	-	2,292	1,969	2,521	1,800	3	-	3	-
Uitenhage -	1,049	1,262	801	1,263	4	-	-	-	-	1,025	868	994	938	-	-	-	-
Tulbagh - -	1,039	934	745	1,120	-	-	-	-	-	974	788	991	793	10	-	-	-
George - -	859	819	595	888	6	-	-	-	-	648	622	635	608	-	-	-	1
TOTAL -	11,431	10,481	8,674	11,497	134	513	583	362	425	6,537	5,624	6,791	5,481	808	179	309	132

6.				7.										concluded on pages 312-13.
SLAVES:				CATTLE:										
Men above 16 Years.	Men under 16 Years.	Women above 14 Years.	Women under 14 Years.	Waggon and Saddle Horses.	Breeding Horses.	Draught Oxen.	Breeding Cattle.	Wethers.	Breeding Sheep.	Spanish Sheep.	Goats.	Asses.	Pigs.	
3,109	1,243	1,950	1,160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2,038	436	641	496	2,067	2,925	9,586	4,833	3,386	5,217	2,649	4,625	273	626	
165	3 7	53	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4,205	1,398	1,922	1,210	5,545	4,307	20,071	5,582	8,270	15,469	818	12,142	99	1,826	
1,068	557	653	541	3,049	9,866	14,065	19,065	981	66,828	6,258	40,893	9	362	
967	312	630	280	4,018	6,552	18,360	65,235	3,823	906,941	739	60,026	-	145	
399	149	295	149	1,150	1,811	12,169	38,103	- -	185,187	- -	36,033	-	- -	
1,764	730	1,025	697	4,364	10,725	18,169	28,134	10,654	380,017	3,761	67,943	1	1,377	
629	322	438	344	1,458	2,528	11,548	20,740	1,649	35,691	100	12,044	1	233	
14,344	5,184	7,607	4,899	21,651	38,714	103,968	181,692	28,763	1,595,350	14,325	233,706	383	4,569	
3,053	1,238	1,974	1,133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1,997	491	670	510	2,137	2,695	9,578	4,678	2,776	5,173	2,619	4,653	242	457	
145	39	48	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4,117	1,361	1,952	1,124	5,114	4,032	18,461	5,649	10,012	16,004	1,162	12,078	142	1,783	
1,066	560	659	588	3,824	11,737	14,625	20,663	1,575	70,631	4,888	42,247	10	576	
1,026	389	670	315	5,519	10,596	15,407	105,443	2,843	323,943	1,039	130,085	-	175	
403	183	341	184	1,180	2,362	14,605	53,542	800	(a) ** 230	- -	33,948	-	72	
1,480	661	874	638	3,449	7,368	14,367	20,919	6,363	** 5,837	1,653	50,996	-	1,323	
638	341	440	361	1,387	3,227	12,446	22,539	2,185	** 681	- -	1,186	1	362	
13,925	5,263	7,628	4,880	22,610	42,017	99,489	233,433	26,554	** 68,499	11,361	275,193	395	4,748	

(a) *The figures omitted in this column are illegible in the MS.*

The OPGAAF RETURN, of the Population, &c.—*continued.*

	8.				9.				10.	11.	12.	13.
	MUIDS SOWN:				MUIDS REAPED:							
continued. 1818:	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	HAY.	VINES.	Leaguers of Wine.	Leaguers of Brandy.
									lbs.			
Cape Town -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape District	3,451	813	3,502	154	25,132	12,163	16,337	1,033	2,352,852	2,500,051	1,303	42
Simon's Town	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stellenbosch	4,187	729¼	3,774	284	34,537	12,409	24,134	2,103	- -	19,319,653	9,649	572
Swellendam -	2,864	877	140	154	30,416	11,636	1,636	940	- -	881,800	299	55½
Graaff Reinet	830	421	1	0½	16,539	6,779	12	38	- -	497,335	220	54
Uitenhage -	695	178	20	-	8,214	1,984	139	- -	- -	117,400	28	11¾
Tulbagh - -	3,335	979½	924	275	36,864	15,380	9,301	2,609½	- -	1,617,400	742	100½
George - -	908½	322	15	-	11,745	4,436	153	- -	- -	707,050	141½	79
TOTAL -	16,270½	4,319¾	8,376	867½	163,447	64,787	51,712	6,723½	2,352,852	25,640,689	12,382½	914¾
1819:												
Cape Town -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape District	3,297	810	3,508	171½	33,171	18,241	24,905	1,065	2,965,488	2,503,086	1,382	43
Simon's Town	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stellenbosch	4,884	562¼	3,675	346½	33,048	11,084	24,294	2,362	728,110	20,568,803	10,458	629¼
Swellendam -	3,172	925	486¼	18	34,328	9,916	3,533	95½	- -	1,123,400	405½	72
Graaff Reinet	1,000	459	15	6	20,321	9,417	69	214	- -	867,377	310	89
Uitenhage -	885	207	37½	0½	9,084	2,070	274	- -	- -	290,080	51¼	30½
Tulbagh - -	3,291	881	890	265	35,436	13,425	8,455	2,533	- -	1,625,276	798	113
George - -	1,043	361	11	-	12,711	4,142	90	-	- -	629,600	138½	82
TOTAL -	17,572	4,205¼	8,622¾	807½	178,099	68,295	61,620	6,269¼	3,693,598	27,607,622	13,543¼	1,059

14.	15.	16.	17.	18.				19.				20.
				LANDS IN FREEHOLD:				LANDS IN QUIT-RENT:				
Waggons.	Carts.	Loan Freehold Places.	Loan Places.	Places.	Erven.	Morgen.	Roods.	Places.	Erven.	Morgen.	Roods.	Government Places.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
597	177	11 ¾	100	160	40	13,935	382	- -	-	37,106	57	30
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,520	428	-	107 ½	409	338	17,414	565	- -	-	25,571	275	-
438	40	-	452 ½	31 ½	101	-	- -	10 ½	-	17,867	201	-
1,634	28	-	373	-	122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
570	13	-	68	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,392	144	-	630 ½	33 ½	56	- -	- -	2	-	273	511	-
597	29	-	119	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6,748	859	11 ¾	1,850	763	657	31,349	947	12 ⅔	-	80,817	1,044	30
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
604	170	10	101	163	49	14,192	82	- -	-	46,025	316	41
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,515	434	-	113	396	333	20,062	28	- -	-	51,464	420	-
1,127	67	-	458 ½	29 ½	106	- -	- -	8 ½	-	34,193	400	-
2,063	36	-	358 ½	-	170	3,000	- -	- -	-	100,604	58	-
748	16	-	33	4	62	- -	- -	153	-	-	-	-
1,137	126	-	474	30 ½	45	- -	- -	8	2	3,501	413	-
650	30	-	107	86	-	86	- -	120	-	6	-	-
7,844	879	10	1,645	709	765	37,340	110	289 ½	2	235,793	1,607	41

The OPGAAF RETURN, of the Population, &c.— *continued.*

1.	2.					3.				4.				5.			
	CHRISTIANS:					FREE BLACKS:				HOTTENTOTS:				NEGRO APPRENTICES:			
1820:	Men above 16 Years.	Men under 16 Years.	Women above 14 Years.	Women under 14 Years.	Servants.	Men above 16 Years.	Men under 16 Years.	Women above 14 Years.	Women under 14 Years.	Men above 16 Years.	Men under 16 Years.	Women above 14 Years.	Women under 14 Years.	Men above 16 Years.	Men under 16 Years.	Women above 14 Years.	Women under 14 Years.
Cape Town -	2,221	1,577	1,806	2,042	-	459	376	538	424	111	90	158	84	428	104	214	105
Cape District	766	541	588	595	94	-	-	-	-	252	200	227	158	245	37	43	31
Simon's Town	201	123	111	109	-	42	28	33	32	57	36	48	40	52	12	23	12
Stellenbosch	1,617	1,260	1,209	1,408	-	-	-	-	-	512	360	507	390	95	17	24	18
Swellendam -	1,468	1,542	1,062	1,678	6	-	-	-	-	795	674	703	621	15	12	3	-
Graaff Reinet	2,557	2,856	1,864	2,967	-	-	-	-	-	2,467	2,558	2,952	2,169	8	-	4	-
Uitenhage -	805	864	543	844	10	-	-	-	-	971	815	929	845	18	5	9	3
Tulbagh -	1,220	1,053	832	1,289	-	-	-	-	-	1,211	1,034	1,241	1,071	12	1	2	-
Albany - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
George - -	942	857	620	938	32	-	-	-	-	670	632	729	658	-	-	-	1
TOTAL -	11,797	10,653	8,635	11,870	142	501	404	571	456	7,046	6,399	7,494	6,036	873	188	322	170
1821:																	
Cape Town -	2,276	1,695	2,053	1,979	-	460	370	549	379	110	89	172	91	363	96	197	109
Cape District	778	619	618	647	106	-	-	-	-	281	216	244	173	236	67	46	35
Simon's Town	227	122	108	117	-	47	22	28	16	51	21	35	33	89	20	50	22
Stellenbosch	1,619	1,248	1,208	1,469	-	-	-	-	-	513	361	531	396	90	16	25	20
Swellendam -	1,612	1,667	1,171	1,812	3	-	-	-	-	880	774	747	726	19	8	3	3
Graaff Reinet	2,765	3,045	2,037	3,178	-	-	-	-	-	2,834	2,640	3,331	2,485	9	-	5	-
Uitenhage -	877	952	598	941	-	-	-	-	-	906	867	945	813	17	3	5	3
Tulbagh -	1,332	1,162	935	1,311	-	-	-	-	-	1,209	1,081	1,235	1,035	11	-	1	2
George - -	888	909	620	937	16	-	-	-	-	645	661	706	620	1	-	-	-
Albany - -	360	469	310	483	1	-	-	-	-	170	86	157	153	-	-	-	-
TOTAL -	12,734	11,888	9,658	12,874	126	507	392	577	395	7,599	6,796	8,103	6,525	835	210	332	194

6. SLAVES:				7. CATTLE:									
Men above 16 Years.	Men under 16 Years.	Women above 14 Years.	Women under 14 Years.	Waggon and Saddle Horses.	Breeding Horses.	Draught Oxen.	Breeding Cattle.	Wethers.	Breeding Sheep.	Spanish Sheep.	Goats.	Asses.	Pigs.
2,887	1,176	1,888	1,139	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1,896	474	658	498	2,237	3,105	9,949	5,136	2,902	5,762	1,952	4,181	252	669
114	33	47	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4,219	1,440	2,027	1,311	5,164	3,791	20,013	5,639	6,339	15,471	835	13,569	133	713
1,035	584	653	603	3,302	9,944	13,931	16,583	929	61,768	5,525	37,004	7	442
1,053	391	711	332	5,051	10,167	25,130	111,598	1,012	1,399,984	1,704	135,001	-	134
280	129	239	134	826	1,867	11,963	44,765	- -	103,055	122	22,141	-	112
1,671	738	968	670	3,765	9,697	17,606	25,771	10,352	303,267	3,363	61,831	-	1,367
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
612	349	442	351	1,405	3,241	12,636	22,556	1,213	30,195	207	13,339	1	309
13,767	5,314	7,633	5,065	21,750	41,812	111,228	232,048	22,747	1,919,502	13,708	287,066	393	3,746
2,747	1,252	1,886	1,197	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1,926	509	674	506	2,189	3,120	9,687	5,121	2,386	6,646	2,227	5,201	221	492
128	33	41	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4,159	1,429	2,013	1,284	4,642	3,606	18,857	5,468	6,135	16,828	600	14,360	138	1,687
1,026	593	667	615	3,405	8,889	15,264	14,754	612	54,249	4,322	32,451	11	622
1,049	477	754	359	5,424	11,449	26,975	120,285	656	1,449,994	1,629	146,528		121
314	132	256	141	982	2,096	12,544	49,432	- -	122,446	- -	29,620	1	35
1,676	758	1,023	683	4,158	18,323	17,224	28,068	12,818	29,166	3,399	57,477	-	1,440
584	352	431	361	1,329	2,900	11,639	20,294	1,178	28,643	- -	13,175	-	333
114	69	104	66	372	765	3,812	10,013	110,834	800	- -	9,625	-	13
13,723	5,604	7,849	5,226	22,501	43,148	116,002	253,435	134,619	1,971,252	12,177	307,837	371	4,743

concluded on pages 316-17.

The OPGAAF RETURN of the Population, &c.—*continued.*

	8.				9.				10.	11.	12.	13.
	MUIDS SOWN:				MUIDS REAPED:							
continued. 1820:	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	HAY.	VINES.	Leaguers of Wine.	Leaguers of Brandy.
									lbs.			
Cape Town -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cape District	3,519	791	4,145	1,957	20,490	17,803	23,119	1,554	3,217,010	2,726,402	1,435	44
Simon's Town	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stellenbosch	4,513½	780	3,861½	342½	38,896	15,508	34,563	2,501½	757,600	20,912,441	12,093½	696½
Swellendam -	3,471	967½	371	10¾	53,867	20,471	4,388	73½	- -	1,045,600	394	77
Graaff Reinet	1,086	500	8	5	21,486	9,182	63	185	- -	909,546	224	96⅛
Uitenhage -	814	230	0⅛	84	1,223	2,615	2	792	- -	249,000	44	27¼
Tulbagh - -	3,632	975½	1,074	318	40,881	16,547	13,443	2,884	- -	1,687,789	850	133
Albany, - -	- -	-	- -	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	-
George - -	1,226	369	11	-	16,592	5,220	74	- -	- -	851,550	170	79
TOTAL -	18,261½	4,613	9,470⅝	2,717¼	193,435	87,346	75,652	7,990	3,974,610	28,382,328	15,210½	1,152⅞
1821:												
Cape Town -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cape District	3,260	849	4,531	185	15,308	18,297	23,990	1,223	3,473,600	2,756,400	1,269	35½
Simon's Town	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stellenbosch	5,003	711	4,059	367	22,249	13,330	32,315	3,285	650,100	21,764,213	13,331	780
Swellendam -	3,867	886	323¼	10	16,330	8,254	1,595	104	- -	996,300	394	69
Graaff Reinet	1,135	532⅛	3½	5¼	19,155	9,795	36	155	- -	861,107	378	130
Uitenhage -	358	307½	142	5	745	3,240	1,264	63½	- -	282,800	37	20
Tulbagh -	3,737	920½	1,172	333	22,109	12,285	11,389	3,007	- -	1,743,436	737	110¼
Albany - -	1,290	460	14½	1¾	3,069	4,624	109	36¼	- -	814,200	107	60
George - -	142½	32	1½	0½	310	442	9	- -	- -	30,500	1¼	0⅛
TOTAL -	18,792½	4,698⅛	10,247	907½	99,275	70,267	70,707	7,873¾	4,123,700	29,248,956	16,254¼	1,205⅛

14.	15.	16.	17.	18				19.				20.	
				LANDS IN FREEHOLD:				LANDS IN QUIT-RENT.					
Waggons.	Carts.	Loan Freehold Places.	Loan Places.	Places.	Erven.	Morgen.	Roods.	Places.	Erven.	Morgen.	Roods.	Government Places.	REMARKS.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
601	183	12	97	165	49	1,609	496	-	-	55,387	484	41	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
1,535	455	-	120 ¾	409 ¼	364	23,239	580	-	-	63,041	212	–	
1,058	65	-	444 ¼	33	112	- -	- -	2	-	37,294	157	–	
2,146	30	-	327	1	160 ½	- -	- -	-	-	19,720	518	–	
576	8	-	21	5	60	- -	- -	191	-	–	–	–	
1,347	132	6 ½	571 ½	21	48	344	- -	18	5	9,950	87	–	
- -	-	-	- -	-	- -	- -	- -	-	-	- -	- -	-	Census for this year was not taken.
655	32	-	38	98	- -	- -	- -	232	–	–	–	–	
7,918	905	18 ½	1,619 ½	732 ¾	793	25,192	1,076	443	5	185,392	1,458	41	
–	–	–	–	-	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
638	200	12	97	165	49	10,608	551	-	-	60,676	483	42	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
1,414	483	-	129	422 ½	388 ¾	21,927	420	-	-	77,464	460	–	
1,037	61	-	427	28	104	- -	- -	15	-	45,426	628	–	
2,248	37	-	326	-	195	3,013	450	-	-	54,325	53	–	
637	14	-	18	5	93	10,000	- -	247	-	549,173	124 ½	–	
1,366	132	10	551	24 ½	85	336	- -	23	9	21,837	16	–	The population of Albany is given exclusive of settlers, the number of whom is calculated at 3,500.
636	23	-	6	95	- -	- -	- -	226	-	-	-	-	
242	5	-	Lands not returned.			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
8,218	955	22	1,554	740	914 ½	45,884	1,421	511	9	808,901	1,774 ½	42	

The OPGAAF RETURN of the Population, &c.—*continued.*

1.	2.					3.				4.				5.			
	CHRISTIANS:					FREE BLACKS:				HOTTENTOTS:				NEGRO APPRENTICES:			
	Men above 16 Years.	Men under 16 Years.	Women above 14 Years.	Women under 14 Years.	Servants.	Men above 16 Years.	Men under 16 Years.	Women above 14 Years.	Women under 14 Years.	Men above 16 Years.	Men under 16 Years.	Women above 14 Years.	Women under 14 Years.	Men above 16 Years.	Men under 16 Years.	Women above 14 Years.	Women under 14 Years.
1822:																	
Cape Town -	2,352	1,681	2,037	2,054	-	469	357	526	396	130	93	167	95	394	115	201	123
Cape District	805	661	624	685	106	-	-	-	-	285	234	271	170	202	50	55	36
Simon's Town	209	136	121	139	-	43	44	34	27	26	18	25	7	48	47	15	25
Stellenbosch	1,628	1,370	1,249	1,499	-	-	-	-	-	511	405	505	409	95	16	29	18
Swellendam -	1,457	1,620	1,122	1,722	6	-	-	-	-	1,120	994	945	892	18	1	2	3
Graaff Reinet	2,811	3,134	2,101	3,206	-	-	-	-	-	2,746	2,444	3,042	2,256	10	-	8	-
Uitenhage -	960	1,002	647	947	1	-	-	-	-	954	808	899	840	14	6	8	6
George - -	667	706	490	726	3	-	-	-	-	572	544	607	580	-	-	-	-
Albany - -	325	370	251	388	9	-	-	-	-	152	105	147	121	-	-	-	-
Worcester, late Tulbagh	1,300	1,116	931	1,287	-	-	-	-	-	1,254	1,092	1,245	1,091	13	-	-	3
TOTAL -	12,514	11,796	9,573	12,653	125	512	401	560	423	7,750	6,737	7,853	6,461	794	235	318	214
1823:																	
Cape Town -	2,428	1,706	2,096	2,016	-	411	409	592	458	95	110	169	146	407	144	203	202
Cape District	912	758	726	772	146	-	-	-	-	367	310	370	229	185	46	44	41
Simon's Town	185	32	115	64	-	51	20	42	6	109	115	114	48	54	92	47	39
Stellenbosch	1,607	1,416	1,273	1,524	-	-	-	-	-	502	431	532	406	79	16	28	22
Swellendam -	1,593	1,658	1,230	1,787	27	-	-	-	-	1,226	1,207	1,079	1,120	22	9	5	2
Graaff Reinet	2,944	3,332	2,223	3,406	-	-	-	-	-	2,957	2,361	3,179	2,162	10	-	8	-
Uitenhage -	958	1,023	664	1,024	-	-	-	-	-	884	883	930	887	17	-	2	-
George -	771	841	580	865	8	-	-	-	-	591	592	642	582	24	1	3	6
Albany -	349	335	235	373	-	-	-	-	-	152	115	130	120	-	-	-	-
Worcester, late Tulbagh	1,341	1,117	936	1,303	-	-	-	-	-	1,229	1,100	1,263	1,105	12	-	-	-
TOTAL -	13,088	12,218	10,078	13,134	181	462	429	634	464	8,112	7,224	8,408	6,805	810	308	340	312

6. SLAVES:				7. CATTLE:										concluded on pages 320–21.
Men above 16 Years.	Men under 16 Years.	Women above 14 Years.	Women under 14 Years.	Waggon and Saddle Horses.	Breeding Horses.	Draught Oxen.	Breeding Cattle.	Wethers.	Breeding Sheep.	Spanish Sheep.	Goats.	Asses.	Pigs.	
2,757	1,259	1,911	1,233	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
1,873	523	690	525	2,279	2,989	10,118	5,251	2,866	(a) 6,150	2,070	5,332	246	534	
104	41	41	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
4,039	1,484	1,977	1,333	5,028	3,929	17,596	5,653	6,410	14,379	2,618	13,619	138	1,573	
1,023	604	662	631	3,221	8,318	11,728	12,632	408	*0,732	4,972	34,060	6	341	
1,035	420	773	374	5,569	10,469	26,629	112,252	1,107	*,425,296	876	133,521	-	89	
348	157	292	160	1,169	2,321	12,573	48,600	- -	130,014	- -	36,688	-	56	
537	350	414	345	1,188	2,437	9,715	17,354	471	*5,418	71	11,075	1	248	
120	68	108	62	433	476	4,223	11,838	- -	137,814	- -	10,797	-	41	
1,669	811	1,019	745	4,223	10,094	16,813	23,696	8,632	273,299	3,544	65,896	1	1,410	
13,505	5,717	7,887	5,423	23,110	41,033	109,395	237,271	19,894	2,063,102	14,151	310,988	392	4,292	
2,707	1,261	1,908	1,200	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
2,410	598	737	522	2,530	3,832	10,950	8,385	3,191	7,938	1,860	9,573	257	757	
50	35	39	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
3,869	1,518	1,947	1,342	5,170	4,026	17,960	5,700	8,174	1,550	2,542	14,165	170	1,713	
1,077	645	732	623	4,245	11,064	12,879	15,068	6,363	59,112	8,766	57,660	45	1,458	
1,227	414	786	409	5,891	10,734	26,885	106,432	84	579,712	1,012	131,422	-	28	
344	156	305	174	1,325	2,775	13,279	51,747	- -	34,656	- -	39,003	-	66	
534	355	399	355	1,304	2,795	10,609	17,580	203	26,591	634	14,260	-	308	
105	66	112	59	436	993	3,186	10,427	450	85,807	- -	8,921	-	20	
1,641	774	1,029	721	4,227	10,520	16,805	25,136	8,541	281,293	3,069	74,374	-	1,018	
13,964	5,822	7,994	5,418	25,128	46,739	112,553	240,475	27,006	2,090,659	17,883	349,378	472	5,668	

(a) *The figures omitted in this column are illegible in the MS.*

The OPGAAF RETURN, of the Population, &c.—*continued.*

	8.				9.				10.	11.	12.	13.
	MUIDS SOWN:				MUIDS REAPED:							
continued.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	HAY.	VINES.	Leaguers of Wine.	Leaguers of Brandy.
1822:									lbs.			
Cape Town -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cape District	2,837	1,065	4,349	214½	28,003	26,732	28,604	2,015	3,773,633	2,639,876	1,730	52½
Simon's Town	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stellenbosch -	4,417	772	4,510	433	11,932	14,620	33,775	2,938	681,665	22,770,965	12,104	726
Swellendam -	3,732	1,169	474	35¼	6,854	8,240	2,077	214	- -	958,700	336	11
Graaff Reinet	948	407	7 ½	12	13,329	6,778	118	98	- -	878,188	263 ½	101½
Uitenhage -	267 ½	380	175 ½	16½	2,943	6,872	2,766	281	- -	321,600	51	47
George -	771 ½	471	14 ½	15½	2,203	5,265	101	209	- -	605,800	139	99
Albany -	62	21	30	-	107	76	66	-	- -	12,000	- -	-
Worcester, late Tulbagh	3,687	1,006½	135	436	18,737	15,614	14,014	4,583	- -	1,714,778	724 ½	132½
TOTAL -	16,722	5,291½	9,695 ½	1,162¾	84,108	84,197	81,521	10,338	4,455,298	29,901,907	15,348	1,169½
1823:												
Cape Town -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cape District	3,491	1,059	4,292	229	28,938	22,441	22,570	21,006	3,292,840	2,641,060	1,766 ½	60
Simon's Town	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–,	–
Stellenbosch -	2,968	1,134	4,716	450	24,980	22,100	40,272	4,048	515,850	23,131,700	17,500	1,035
Swellendam -	2,206	1,783	1,114	196	24,044	38,467	13,058	3,296	- -	1,472,650	440	123½
Graaff Reinet	1,150	512	9	6	13,318	6,048	73	53	- -	1,050,225	299	134
Uitenhage -	437 ½	328	199	11½	4,645	4,357	2,537	135½	- -	265,425	50	35½
George -	614	546	17 ½	31½	6,700	11,883	229 ½	574½	- -	840,000	176	105
Albany -	68	42	2	-	170	343	18	-	- -	13,500	4	1½
Worcester, late Tulbagh	3,263	1,227	1,560	609	37,131	26,503	19,304	7,843	- -	1,745,160	912	161½
TOTAL -	14,197 ½	6,631	11,909 ½	1,533	139,926	132,132	98,061 ½	36,956	3,808,690	31,168,720	21,147 ½	1,656

14.	15.	16.	17.	18.				19.				20.	
				LANDS IN FREEHOLD:				LANDS IN QUIT-RENT:					
Waggons.	Carts.	Loan Freehold Places.	Loan Places.	Places.	Erven.	Morgen.	Roods.	Places.	Erven.	Morgen.	Roods.	Government Places.	REMARKS.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
655	200	12	96	167	49	10,619	206	-	-	60,827	356	42	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1,460	459	-	125	413	394	18,326	106	-	-	87,744	272	-	
1,016	47	-	431	24	98	- -	-	19	-	43,163	302	-	
2,314	39	-	319 ½	-	199	4,900	24	-	-	125,267	24	-	
692	20	-	17	8	110	- -	-	258	-	576,934	501	-	
521	21	-	13 ½	5	59	- -	-	206	-	-	-	-	
139	3	-	10	1	- -	- -	-	86	-	- -	- -	-	*Vide* preceding Remarks.
1,354	147	13	540	22	81	543	542	32	6	31,749	327	-	
8,151	936	25	1,552	640	990	34,388	878	601	6	925,684	1,782	42	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
700	198	14	143	167	45	10,509	356	-	-	60,391	336	41	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1,499	473	-	117	441	381	17,646	322	-	-	92,081	279	-	
1,113	70	-	436	33	119	- -	-	61	-	90,289	34	-	
2,448	47	-	326	-	201	4,901	24	-	-	151,883	595	-	
737	17	-	15	7	108	14,000	-	280	-	629,005	392	-	
586	26	-	- -	5	66	- -	-	232	-	152	-	-	
194	1	-	10	35	- -	- -	-	25	-	- -	- -	-	*Vide* preceding Remarks.
1,375	130	7 ½	556	24	96	- -	-	25	6	30,063	465	-	
8,652	962	21 ½	1,603	712	1,016	47,056	702	623	6	1,054,764	2,101	41	

The OPGAAF Return, of the Population, &c.—*continued.*

1.	2.					3.				4.				5.			
	CHRISTIANS:					FREE BLACKS:				HOTTENTOTS:				NEGRO APPRENTICES:			
1824:	Men above 16 Years.	Men under 16 Years.	Women above 14 Years.	Women under 14 Years.	Servants.	Men above 16 Years.	Men under 16 Years.	Women above 14 Years.	Women under 14 Years.	Men above 16 Years.	Men under 16 Years.	Women above 14 Years.	Women under 14 Years.	Men above 16 Years.	Men under 16 Years.	Women above 14 Years.	Women under 14 Years.
Cape Town	2,524	1,928	2,167	2,187	-	502	367	535	439	100	100	176	76	364	104	181	149
Simon's Town	179	118	94	119	4	110	40	129	32	51	58	45	34	41	6	11	4
Cape District	720	647	541	707	136	105	65	84	71	514	430	521	407	188	41	55	35
Stellenbosch	1,476	1,343	1,157	1,488	-	124	89	78	107	555	430	531	363	74	13	34	20
Swellendam	1,569	1,728	1,233	1,926	8	6	1	4	-	1,115	988	1,127	991	16	5	3	2
Graaff Reinet, including Beaufort and Cradock	3,084	3,607	2,372	3,719	-	-	-	-	-	3,030	2,811	3,348	2,622	14	-	21	-
Uitenhage	871	921	599	941	7	1	1	-	2	1,040	952	1,087	1,011	8	3	4	3
George	717	857	550	822	-	-	-	-	-	549	513	543	508	17	3	2	-
Albany	418	538	358	515	9	-	-	-	-	163	82	165	105	-	-	-	-
Worcester, late Tulbagh	1,190	1,009	812	1,125	-	-	-	-	-	1,018	988	1,059	943	12	-	-	-
TOTAL	12,748	12,696	9,883	13,549	164	848	563	830	651	8,135	7,352	8,602	7,060	734	178	321	213

continued from p. 323.

	8.				9.				10.	11.	12.	13.
	MUIDS SOWN:				MUIDS REAPED:							
1824:	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	HAY.	VINES.	Leaguers of Wine.	Leaguers of Brandy.
									lbs.			
Cape Town	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Simon's Town	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape District	4,002	916 1/8	4,425 1/2	271 1/8	46,085 1/12	25,422 1/2	27,743 1/4	2,329 1/2	3,494,000	2,810,004	1,308	45 3/8
Stellenbosch	4,055 3/4	764 3/4	4,035 1/4	421 3/4	34,879 3/4	16,990 3/4	33,972	3,101 3/4	1,139,712	23,667,169	13,048 1/4	666 7/8
Swellendam	2,618	1,579 7/8	1,297 1/2	87 1/8	27,231	25,683 1/2	11,973 1/2	820	- -	1,461,260	485 1/4	150
Graaff Reinet, including Beaufort and Cradock	1,044 3/8	451	7	6 1/8	15,340 3/8	6,723 3/8	32	76 3/4	- -	1,052,720	316 1/2	148 1/8
Uitenhage	505	329 3/8	4	286 1/4	5,871	5,291 5/8	68 1/2	3,566 1/2	- -	330,025	47 3/4	28 1/16
George	751 1/4	455 3/8	36 3/4	15 3/8	9,459 1/2	7,618	370	177	- -	910,904	187	139 3/16
Albany	68 3/4	41 3/4	6	0 1/2	482	398 1/4	29	9	- -	18,109	- -	0 1/8
Worcester, late Tulbagh	2,804 1/8	886	1,149	433 1/8	23,678 3/4	15,119	12,757 1/4	4,853	- -	1,660,589	790 1/8	148 1/16
TOTAL	15,849 3/4	5,424 1/4	10,961	1,521 1/4	163,027 11/24	103,244	86,245 1/4	14,933 1/2	4,633,712	31,910,780	16,183 1/4	1,326 1/16

6. SLAVES:				7. CATTLE:									*continued on page 322.*
Men above 16 Years.	Men under 16 Years.	Women above 14 Years.	Women under 14 Years.	Waggon and Saddle Horses.	Breeding Horses.	Draught Oxen.	Breeding Cattle.	Wethers.	Breeding Sheep.	Spanish Sheep.	Goats.	Asses.	Pigs.
2,461	1,255	1,871	1,776	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
97	43	35	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,834	610	777	528	2,767	4,494	12,169	9,226	4,109	10,105	1,718	12,482	265	916
3,722	1,525	1,973	1,344	5,287	4,180	19,959	5,965	8,367	15,306	1,839	16,052	228	2,543
991	665	737	631	4,496	10,334	13,220	14,850	5,848	60,115	7,793	64,464	37	1,511
1,193	518	853	455	6,673	11,966	27,795	108,596	370	1,584,985	2,362	126,112	-	87
328	175	262	183	1,351	2,814	12,936	49,424	- -	87,758	- -	38,395	-	18
532	366	401	357	1,535	2,763	10,813	16,806	2,218	24,666	925	26,553	9	677
133	68	124	89	499	998	3,484	10,249	4	123,999	- -	15,443	-	28
1,378	524	918	647	3,667	9,558	15,039	21,809	13,629	250,823	604	70,466	-	1,575
12,669	5,749	7,901	5,425	26,275	47,107	115,415	236,925	34,545	2,157,757	10,241	369,967	539	7,355

14.	15.	16.	17.	18. LANDS IN FREEHOLD:				19. LANDS IN QUIT-RENT:				20.	REMARKS.
Waggons.	Carts.	Loan Freehold Places.	Loan Places.	Places.	Erven.	Morgen.	Roods and Feet.	Places.	Erven.	Morgen.	Roods and Feet.	Government Places.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
778	213	16	145 ½	165	44	10,705	449 11	- -	-	53,151	125 43	38	
1,500	481	-	114 $\frac{1}{6}$	437	343 $\frac{7}{12}$	18,212	391 107	48 $\frac{9}{20}$	-	99,722	545 140	-	
1,070	65	-	379 $\frac{3}{12}$	37 $\frac{1}{6}$	120	- -	- -	78 $\frac{5}{6}$	-	39,613	387 0	-	
2,611	46	-	321 $\frac{1}{8}$	-	230 $\frac{1}{12}$	3,000	- -	- -	-	233,184	445 0	- -	No Return of lands is given for Beaufort and Cradock, except erven.
676	11	-	10	4	121	- -	- -	264	-	571,414 $\frac{1}{2}$	374 0	-	
610	34	-	- -	2	58	- -	- -	259	-	-		-	
288	-	-	- -	-	-	- -	- -	- -	-	- -	- -	- -	No Return of lands is given in Albany and Opgaaf Roll.
1,133	120	-	470 $\frac{5}{8}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	- -	- -	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	32,161	14 0	-	
8,666	970	16	1,4 10 $\frac{11}{12}$	670 $\frac{2}{3}$	985 $\frac{1}{6}$	31,917	840 118	681 $\frac{47}{60}$	-	1,029,245 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,891 111	38	

SUMMARY OF THE POPULATION AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

From 1806 to 1824, inclusive.

Anno	CHRISTIANS:		FREE BLACKS:		HOTTENTOTS:		NEGRO APPRENTICES:		SLAVES:		TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1806 -	14,074	12,694	-	-	9,784	10,642	-	-	19,346	10,515	77,055	The population is given exclusive of troops.
1807 -	13,624	11,990	529	605	8,496	8,935	-	-	18,990	10,313	73,482	
1808 -	14,771	12,813	-	-	8,151	8,569	-	-	19,225	10,344	73,873	
1809* -	15,423	13,357	-	-	8,376	9,366	-	-	18,687	10,338	75,547	
1810 -	16,546	14,648	-	-	9,553	10,302	-	-	18,873	10,521	80,443	
1811 -	18,149	16,134	-	-	10,511	11,292	-	-	19,618	11,314	87,018	
1812 -	17,090	15,617	-	-	9,355	9,995	-	-	18,804	11,103	81,964	
1813 -	17,714	14,154	-	-	9,936	10,250	-	-	19,238	11,081	82,373	
1814 -	18,019	16,814	-	-	9,202	9,365	154	29	19,730	11,344	84,657	
1815 -	19,081	18,183	-	-	9,160	9,387	267	54	18,287	11,320	85,739	
1816 -	19,578	18,416	-	-	9,696	9,786	573	242	18,614	11,581	88,486	
1817 -	20,750	18,884	918	958	11,640	11,796	411	132	19,481	12,565	97,535	
1818 -	21,772	19,620	993	1,037	11,062	11,016	963	402	19,528	12,506	98,899	
1819 -	22,046	20,171	1,096	787	12,161	12,272	987	441	19,188	12,508	101,657	
1820 -	22,592	20,505	905	1,027	13,445	13,530	1,061	492	19,081	12,698	105,336	
1821 -	24,748	22,532	899	972	14,395	14,628	1,045	526	19,327	13,075	112,147	
1822 -	24,435	22,226	913	983	14,487	14,314	1,029	532	19,222	13,310	111,451	
1823 -	25,487	23,212	891	1,098	15,336	15,213	1,118	652	19,786	13,412	116,205	
1824 -	25,608	23,432	1,411	1,481	15,487	15,662	912	534	18,418	13,326	116,271	

THE foregoing Returns have been compiled from the several Opgaaf Rolls, and other Documents lodged in the Colonial Office, and are as accurate as it has been found practicable to make them.

It is however necessary to state, that in some of the early years the Documents are very imperfect.

Colonial Office,
Cape of Good Hope,
30th May 1825.

P. G. Brink,
Ass^{t} Sec^{y} to Gov^{t}.

Letter - L. } INSTRUCTIONS issued at various periods for the guidance of
Number 1. } the Burgher Senate.

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INSTRUCTIONS for the Commissaries of the Court of Justice, 13th July 1792 - p. 325

Extract from the Resolutions of the Commissaries-General at the Cape of Good Hope, 18th March 1793 - - - - p. 329

Major General Craig's Publication and Instruction, 31st January 1796 - - p. 330

Commissary De Mist's Provisional Instructions, 30th March 1803 - - - - p. 335

Extract from the Register of Commissary De Mist's Proceedings and Resolutions 4th April 1804 - - - - - - - p. 339

Renewed and Provisional Instructions, 4th April 1805 - - - - - - - ibid.

Letter from Colonel Bird to the President and Members of the Burgher Senate, 25th June 1811 - - - - - - - p. 344

N° 1.—INSTRUCTIONS for the Commissaries of the Court of Justice.

Colonial Office, Cape Town, 2d September 1823.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th August last, and in reply thereto, to transmit to you herewith the following Documents therein alluded to; viz.

1. Copy of the Instructions to the Burgher Senate, issued by Major General Craig on the 31st January 1796, with translations of the documents therein referred to; being a certain Instruction dated 13th July 1792, and a Resolution taken by the Dutch Commissaries-General, Nederburgh and Frykenius, on the 18th March 1793.
2. A form of a bond given upon the emancipation of a slave.
3. A form of a butcher's licence; and
4. A form of a baker's licence.

With respect however to the draft of the projected charter of constitution of the burgher senate, prepared and drawn up in this colony by Mr. Commissary De Mist, and referred to in the first and seventh articles of the provisional instructions, and to a similar instrument prepared by the said commissary for the establishment of a colonial judicature, which you likewise call for under heads N°s 2 & 3 in your aforesaid letter; I beg leave to say, that I am informed that no such documents are extant here, they having been taken to Holland by Mr. Commissary De Mist, for the purpose of being submitted to the Dutch government for approval; and this colony having shortly after Mr. De Mist's departure for Holland surrendered to his Majesty's arms, the charters in question were consequently not returned to this colony.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
Charles Henry Somerset.

J. P. Bigge Esq. and
Major G. W. M. Colebrooke,
His Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry.

(Translation.)

N° 1.—INSTRUCTIONS for the Commissaries of the Court of Justice at the Cape of Good Hope; dated 13th July 1792.

Art. 1.—OF the ordinary members of the court of justice one of the burgher council shall be vice president; besides three of the company's servants and three of the burgher council shall in future form a committee, and act distinctly in such matters as shall be referred to them according to the instructions herein contained, or hereafter to be directed, in order to act conjointly in promoting the interests of

the inhabitants of this place, where the company's servants and the burgher's are so intermixed.

Art. 2.—These commissaries shall be appointed by the government, and the two seniors shall annually retire, and be replaced by two others appointed in like manner; which shall also be observed in the event of any of the members dying within the year. The said commissaries shall form a distinct body, presided by a member of the council of polity, for that purpose expressly appointed, without one or more of the members shall be allowed to take upon themselves any particular function, unless especially thereto delegated.

Art. 3.—When, however, one or more members should on any particular occasion, such as fire, overflowing of water, or the like, be on the spot, where the immediate interposition of the commissaries may be required, such member shall then give the necessary directions; but in such case the member who has so acted shall forthwith report the same to the body of commissaries, according to a form hereafter given, for approbation and farther provision, where such may be required.

Art. 4.—These commissaries shall hold one monthly meeting, and, besides, meet as frequently as circumstances shall render necessary, in order to take into consideration all such matters as according to what shall hereunder be pointed out to them shall fall within their cognizance; besides, to attend to the execution of such farther matters as the government shall think necessary to refer to them.

Art. 5.—The principal duties of the commissioners shall properly, and, in general, comprehend the inspecting and keeping in repair the common roads and streets, as also the houses and public buildings of the colony; also, the keeping in order, at fixed periods, the canals now existing, or the making of others where it may be necessary; the forming of lists for the taxation of the burgher's and company's servants, to be paid into the burgher fund, to be approved by the government; the appointing of watchmen, and other subaltern functions, to be paid by the inhabitants; the farming out of whatsoever belongs to the burgher windmills; respecting all which, the commissaries shall conduct themselves according to what shall hereafter be detailed, and according to the several proclamations and regulations already existing, or hereafter to be promulgated.

Art. 6.—The commissaries shall half yearly, or when, for the sake of greater dispatch, they shall see it necessary, more frequently, appoint two members, viz. one of the company's, and one of the burgher members; who shall for the time superintend the several duties above enumerated, and report whatsoever may relate thereunto at the next first meeting of commissaries; and in matters not admitting of delay, their report shall be addressed to the president, in order for his calling an extraordinary meeting, to deliberate on the subject reported, and determine on what is to be done.

Art. 7.—Should it be necessary to construct any new bridges, roads, canals, buildings, or when any extraordinary repairs or improvement may be wanted to any of these already existing, the commissaries shall consider first the expediency thereof, and then the cheapest manner in which these can be completed; but such work shall not be undertaken, nor began upon, without having first obtained the sanction of government thereon, except in such cases which the governor may consider not to be of that importance to occasion difficulty; when his Excellency's verbal approbation will be sufficient, but which the commissaries are then to put on record.

Art. 8.—For the execution of such works according to what shall have been determined respecting them, the commissaries shall appoint two of their members most qualified for that purpose, to superintend the same until completed; unless prevented by indisposition or otherwise, in which case the commissaries shall provide accordingly.

Art. 9.—With respect to the streets, either new made or altered, in front or near the houses, the commissaries are expressly authorized to pay due regard thereunto, and prevent any one from making such alterations on his own account as shall not correspond with what, in regard to other contiguous streets, canals or buildings, should be done; any one therefore wishing to make such alteration, shall first communicate his intention to the commissaries, and then proceed therein according to the directions the commissaries, or some other authorized by them, in writing, shall point out; and in case of neglect or unwillingness on the part of any one concerned therein, the commissaries shall prosecute the same according to law.

Art. 10.—In like manner the commissaries are to look to whatsoever relates to the cleanness of the streets, the keeping the canals clean and filled, also the water-

courses,

courses, and whatsoever relates to them; the whole, according to the already existing laws and regulations respecting it, and such as may hereafter be further enacted.

Art. 11.—The commissaries are to consider whether it will not be necessary that regularity be observed with respect to large projecting "stoops," so as to keep them within the direction of the streets, and to appoint a proper person for that purpose; in which case the appointment of such a person must be submitted to government for approbation, together with such instructions as he is to be guided by.

Art. 12.—The commissaries shall annually, at fixed periods, make out the lists of taxation of what is usually paid under the name of watchmen's, lions, tigers, bridges and road dues, into the colonial treasury; which taxation shall extend to all inhabitants, as well burgher's as company's servants, who are domiciliated, or possess houses, stores, stables, lands, within the Cape Town district, and also what batchelors or other inhabitants not possessed of fixed property have usually contributed; leaving the members of the council of polity, as formerly, to rate themselves for the payment of these lists so formed by the commissaries, shall by them be submitted for the approbation of the government, where the said lists must specify the persons who continue in the former rates, those whose rates are increased, and those whose rates have been reduced.

Art. 13.—The said lists are annually to be corrected according to the persons who have in any ways become liable to pay the said taxes, specifying those who have arrived here, either from Europe or India, and have continued to reside longer than a twelvemonth; as also young men who have attained the age of sixteen, in order to ascertain which, the commissaries are authorized to require annually extracts from the registers of baptisms.

Art. 14.—The amount of these contributions or taxes, under whatsoever denomination, shall on no account be increased by the commissaries, nor any new taxes be added, without first having obtained the permission of government, on grounds distinctly set forth.

Art. 15.—The burgher secretary, receiving his salary from the colonial treasury, shall, in the forming of the above-mentioned lists, so far as the register of the burghers can be made applicable to them, and in whatever other manner his services may be called for, give to the commissaries the assistance required.

Art. 16.—The commissaries are also authorized, in case any person rated according to the approved lists shall remain in arrears, and for the second time having been summoned by the messenger, shall be unwilling or otherwise neglect to pay his rate, to recover the same by immediate execution.

Art. 17.—When the situation of secretary shall become vacant, the commissaries shall recommend a proper person, and submit the same to government for approbation. The appointment of a messenger or other inferior situations, the commissaries can forthwith do the same; nevertheless the secretary and messenger shall take oath of their respective offices by the government.

Art. 18.—The number of watchmen shall be determined by the commissaries in proportion to the extent and exigencies of the district, and as their services may be deemed necessary; and in case of vacancy, proper subjects to be selected to fill up the same. The commissaries shall, however, not augment the number of watchmen, nor diminish it, without having submitted the reasons for doing so to government, and received the approbation thereon. The same applies to all inferior offices paid from the colonial chest.

Art. 19.—The watchmen shall be furnished with concise and clear instructions, and be made to attend to them. The commissaries are authorized, in cases not of a criminal nature, to punish any neglecting watchman by domestic correction, or confine him on bread and water, as the case may require.

Art. 20.—The free blacks residing in this Cape Town district are under the immediate orders of the commissaries, to be attached to the fire engines, or to employ them where otherwise their services may be required. The secretary shall furnish the commissaries, as often as may be required, with a list of such free blacks. When any of the officers among them dies or is discharged, a successor shall be nominated in order as is customary, to be appointed by government.

Art. 21.—The farming of the two windmills belonging to the colony shall, each time it occurs, take place before the commissaries in a manner most conducive to the preservation of said mills, and to the best advantage for the colonial chest.

Art. 22.—The colonial chest shall be kept by one of the members expressly

thereto appointed by the commissaries; such member shall give security to the satisfaction of the commissaries, who conjointly are responsible for the same: he shall not be allowed to issue any payments but by order of the commissaries.

Art. 23.—All demands made on the colonial chest shall be examined by the commissaries; and when found to be correct, an order on the treasurer shall be issued for the payment thereof.

Art. 24.—An annual account of all receipts and expenditure, specifying the several items, shall be made out, and by the commissaries be presented to government.

Art. 25.—A regular inventory of all colonial property, moveable and immoveable, shall be formed. To this inventory shall continually be added whatsoever property may from time to time be acquired, and such articles as are in any way taken from it shall be so marked in the margin.

Art. 26.—All licensed trades and traffics within this colony shall be under the assisting superintendence of the commissaries, who shall see that these are confined to the letter of the licence, laws and regulations respecting them, so that no abuse is made of such trades and traffics to the injury of others, or of the public at large; and should any circumstance occur which in the opinion of the commissaries requires to be further regulated, they shall represent the same to the government for their disposition thereon.

Art. 27.—The commissaries are to consider what can best be done to prevent smiths and wheelwrights from being arbitrary in their charges for waggons and other implements of husbandry, and make them revert to the limitations . . . to the agriculturists, without, however, to stop these trades by preventing their means of support.

Art. 28.—If any scarcity of provisions is apprehended in the colony, the commissaries shall consider the best means to provide therein, &c. as to afford the most expeditious relief, and report to government the causes of such apprehension, and suggest the mode of relief.

Art. 29.—The planting of wood for fuel by individuals, in order to diminish the price thereof, shall be particularly considered by the commissaries, as being most essential; and they shall suggest to government the means most effectually to secure the same.

Art. 30.—The increasing extent of this district, and of the number of its inhabitants, requiring that the same be divided into wards, the commissaries shall, as speedily as practicable, furnish a plan for the same. Also to form a list of the most proper persons in each intended ward, from which two wardmasters for each ward will be chosen by the governor; and the commissaries are to draw up instructions for the same, and submit the same for the approbation of the council of polity.

Art. 31.—The commissaries shall conjointly with such wardmasters watch over the conduct of the inhabitants in the Cape Town district, so that no improper conduct be tolerated, the example of which would be injurious to others, and be productive of other mischief; should any one be guilty thereof, the commissaries shall in such case represent the same to government, in order that the necessary measures may be adopted respecting it, either by removing the offending individual from the colony, or otherwise.

Art. 32.—Any one summoned to appear before the commissaries shall comply on pain (in case no reason to the satisfaction of the commissaries be assigned) of being fined *Rds.* 10 for the first offence, and *Rds.* 20 for the second, to be paid into the colonial chest; such person not appearing to a third summons, the commissaries shall report the same to the court of justice, who, in support of the commissaries, shall act in the case as circumstances may require.

Art. 33.—Every one shall pay due respect to the commissaries, and obey them in their public capacity; and all insults, reproach and offence offered to them shall be considered as offered to the higher authorities, and punished accordingly.

Art. 34.—The commissaries having to regulate themselves according to the several orders, proclamations, statutes, regulations and resolves of the directors in the mother country, and of the government of India, in as far as these are applicable to this colony, as also those emanating from the local government; for which reason copies of the same will be furnished to the commissaries, not merely those hereafter to be issued, but of those already in existence, in as far as these are to serve for their information and guidance.

Art. 35.—

Art. 35.—Finally, whereas these several instructions, &c. cannot possibly have provided for all contingent circumstances, the commissaries shall in all such cases as are not provided for, or in such as may be doubtful, address themselves to the government in order to receive their directions therein.

Art. 36.—The commissaries shall in all matters contained in these instructions conduct themselves according to the oath taken by the president on his appointment as member of the council of polity, and that of the oath taken by themselves as members of the court of justice.

Thus done in conformity to authority of the commissaries-general for Netherlands India, by the council of polity, in the Castle of Good Hope, 13th July 1792.

(Translation.)

N° 2.—EXTRACT from the Resolutions of the Commissaries-General of Netherlands India at the Cape of Good Hope; done in the Castle Good Hope, on Thursday the 18th day of March 1793.

HAVING been taken into consideration the representation of the members who on the part of the burghers have their seat in the court of justice of this government, from time to time submitted to the commissaries-general, to be permitted, when thought necessary, to make representations to the administration on matter relating to the interests of the colony and of the inhabitants, and when they shall find themselves aggrieved by any disposition of the administration, to be allowed to address themselves to the chamber of XVII.:

It was considered that there can be no probability that the administration could ever make such dispositions from which reasonable grounds of grievance could be deduced for this colony or its inhabitants, and the fraternal views the chamber of XVII. at all times cherishes towards this colony be thus lost sight of, and whereof the commissaries-general, during their stay here, have given the strongest proofs, and from which then, also, there is the more reason to expect that at least the acts of the administration will not in future so readily be placed in an unfavourable light.

That there is also the less ground for such apprehension at the present moment, when the several interests of the colony and its inhabitants have been regulated by the commissaries-general, and put upon a secure footing, of which the fairness, they trust, is generally acknowledged; so that it cannot be presumed that, for some years at least, new provisions will be required to be made.

That even supposing that in some or other case it would be necessary to refer matters to the administration concerning the interests of the colony or its inhabitants, this could be done by a joint commission of the court of justice, according to their instructions, without the smallest suspicion or doubt that the president and members, who on behalf of the company have their seat therein, would at any time pay proper deference to the members on the part of the burghers, in matters that are reasonable and just, and that have for object the welfare of the colony and its inhabitants.

That therefore, although for the foregoing reasons there can be no necessity for giving to the members who on the part of the burghers are seated in the courts of justice, the right to make separate representations; whereas it appears that it would afford satisfaction to the inhabitants were the said members of the court of justice, as being chosen from among the most notable of their fellow citizens, and receiving no salary from the company, to have the faculty, on particular occasions, to communicate their sentiments to the administration respecting matters of interest to the colony and its inhabitants; and that also, in a general point of view, it would be beneficial were a permanent and progressive confidence established between the administration and the notable inhabitants of the colony, based upon the immutable fact, that the interests of the company and those of the colony are inseparable, and that the prosperity or ruin of the one must ever follow that of the other:

Wherefore it has been thought proper that the members who, on the part of the burghers are seated in the court of justice, shall have the faculty henceforward allowed to them by these presents, as being chosen from among the most notable

inhabitants of this colony, and thence in no ways considered as forming a distinct board, in matters not exclusively belonging to the domestic arrangements of the company respecting the colony and its inhabitants, to submit their particular considerations to the administration, in a manner that such considerations must in the first instance be verbally communicated, by one or two from among them, to the governor, which should it not produce the desired effect, then to address themselves in writing to the administration, who shall dispose thereof as they shall think advisable, and furnish the said members with an extract of their proceedings respecting it, which members, should they feel themselves aggrieved thereby, they shall be at liberty to address themselves to the chamber of XVII.; they shall deliver such address sealed to the governor, communicating to him the subjects to which it refers, and request that the same may be transmitted with the public papers, by the first opportunity, to Holland, which request shall be complied with.

The commissaries-general resting assured that the members seated on the part of the burghers in the court of justice, either those who are so at present, or others hereafter, will never abuse the faculty so given them as a proof of the confidence the supreme authority reposes in them individually, and that such representations, either verbal or in writing, shall always be expressed in terms of deference and respect due to the administration.

(signed) *S. C. Nederburgh.*

Agrees with the aforesaid resolution.

(signed) *Ed. Daniels.*

PUBLICATION and Instruction by James Henry Craig, Major-General of His Britannic Majesty's Army, and Commandant of the Cape of Good Hope and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.; dated 31st January 1796.

All those who shall see or hear these Presents read, salutation; notice is given that:

WHEREAS the distinction which existed under the government of the Dutch East India Company, in the several boards and other public offices between burghers and servants of the company, has now entirely ceased; we have, in continually considering all what in the present circumstances of the time may tend to the welfare of this colony, and to the safety and the prosperity of the good inhabitants, among others thought expedient for the good order, to dissolve and to annihilate the board of commissioners of the court of justice, as the said board only was composed of an equal number of burghers and of servants of the company, in order to take care of the mutual interests of burghers and of servants of the company, to whom their duties were prescribed by a certain instruction, dated 13th July 1792*; and to charge the burgher senators with the said duties, so as by these presents they are charged with the same as prescribed in the following Instruction:

Instruction for the Burgher Senators.

Art. 1. THE burgher senators are to continue to compose of themselves a separate board, so as hitherto under the Dutch government it has always taken place, and as it has been allowed them by the Dutch commissaries-general, according to a certain resolution of the 18th of March 1793†, of which board the senior burgher is to act as president, in order to take care of the common interests of the corporation of burghers; and, in case of necessity, for the prevention of disorders, to make to government, in the name of the said corporation, the necessary decent representations; and they are to keep for their assistance, relative to their usual duties as burgher senators, the secretary who has hitherto exercised that function.

ide p. 329, et seq.

Art. 2.—The said board of burgher senators is to consist of six members, so as it is at present composed; the vacancies of which are in time to be filled up by election of the governor, from a nomination of four for each member, which nomination is to be formed by the board itself: but the taking place in the court of

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* Vide Paper N° 1. † Vide Paper N° 2.

of justice is henceforth not to be considered as a necessary consequence of the office of burgher senator, except in case the governor might require it at any vacancy in the said court of justice, but the members of the court of justice and the burgher senators are nevertheless to have an equal rank.

Art. 3.—The said board is, according to the old custom, to make use of the second sworn clerk of the office of the secretary to government in the exercise of the duties of commissaries of the court of justice, which duties are here considered as separate from those of the burgher senators, according to what is further stated in this instruction, likewise under the presidency of the senior burgher senator; and none of the said burgher senators shall be permitted to assume to himself any separate function which is not expressly committed to his care by the board.

Art. 4.—But such member or members of the said board as may one time or other be present in some unexpected case of fire, overflowing, or the like, when, as far as it does concern the office of the burgher senate, any immediate order or disposition is required, shall give the momentary required orders, (if the case admits of no delay,) and make the necessary dispositions; but he or they shall be obliged to give, as soon as possible, an account of their transactions, in such a manner as it will be prescribed by these presents, to the board of burgher senators for approbation, and (should the case require it) for further orders and dispositions.

Art. 5.—The said burgher senators are to assemble once every month ordinarily, and besides that as often as it will be necessary, in order to deliberate, not only upon such matters as may occur or belong to their department, (according to what will be prescribed by these presents, or further in progress of time may be adjoined to their duties,) but also upon the execution of what government will think necessary in some or other case to charge them with.

Art. 6.—The principal duties of the burgher senators are properly and commonly to consist of inspecting and repairing the highways and streets, together with the buildings belonging to the colony and the canals, at the appointed times in the year; of causing new ones to be built or dug; of forming or drawing up the taxation lists of the burghers and other inhabitants, relative to what each of them is to contribute to the burgher treasury; of exhibiting the said lists to government for confirmation; of appointing directly the watchmen, and of conferring other petty offices which are paid out of the said treasury; and finally, of farming out the windmills of the colony: in the transactions of all the aforesaid, the burgher senators shall be obliged to direct themselves according to what will be prescribed to them by these presents, and according to the ordinances which are or will be issued out in this regard.

Art. 7.—The burgher senators shall, from six to six months, or for such a greater or lesser period as they will think expedient for quicker despatch and for less delay in the transactions, appoint two members as deputies, who are to have the principal inspection during the said time of the defects which may occur in the highways, streets, canals, squares and the buildings of the colony; of their reparations or meliorations which may be thought necessary and useful; of the service of the watchmen, and that of other servants belonging to the direction of the burgher senators, in order to give account and notice of all what occurs to them concerning the aforesaid, in the first ensuing assembly of the burgher senators; or if the matters cannot bear any delay, to direct the said account or notice to the senior burgher senator, who acts as president, in order that he may be able to convocate extraordinarily the said assembly, and to consider therein what could or ought to be done concerning what has happened or occurred.

Art. 8.—And if it be necessary that for the common use be made any new bridge, road, canal, building, or that any necessary extraordinary reparations or meliorations be done on those which already exist, the burgher senators shall be bound not only to consider the necessity of it, but also in what manner it may be effectuated with the greatest sparingness for the burgher treasury, and moreover to take the advice of those who have skill in those things; but such new works, or extraordinary reparations or meliorations, are not to be undertaken or begun before the approbation of the government for that purpose is requested and obtained.

Art. 9.—For the execution of the said new works, extraordinary reparations or meliorations, according to the appointed and fixed manner, the burgher senators are to appoint two members as deputies, who have the best knowledge and experience concerning the matter, in order to have the principal inspection and direction of it till its finishing, unless it should be required by sickness, or by any other

intervening obstacles, that the said deputies be succeeded by other members for tha purpose, for which it shall then be provided by the burgher senators.

Art. 10.—And in regard to the streets which are newly made, or which any person, by his own authority, and at his own expense, should undertake to raise or lower along the houses, the burgher senators are expressly authorized to take notice of it, and consequently to prohibit and to hinder that by any person in this regard be proceeded otherwise than they the burgher senators will think it ought to be done for the common use, and according to the situation of the next streets, canals or houses; wherefore any person who intends to make such alterations, shall be obliged to give previously notice to the burgher senators appointed for that purpose, and to proceed in this regard in such a manner as he will be directed by them, or in their name by any person who may be properly authorized for the said purpose; and the burgher senators are to observe such proceedings against those who are unwilling or negligent to follow these directions, as are appointed and ordained in the ordinance which is still in force, and issued out for that purpose.

Art. 11.—The burgher senators shall also have the principal direction and care of what concerns the keeping the streets in repair and clean; the keeping the canals clean and full; and the keeping the public conduits and their dependencies in a proper condition, according to the very useful resolutions taken and ordinances issued out by the former government, and which continue as yet in force, or agreeable to such orders as in future may be given in this regard.

Art. 12.—The burgher senators are every year at the usual time to form and draw up the lists of the taxation of what, according to custom, is to be contributed under the denomination of watchmen, lion, tiger, bridges and highway money, to the treasury of the colony, for the common expenses; which taxation is to comprehend all the inhabitants who are established, or possessing houses, store-houses, stables or lands, in the district of the Cape Town, together with what the unmarried young men, or those inhabitants who possess no real estates, have usually been assessed to contribute to the said treasury; which lists formed by the burgher senators are to be laid before the governor for confirmation; and in which lists must be noted down those who continue the same contingent, those who are diminished or augmented, and those whose names appear therein for the first time.

Art. 13.—The said lists shall be every year supplied with those to whom the burgher freedom has been granted, or who are in any otherwise come in the case of being assessed to contribute to the said treasury; amongst whom are to be comprehended those who, being arrived from Europe or the Indies, have remained in the district of Cape Town longer than one year, and possess here any house or land, as also the young men who have attained the age of sixteen years; wherefore the burgher senators are authorized to demand every year the necessary abstracts from the registers of christenings.

Art. 14.—The burgher senators shall have no authority, in any manner, to augment the assessment of the said contribution to the burgher treasury, under whichsoever of the aforesaid titles; nor to introduce any new one under any other denomination, before they have obtained the necessary authority from government, upon their having represented the reasons and motives for that purpose.

Art. 15.—The secretary of the burghers, as having salary out of the burgher treasury, shall be bound to be obedient and of service to the said burgher senators, not only in forming the said lists as far as it concerns the burghers, but also there and where the burgher senators will find it necessary.

Art. 16.—The burgher senators are also authorized by these presents to collect the contingent, according to the approved lists, from any person who, after having been put in mind of it for the second time by the burgher messenger, remains unwilling or wanting to pay, by immediate distress.

Art. 17.—When the office of secretary of the burgher senators becomes vacant, the board of burgher senators shall then recommend, for the filling up of it, a proper person to government; but the office of the burgher messenger may directly be supplied so well as all the other petty offices by the burgher senators; both the said secretary and the said messenger are, however, bound to take the oath for their offices, the first before the governor, and the latter before the burgher senators.

Art. 18.—The burgher senators shall employ such a number of watchmen as the extension of the town and necessity requires, and shall supply those who resign

or die, by other sober and stout subjects; but the burgher senators shall not be permitted to augment or to diminish the number of the said watchmen, or that of the other petty officers, who are paid out of the burgher treasury, without having previously represented to government the reasons for it, and requested and obtained the necessary qualifications for that purpose.

Art. 19.—The burgher senators shall provide the said watchmen with a short and solid instruction, (which the said watchmen shall be bound to observe exactly,) and are authorized by these presents to punish those who, relative to the said instruction, are guilty of some negligence or transgression, (provided it be no criminal action,) and deserve only a domestic correction, even with prison, and with feeding them therein with bread and water, according to the exigency of matters and circumstances.

Art. 20.—The free black people, living in the district of the Cape Town, shall be under the orders of the burgher senators, in order to do service, according to custom, at the fire engines or elsewhere, for the common benefit; wherefore the burgher senators are authorized to demand, as often as they judge it necessary, from the secretary of the burghers, a list of the said black people, and to appoint, in case one of the officers of the said black people dies, or is discharged from service, another in his room; and the burgher senators are also authorized to punish the said free black people, in case of neglecting their duty relative to the said service, according to the transgression, with a domestic correction.

Art. 21.—The farming out both the windmills of the colony is always to be done before the board of the burgher senators, in such a manner as will be judged most expedient for the conservation of the said mills, and for the benefit of the burgher treasury.

Art. 22.—The treasury or cash of the burghers or colony is to be kept by one of the burgher senators, appointed expressly by the board for that purpose, who shall be obliged to give sufficient security to the burgher senators, as being conjunctly answerable for the said cash; but the said cash-keeper shall not be permitted to make any payment out of the said cash, without a warrant from the burgher senators.

Art. 23.—The burgher senators shall examine all the accounts which are given in or produced to the charge of the burgher treasury, and after having found them right, give the necessary warrant to the cash-keeper for payment.

Art. 24.—An exact and specific account shall be drawn up every year of the receipts and expenses; and after being signed by all the burgher senators, presented to government.

Art. 25.—An inventory of the colony's moveables and immoveables shall be made, and always amplified with such articles as are purchased or acquired; but those which are worn off, &c. shall be cancelled in the said inventory by marginal notes.

Art. 26.—The burgher senators shall assist in attending to all that is relative to the licensed trades exercised and established in this colony, in order that the same may be kept in their respective bounds, according to the several grants and ordinances issued out in this respect, and that thereby may be prevented every abuse prejudicial to others, or to the public; and if any object in respect to that might occur to the burgher senators, which might require some redress, they shall be obliged to represent the same to government, to the end that the necessary disposition can be made for that purpose.

Art. 27.—The burgher senators shall be particularly obliged to meditate means to be adopted for diminishing the price of waggons, and of such other utensils as are required for the agriculture, and no longer to leave the said price to the arbitration of the smiths and cartwrights, but to endeavour to reduce the said waggons and utensils to such prices as are the least prejudicial to the agriculture; but without thereby causing the said trades to stand still, nor those who exercise them to lose their subsistence.

Art. 28.—When any want of the necessary victuals in the colony, or among the inhabitants, is apprehended or expected, the burgher senators shall be obliged to meditate the best means for preventing or for supplying most speedily the said wants, and to present the said means, together with the cause and reason of the said apprehension, to government.

Art. 29.—The burgher senators shall be obliged to mind the nursing of firewood, or of what else can serve for supplying the increasing scarcity of it at the present

increase of inhabitants, as a matter which requires the greatest attention; and they shall propose to government the means which may appear to them most proper for that purpose.

Art. 30.—And as the extension of the Cape Town has already required that it be divided in wards, and that there be appointed proper persons as aldermen of those wards, the publications issued out in that regard, and dated 18th November 1793, and 17th February 1794, together with the instructions for the said aldermen there inserted, are particularly by these presents adhered to.

Art. 31.—And the burgher senators are also to take care that the vacancies of the office of aldermen of the wards be always properly filled up, by recommending to the governor for election such inhabitants, the behaviour and actions of whom may be a good example for others.

Art. 32.—The burgher senators shall, together with the said aldermen, attend to the behaviour of the burghers and inhabitants in the Cape district, and see that they do not lead a scandalous life, which might be a bad example, and from which some mischief might arise; and should any person be found to conduct himself improperly, the burgher senators shall be bound to give notice thereof to government, in order that such subjects, if need be, may be removed from the colony, or that some other necessary means, according to the exigencies of persons and affairs, may be adopted in this regard.

Art. 33.—And whereas it is thought indispensably requisite for the interest of the good inhabitants that the orders established in case of fire; be properly kept in force; and whereas the functions which in this regard heretofore have been usually exercised by the master attendant, also require to be provided for, the burgher senators are to appoint every year a member of their board for exercising henceforth the said functions, and thus duly to observe, together with the respective brandmeesters, the orders, regulations and instructions, which already are or in future may be issued out in this respect.

Art. 34.—At any vacancy of a brandmeester's post, the burgher senators are as often to recommend to the government another fit person for filling up the said post.

Art. 35.—But the vacancies of pettier offices at the fire engines, are to be filled up by an immediate appointment of the burgher senators, upon the advice of the brandmeesters.

Art. 36.—In case of fire or alarm, the burgher senators are to repair to the burgher guard-house, in order to give the necessary orders in respect to what concerns their functions.

Art. 37.—Any person summoned before the burgher senate shall be obliged to appear, on penalty of *Rds.* 10 for the first, and of *Rds.* 20 for the second time, (if they are not able to allege a legal excuse to the satisfaction of the burgher senators), to be paid into the burgher treasury; and if such persons are summoned for the third time without appearing, the burgher senators are then to give notice thereof to the court of justice, where the affair will be minded and judged in such a manner as will be found most expedient for the maintenance of the burgher senate.

Art. 38.—Every one shall be obliged duly to respect the burgher senators, and to be obedient to them, concerning their office; as every affront, disdain or injury, done to the burgher senators will be considered and punished as done to magistrates.

Art. 39.—Whereas the burgher senators are obliged to direct themselves in all their functions according to the commands, edicts and orders of government, copies of all the said edicts and orders which may be issued out in future, shall be delivered to them, as far as they are to serve for their instruction.

Art. 40.—And whereas it is not possible that this instruction can comprehend all cases in which the activity of the burgher senators is required, the said burgher senators shall be obliged, in cases for which they have no precise prescription, or might meet with some doubts, to apply to government for obtaining further orders how to direct themselves in such occurrences.

Art. 41—The burgher senators shall be obliged, for the performance of this instruction, and of all what further is incumbent upon them, to take the oath which is drawn up for this purpose, before the Governor.

We therefore command and enjoin all and every one whom it might concern to obey this our edict, and the instructions, and to cause the same to be obeyed, as we have judged it expedient for the public welfare.

And that no person may be able to plead ignorance, these presents shall be published and affixed at the usual places in this colony.

Thus done and decreed in the Castle of Good Hope, the 31st January 1796.

(signed) *J. H. Craig*,
Major-General.

Oath for the Burgher Senators.

I promise and swear to be faithful, and to bear true allegiance to his Majesty George the Third, King of Great Britain France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c. for so long as his said Majesty will remain in the possession of this colony.

That I will attend with every faithfulness and diligence to the concerns of this colony, and all what can tend to its welfare, and make, if need be, for that purpose, with decency, the necessary proposals to government.

That I will have no regard in the nominating of burgher senators, at any occurring vacancy, to any relation, friendship, favour, or any other particular consideration, but only and faithfully to expert, pious, and respectable subjects.

That I will duly perform the instruction now decreed for the burgher senators, and cause, it as much as lies in me, to be performed, and generally behave myself so as it becomes a faithful burgher senator, without omitting it for love or hatred, or for any other reasons or considerations.

As truly God Almighty may help me!

(Translation.)

Provisional Instructions for the Burgher Senate in Cape Town and its District, issued by Commissary General de Mist.

Art. 1.—The burgher senate shall consist of seven members, assisted by a secretary, all being qualified, as determined by the article of the charter.

Art. 2.—One of the members presides, changing every three months; in the first instance according to age, and subsequently according to date of service.

Art. 3.—The burgher senate meets on such days, and as frequently as they shall judge necessary, and draws up for itself such regulations as for the better execution of the duties confided to them shall be required.

Art. 4.—The burgher senate shall be permitted to appoint to their assistant an accountant to administer the town finances, if they should wish to do so; they shall be permitted to appoint also a deputy secretary, or otherwise a clerk in the secretary's office, a messenger, allowing to each such salaries, to be paid from the town treasury, and furnishing them with such instructions, as the burgher senate shall judge them severally to require.

Art. 5.—To the *first* secretary:—C. J. Slotsboo was allowed by the commissary-general, from personal regard, an annual salary of 2,000 *gilds.* Dutch currency; but the burgher senate is at liberty, in case of vacancy, to appoint such lesser remuneration to his successor, as according to the duties of that office, and consistent with the state of the town finances they shall see proper.

Art. 6.—The burgher senate presents to the governor the secretary, and *casu quo*, the deputy secretary, to be sworn.

Art. 7.—The burgher senate suggests, *after the charter shall have been published*, regulations, according to which, the summoning, dividing and voting of the burghers entitled to vote for the election of a new member, as by the charter expressed, shall take place, and submits the same for the consideration and approbation of the governor and council of polity.

Art. 8.—The burgher senate provides for the keeping in repair, and the cleanliness of the streets, roads, watercourses, bridges, sluices, sea shore, and public places, and for whatsoever can tend to facilitate and benefit all the avenues to the

town, by land and by water, where these do not interfere with the military works, so as to promote the health and comfort of the inhabitants.

Art. 9.—The burgher senate is particularly enjoined to give every encouragement to the planting of trees for timber and fuel, within the limits of the town district; that is, within the lines—in the flat, the sidelings and "cloofs" (ravines)—alongside and on the top of Table Mountains, Lion's Head and Lion's Rump; and further to the southward, wheresoever it can at all be practicable, without interfering with the military works, or other necessary objects.

Art. 10.—The burgher senate shall for this purpose lay before the governor and council, as expeditiously as possible, a proper plan, for their approbation, as to the best manner of disposing of the still vacant ground to individuals by sale or grant; but on special condition that the same shall be so planted or otherwise cultivated, or otherwise whether or in what manner such ground can be so appropriated on account of the town itself.

If, in case of sale or grant, any payments are made, or that without detriment to the increased plantations, an annual recognition can be charged, these shall be paid into, and for the benefit of the town treasury.

Art. 11.—Within their administration are included all regulations respecting fires, the appointing of fire-wardens, the ordering of whatsoever is necessary in putting out fires, according to the regulations thereon, such as are already in force, or may hereafter be directed, and corresponding with the military precautions to be directed by the governor and commander in chief.

Art. 12.—The burgher senate shall, after having communicated thereupon with, and received the opinion of the attorney general, (by means of a committee expressly appointed for that purpose to solicit and receive such opinion) suggest the proper regulations and orders, together with such penalties against offenders, on the following subjects:—

(A.)—Against injuring and setting fire to woods within the town districts.

(B.)—Against destroying, injuring or rendering unsafe any buildings, injuring of cattle driven to public places, or sent to graze within the town district; or of any sort of property, public or private, entrusted to the protection of public security, for whatever time, on the public roads, places or streets.

(C.)—Against riots, breaking of the peace and other irregularities, whether by day or night, on the King's high roads and licensed tap-houses.

(D.)—Against the holding of meetings or tap-houses without the previous permission of the senate having been asked and obtained; all which licensed houses must have some outward sign whereby they can be known; of which, on each occasion, notice must be given to the attorney-general.

(E.)—Against detaining and concealing suspected persons, and receiving goods from slaves or others, of which such may appear not to be the rightful owners.

(F.)—Against taking bread short of weight, and respecting the price of meat:—The burgher senate suggests positive instructions respecting the price, weight, measure and quality of the bread and meat, and they shall take care that by unexpected visitings the bakers are kept to their duty.

(G.)—Against the using of unstamped ells, measures and weights, the senate shall take care that the stamping of the same be regularly attended to, and against all other irregularities contrary to the good order and security within the town district. All the foregoing orders and regulations to be suggested by the burgher senate, are by them to be submitted to the governor and council for their sanction and approbation, and on their fiat being obtained, published and affixed as is customary to do.

Art. 13.—For the maintenance of the police, the burgher senate is authorized to appoint, and to pay from the town treasury, as many watchmen, and the like subordinate persons, as in proportion to the extent of the town they shall deem necessary.

Art. 14.—The free blacks residing within the limits of the town district are, under the orders of the burgher senate, to be employed, according to custom, about the fire engines, or wherever else the public service may require their assistance; the burgher senate shall have lists formed of such persons, and be authorized, in case one of the officers dies, or is discharged, to appoint another in his stead.

Art. 15.—The burgher senate shall, before the end of this present year, suggest to the Governor and Commander-in-chief a plan for re-establishing a town militia.

Art. 16.—

Art. 16.—The burgher senate takes care that by the constructing of new buildings, on spots before already built upon, no property, public or private, be injured, nor the regularity of the streets or roads be thereby obstructed; nor by the pulling down of buildings, or the establishing of stables in principal streets, the appearance of the same be spoiled. The burgher senate shall, however, not permit that any buildings be erected on new ground, whereby the town would be enlarged, without the previous consent of the governor and council being obtained.

Art. 17.—The burgher senate takes care that no dangerous fabrics, traffics or dealings, for the prosecution of which more than usual fires are required, or which fires, by being extinguished or otherwise, could be injurious to the neighbouring houses or their inhabitants, be placed either in crowded places or near other buildings; but that to the persons having occasion for the same, the proper spots be appointed, at a convenient distance equally suited to their pursuits.

Art. 18.—The public instruction and education of the youth in Cape Town, as also the procuring of the necessary means for that purpose, is particularly recommended to the consideration of the burgher senate.

Art. 19.—To their care are equally committed the poor, aged, decrepid and insane persons, not employed in the public service by land or water.

Art. 20.—The burgher senate has also to take care that no orphans, nor their property, nor any inheritance coming to them, are unadministered in their district, but are to be properly placed under the direction of the orphan chamber.

Art. 21.—The burgher senate are to be watchful as to beggars, vagabonds or suspected strangers, and are to acquaint the attorney-general with whatsoever, respecting the latter, may have come to their knowledge.

Art. 22.—The judicial power to be committed to the burgher senate shall be specified by the charter, and be farther explained by the mode of proceeding to be determined upon, for the colonial court of judicature.

Art. 23.—None of the members of the burgher senate shall, directly or indirectly, have any share in contracts or deliveries, nor in the farming of any dues or means, or in any matters wherein the town or district are interested; nor shall they purchase, take over or advance upon, nor for their profit cause to be purchased, taken over or advanced upon, nor permit such to be done by any one belonging to them; any ordonances or other claims resulting from contracts or engagements entered into on account of the town or district.

Art. 24.—Whereas the extent of the townships has already required its being divided into wards, and that proper persons have been appointed as wardmasters. The instructions for wardmasters contained in the proclamation of 18th Nov. 1793 and 1794 are hereby again enforced.

Art. 25.—The burgher senate shall take care that the vacancies of wardmaster be duly filled up, and to present, for the governor's selection, a nomination of three individuals from among the inhabitants, exemplary in their walk and conduct.

Art. 26.—The burgher senate shall, together with the wardmasters, attend as much as possible to the morals of the inhabitants of the town and district; so that their conduct be in no ways improper, offensive or squandering, or such as would afford injurious examples, and be detrimental to themselves and others. And should any one commit such excesses, then shall the burgher senate, in a becoming manner, represent the same, by means of the presiding member, to the governor, for him to determine thereon as according to circumstances, and with a view to prevent the farther ruin of such individual, and to check the evil that might result from it, he shall see necessary.

Art. 27.—Every one shall be bound to pay due respect to the burgher senate, and to obey their instructions; and any offence committed against the burgher senate shall be strictly examined into, and punished according to circumstances.

Art. 28.—Any one summoned by the burgher senate shall appear on pain (if not duly justified) of being fined *Rds.* 10 for the first, and *Rds.* 20 for the second offence, to be paid into the town treasury; and should such person not appear after the third summons, then shall the burgher senate acquaint the president of the court of justice thereof, who in support of the burgher senate shall act therein according to circumstances.

Art. 29. The burgher senate having to conform to all the commands, proclamations and orders of the governor and council, they shall for that purpose be furnished with copies of all proclamations and ordonnances at the time enacted, in as far as they are necessary for the information and guidance of the burgher senate.

Art. 30.—The burgher senate shall annually, before ultimo December, form and transmit to the governor and council the presumptive state of the town receipts and expenditures for the following year, together with lists of taxation of what, under the common denomination of watchmen's, lions and tigers, as also bridges or waggon dues, or on any other account, is paid into their treasury towards the defraying of the usual expenses; which taxation extends to all inhabitants possessing houses, stores, stables or lands in Cape Town and its district; also to young men above the age of sixteen years, and to other inhabitants not possessing immoveable property, pointing out such persons whose quota should continue in its preceding proportion, such whose quota should be either increased or diminished, and such others as may have been added, in order to obtain the sanction of the governor and council on the same.

Art. 31.—The tax aforesaid, and other contributions and revenues coming to the town treasury of whatsoever nature, shall in no ways be increased by the burgher senate, nor any new taxes under any other name be imposed, without the previous authority, on grounds then to be shown, having been obtained from the governor and council.

Art. 32.—The burgher senate is authorized, in case any one should refuse at the time of collecting the several dues, according to the approved lists of taxation, and when for a second time having been called upon by the messenger for that purpose, to pay his share, to take the same by immediate execution; wherefore the burgher senate, in order to obtain the means so to do, shall first address themselves to the president of the court of justice.

Art. 33.—After the expiration of every year, the burgher senate shall transmit to the colonial auditor an account of their receipts and of their expenditures, together with all the vouchers of every description thereunto belonging, in order to be there examined and closed, in like manner as shall in future take place with respect to all boards, public offices, and functionaries.

Art. 34.—All the foregoing subjects are confined to Cape Town, and the district thereunto belonging.

In no case is the burgher senate competent to interfere in any thing relating to the country districts: however, the burgher senate shall be obliged to communicate to the governor and council all and every circumstance of which they may be informed, that can contribute to the good order, tranquillity and welfare of those districts.

Art. 35.—The burgher senate shall address themselves to the governor and council respecting all matters on which any doubt may be entertained, in order to know their pleasure thereon.

Art. 36.—No protests against any resolves determined by majority shall be received or entered on the records of the burgher senate: however, any dissenting member shall be at liberty to have recorded that such or such resolution was passed without his concurrence, and should he wish to do so, he may have his reasons for dissenting added in a separate memorandum, to be deposited in the secretary's office.

Art. 37.—The present instructions may at any time be altered, diminished or increased, as for the service of the state, and for the more particular interest of the town, shall at the time appear most useful.

OATH to be taken by the Members of the Burgher Senate before the Governor.

I do promise and swear to be true and faithful to the Batavian Republic, as my supreme sovereign and power.

That I shall obey the commands of the council for the Asiatic possessions and establishments.

That I shall faithfully and diligently, and to the best of my abilities, discharge the duties attached to my situation as member of the burgher senate, according to the several instructions for the same.

That I shall bear due respect to the governor and commander-in-chief, and to governor and council, and in all cases observe, and cause to be observed, the resolutions of the same directed for that purpose to the burgher senate.

That in order to obtain this office, I have neither given or promised, nor will give nor promise any thing to any individual, either myself, or by means of any other, whether in or out of the administration, under any name or denomination whatsoever.

That

That I will not receive, nor suffer to be received, for myself, or any one belonging to me, any gifts or presents of any kind, however small their value; or on the part of any one who has made or intends making any application to the burgher senate.

And I shall farther in every respect conduct myself as an honest and faithful member of the burgher senate is bound to do.

So help me GOD.

(Translation.)

EXTRACT from the Register of the Proceedings and Resolutions of J. A. de Mist, Esq. Commissary-General.

Wednesday, the 4th April 1804.

THE commissary-general having deliberated on filling up the vacancies in the common council, in which there are at present four, through the death of the late Cornelius Vander Poel, and the accepted resignations of Messrs. Gerrit Hendrih Meyer, Anthony Berrangé, and Johannes Horak; and taking into consideration that experience has shown that five members are sufficient for the discharge of the duties with which the common council has been or may hereafter, by a revised instruction, be charged; the commissary-general has in consequence found good to alter his resolution of the 30th March 1803, and provisionally, until further orders, to fix the number of the common council at five, and therefore instead of the above-mentioned four vacancies, to fill up only two of them; and for this purpose to nominate and appoint, and they are hereby nominated and appointed accordingly, Constant Van Nuldt Onkruydt and Petrur Johannes Truter, M. D. who are to take the requisite oaths thereto, before the governor and commander-in-chief.

The commissary-general reserves to himself the right of making such alterations in the instructions for the common council, in consequence of this alteration in the number of the members, and for other reasons, as he may deem meet for the good of the colony and of Cape Town.

A true extract from the register above-mentioned.

(signed) *A. L. de Mist*, Sec.

(A true extract.)

P. J. Truter.

Dear Sir, Colonial Office, 5th September 1823.

IN a conversation I have had the honour to have with you some time ago, I informed you that the Batavian government (after the return, I believe, of Commissary de Mist to Holland) issued renewed instructions for the burgher senate, and that when they were translated I would send you a copy of them; I have now the pleasure of transmitting to you the enclosed translated copy of the instructions in question; and remain,

Your's truly,

P. G. Brink.

John Gregory Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

(Translation.)

RENEWED and Provisional Instructions for the Burgher Senate in Cape Town and its Districts; A. D. 1805.

Art. 1.—THE burgher senate shall consist of a president and four members, assisted by a secretary, all being qualified as determined by the .... Art. of the charter.

Art. 2.—The members shall act during five succeeding years; one of them shall retire every year; the first time, to be determined by drawing lots, and subsequently, according to seniority of service. The first year shall be considered to begin with

primo January 1805, and expire ultimo December of the same year, and so in succession every year from the 1st of January to the last day of December. The member who retires continues, nevertheless, again elegible, and being re-elected, continues again for the next five years.

Art. 3.—All vacancies occasioned by the annual retiring member, by death, promotion, leaving the colony, or from whatever other cause, will be replaced by the governor, from a nomination of four individuals chosen among the most notable of the inhabitants, to be presented by the burgher senate, the retiring member being permitted to be placed on the same; the burgher senate shall annually, in the month of December, present to the governor a written address, mentioning the name of the member about to retire on the 1st of January following, and requesting the appointment to be made before that day. It remains for the government to determine whether any vacancy, occurring within the year, shall be immediately replaced, or await the annual election.

Art. 4.—The president shall continue the whole year; and the first year shall be considered to terminate ultimo December 1805.

The appointment of the president rests with the governor, who, at his pleasure, can direct the president to continue, or appoint any of the other members for the year ensuing.

Art. 5.—The burgher senate shall appoint a treasurer for the administration of the town finances; and also a messenger, to be paid from the town funds such salary, and direct such instructions as the burgher senate, with the approbation of the government, shall think necessary.

Art. 6.—To the first secretary, C. J. Slotsboo, was allowed, by the commissary-general, from personal regard, an annual salary of 2,000 *gds.* Dutch currency. But the burgher senate is at liberty, in case of vacancy, to appoint such lesser remuneration to his successor, according to the duties of that office, and consistent with the state of the Town finances, as they shall see proper.

In case of vacancy, the burgher senate shall present to the governor a nomination of three individuals, duly qualified, to appoint one of them as secretary.

Art. 7. The burgher senate meets on such days, and as frequently, as they shall judge necessary; and draws up for itself such regulations as for the better execution of the duties confided to them shall be required.

Art. 8.—The district under the administration of the burgher senate shall include Cape Town and its environs, to the lines from fort Knokke to the foot of the Devil's Mountain, the whole of the Table Valley, along the Table and Devil's Mountains to the Signal-house, and the whole extent on this side of the Lion's Head, and then to the Shoemaker,s Gat inclusive.

Art. 9.—The burgher senate provides for the keeping in repair and the cleanliness of the streets, roads, watercourses, bridges, sluices, sea shore and public places, and for whatsoever can tend to facilitate and benefit all the avenues to the town, by land and by water, where these do not interfere with the military works; so as to promote the health and comfort of the inhabitants.

Art. 10.—The burgher senate is particularly enjoined to give every encouragement to the planting of trees for timber and fuel within the limits of the town district.

Art. 11.—The burgher senate shall, as frequently as necessary, state to the governor and council the reasons for and the manner in which the surrounding lands can best be disposed of to individuals by sale or grants, or in what manner they can be planted or otherwise be rendered most useful.

If in case of sale or grants any payments are made, or that without detriment to the increased plantation an annual recognition can be charged, these shall be paid into the town treasury.

But whereas it may happen that the lands placed under the direction of the burgher senate may be wanted for military or other public purposes; they shall not be disposed of but by permission of the governor in council.

Art. 12.—Within their administration are included all regulations respecting fires, the appointing of fire-wardens, the ordering of whatsoever is necessary in putting out fires, according to the regulations thereon, such as are already in force, and may hereafter be directed, and corresponding with the military precautions to be directed by the governor and commander-in-chief.

Art. 13.—The burgher senate shall, after having communicated thereupon with, and receive the opinion of the attorney-general, (by means of a committee expressly appointed

appointed for that purpose to solicit and receive such opinion) suggest the proper regulations and orders, together with such penalties against offenders, on the following subjects:—

(A.) Against injuring and setting fire to woods within the town district.

(B.) Against destroying, injuring, or rendering unsafe buildings; injuring of cattle driven to public places, or sent to graze within the town district, or of any other sort of property, public or private, entrusted to the protection of the public security, for either more or less time, on the public roads, places or streets.

(C.) Against harbouring persons suspected, and the receiving stolen goods offered by slaves or others who probably are not the rightful owners thereof.

(D.) Against taking bread short of weight, and respecting the price of meat.

The burgher senate suggests positive instructions respecting the price, weight, measure and quality of the bread and meat; and they shall take care that by unexpected visitings the bakers are kept to their duty, and that wholesome meat be at all times procurable.

(E.) Against the using of unstamped ells, measures and weights; the senate shall take care that the stamping of the same be regularly attended to, and against all other irregularities contrary to the good order and security within the town district.

All the foregoing orders and regulations to be suggested by the burgher senate are by them to be submitted to the governor and council for their sanction and approbation, and on their fiat being obtained, published and affixed as is customary to do.

Art. 14.—In support of whatsoever by these orders and regulations is prescribed, so long as the same remain unaltered by order of the governor and council, the attorney-general shall act therein in the same manner as is practised with respect to resolutions and ordinances immediately emanated from the governor and council; when, however, the nature of a case does not fall immediately within the cognizance of the law, and that no inconvenience can attend delay, he shall consult with the president of the burgher senate hereon.

Art. 15.—For the maintenance of the police the burgher senate is authorized to appoint, and to pay from the town treasury, as many watchmen, and the like subordinate persons, as in proportion to the extent of the town they shall deem necessary.

Art. 16.—The free blacks residing within the limits of the town district are under the orders of the burgher senate, to be employed according to custom about the fire-engines, or wherever else the public service may require their assistance; the burgher senate shall have lists formed of such persons, and be authorized, in case one of the officers dies of any of the free blacks, or is discharged, to appoint another in his stead.

Art. 17.—The burgher senate takes care that. by the constructing of new buildings on spots before already built upon, no property, public or private, be injured, nor the regularity of the streets or roads are not obstructed thereby, nor, by the pulling down of buildings or the establishing of stables in principal streets, the appearance of the town be spoiled; the burgher senate shall, however, not permit that any buildings be erected on new ground, whereby the town would be enlarged, without the previous consent of the governor in council being obtained.

Art. 18.—The burgher senate takes care that no dangerous fabrics, traffics or dealings, for the prosecution of which more than usual fires are required, or which fires, by being extinguished or otherwise, could be injurious to the neighbouring houses or their inhabitants, be placed either in crowded places or near other buildings, but that, to the persons having occasion for the same, the proper spots be appointed, at a convenient distance, equally suited to their pursuits.

Art. 19.—The public instruction and education of the youth in Cape Town, as also the procuring of the necessary means for that purpose, is particularly recommended to the consideration of the burgher senate.

Art. 20.—For this purpose two members of the burgher senate, to be appointed by themselves, shall more particularly be entrusted with the superintendence of the public schools (the Latin school alone excepted); these members shall inspect all said schools at such times the burgher senate shall see fit, and examine into the instruction given, and the progress the youth have made.

Art. 21.—The burgher senate shall, on the report of said members or otherwise, make such regulations respecting the schools, as, under the approbation of the

governor and council, for the better instruction, improvement of the morals, and the farther encouragement of the youth, they may think necessary.

Art. 22.—And in order to enable the burgher senate, in this important object, to act with the greater effect, no one shall be allowed to teach as schoolmaster, teacher of languages, or in any other way to instruct in Cape Town, or the district placed under the direction of the burgher senate, without a written certificate from the burgher senate that his qualifications and moral principles entitle him to the same.

Art. 23.—To their care is equally committed the care of the poor, aged, decrepid and insane persons, not employed in the public service by land or water; provided that, 1st. they belong to that class of inhabitants who pay their taxes to the town treasury; 2d. that they have resided during three whole years in the colony; 3d. that they have no means of their own; 4th. that they do not belong to any church or institution having a poor's fund of their own.

Art. 24.—The burgher senate has also the care that no orphans, nor their property, nor any inheritance coming to them, are unadministered in their district, but are properly placed under the direction of the orphan chamber.

Art. 25.—The burgher senate are to be watchful as to beggars, vagabonds or suspected strangers, and acquaint the attorney-general with whatsoever respecting the latter may have come to their knowledge.

Art. 26.—None of the members of the burgher senate shall, directly or indirectly, have any share in contracts or deliveries, nor in the farming of any dues or means, or in any matters wherein the town or district are interested; nor shall they purchase, take over or advance upon, nor for their profit cause to be purchased, taken over or advanced upon, nor permit such to be done by any one belonging to them, any ordinances or other claims resulting from contracts or engagements entered into on account of the town or district.

Art. 27.—Whereas the extent of the township has already required its being divided into wards, and that proper persons have been appointed as wardmasters, the instructions for wardmasters, framed on the 28th January of this year, 1804, are hereby again enforced.

Art. 28.—The burgher senate shall take care that the vacancies of ward-masters be duly filled up, and to present, for the governor's solicitor, a nomination of three individuals from among the inhabitants, exemplary in their walk and conduct.

Art. 29.—The burgher senate shall, together with the ward-masters, attend as much as possible to the morals of the inhabitants of the town and district, so that their conduct be in no ways improper, offensive or squandering, or such as would afford injurious examples, and be detrimental to themselves and others; and should any one commit such excesses, then shall the burgher senate, in a becoming manner, represent the same, by means of the presiding member, to the governor, for him to determine thereon, as according to circumstances, and with a view to prevent the further ruin of such individual, and to check the evil that might result from it, he shall see necessary.

Art. 30.—Every one shall be bound to pay due respect to the burgher senate, and to obey their instructions; and any offence committed against the burgher senate shall be strictly examined and punished according to circumstances.

Art. 31.—Any one summoned by the burgher senate shall appear, on pain (if not duly justified) of being fined *Rds.* 10 for the first, and *Rds.* 20 for the second offence, to be paid into the town treasury; and should such person not appear after the third summons, then shall the burgher senate acquaint the president of the court of justice thereof, who, in support of the burgher senate, shall act therein according to circumstances.

Art. 32.—The burgher senate having to conform to all the commands, proclamations and orders of the governor and council, they shall for that purpose be furnished with copies of all proclamations and ordonances at the time enacted, in as far as they are necessary for the information and guidance of the burgher senate.

Art. 33.—The burgher senate shall annually, before ultimo December, form and transmit to the governor and council the presumptive state of the town receipts and expenditures for the following year, together with lists of taxation of what, under the common denomination of watchmen, lion and tiger's, as also bridges and waggon dues, or on any other account is paid into their treasury towards the defraying of the usual expenses, which taxation extends to all inhabitants possessing houses, stores, stables or lands in Cape Town and its district, also to young

men above the age of sixteen years, and to other inhabitants not possessing immoveable property, pointing out such persons whose quota should continue in its preceding proportion; such whose quota should be either increased or diminished; such others as may have been added; in order to obtain the sanction of the governor and council on the same.

Art. 34.—The tax aforesaid, and other contributions and revenues coming to the town chest, of whatsoever nature, shall in no ways be increased by the burgher senate, nor any new taxes, under any other name be imposed without the previous authority, on grounds then to be shown, having been obtained from the governor and council.

Art. 35.—The burgher senate is authorized, in case any one should refuse at the time of collecting the several dues, according to the approved lists of taxation, and when, for a second time, having been called upon by the messenger for that purpose to pay his share, to take the same by immediate execution; wherefore the burgher senate, in order to obtain the means so to do, shall first address themselves to the president of the court of justice.

Art. 36.—After the expiration of every year, the burgher senate shall transmit to the governor and council an account of their receipts and expenditures, together with all the vouchers of every description thereunto belonging, in order that, after examination of the same, the annexures may be returned to the burgher senate, and the account itself kept at the government secretary's office.

Art. 37.—All the foregoing subjects are confined to Cape Town, and the district thereunto belonging.

In no case is the burgher senate competent to interfere in any thing relating to the country districts: however, the burgher senate shall be obliged to communicate to the governor and council all and every circumstance of which they may be informed, that can contribute to the good order, tranquillity and welfare of those districts.

Art. 38.—The burgher senate shall address themselvess to the governor and council respecting all matters on which any doubt may be entertained, in order to knew their pleasure therein.

Art. 39.—No protests against any resolves determined by majority shall be received or entered on the records of the burgher senate: however, any depending member shall be at liberty to have recorded, that such or such resolution was passed without his concurrence, and should he wish to do so, he may have reasons for dissenting added in a separate memorandum, to be deposited in the secretary's office.

Art. 40.—The present instructions may at any time be altered, diminished or increased, as for the service of the state, and for the more particular interest of the town, shall at the time appear most useful.

OATH to be taken by the Members of the Burgher Senate before the Governor.

I do promise and swear to be true and faithful to the Batavian Republic, as my supreme sovereign and power.

That I shall obey the commands of the council for the Asiatic possessions and establishments.

That I shall faithfully and diligently, and to the best of my abilities, discharge the duties attached to my situation as member of the burgher senate, according to the several instructions for the same.

That I shall bear due respect to the governor and commander-in-chief, and to the governor and council; and in all cases observe, and cause to be observed the resolutions of the same directed for that purpose to the burgher senate.

That in order to obtain this office, I have neither given nor promised, nor will give nor promise any thing to any individual, either myself, or by means of any other, whether in or out of the administration, under any name or denomination whatsoever.

That I will not receive, nor suffer to be received for myself or any one belonging to me, any gifts or presents of any kind, howsoever small their value; or on the part of any one who has made, or intends making, any application to the burgher senate.

And I shall farther in every respect conduct myself as an honest and faithful member of the burgher senate is bound to do. So help me GOD.

LETTER from Colonel Bird to the President and Members of the Burgher Senate, 25th June 1811.

Gentlemen, Secretary's Office, June 25th, 1811.

HIS Excellency the Governor having long had under his consideration the inconveniences which arise from the 2d and 4th articles of the regulations of the burgher senate not being acted upon, and considering also that very frequent changes in the members of the senate tend to introduce irregularities in the administration of their affairs, has come to the resolution of altering the aforesaid articles of the provisional instructions, and of substituting the following in their stead; in which his Excellency has judged proper to affix a certain salary to the situation of president of the burgher senate, in compensation for the loss of time which attending to these public duties occasions.

1st. The burgher senate shall consist of the number of members already specified in the 1st article of the provisional instructions*.

2d. Each member shall succeed to the president's chair according to his seniority in the senate.

3d. The president shall continue in office for the space of two years, commencing the first January and ending ultimo December.

4th. A president entering into office at a broken period, such broken period shall not be accounted a part of the two years service.

5th. The salary of *Rds.* 3,500 shall be attached to the situation of president, which salary shall be drawn out of the town revenues, against which this charge is to be the first post.

6th. At the expiration of the 2d year the president shall vacate his seat, nor is he eligible to be re-elected as a member of the senate for two years subsequent to his having served as president.

7th. The election of a new member shall take place according to the mode pointed out in the 3d article of the provisional instructions.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
(signed) *C. Bird,*
Dep^{y} Sec^{y}.

(A true copy.)
(signed) *P. J. Truter,* Sec.

(A true copy.)
John Gregory, Sec.

President and Members of the Burgher Senate.

Letter - L.
Number 2. } REGULATIONS for Butchers in Cape Town.

LICENCE is hereby granted unto to carry on the Trade of Butcher in this Town during this current Year 18 on condition of his observing all the Laws and Regulations at present in force respecting the Trade of the Privileged Butchers in Cape Town, especially the Regulations of the 14th November 1809; as also of his giving Security to the Amount of *Rds.* 1,500 to the Burgher Senate, as prescribed by the said Regulations, and such further Regulations as hereafter may be issued.

Cape of Good Hope, 1st January, 18

By command of his Excellency the Governor,

Registered in the Colonial Office,

Registered in the Fiscal Office,

Registered in the Secretary's Office, Burgher Senate.

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* The number of members was originally fixed by Commissioner de Mist at seven; but was subsequently reduced to five, by a supplementary resolution of Commissioner de Mist, dated 4th April 1804.

(*a.*)—ABSTRACT from the renewed Regulations for the privileged Butchers.

Art. 1.—No person, &c.

Art. 21.—In order to keep the buildings in repair, and to continue the administration, &c. the following duties shall be levied; viz.

	Rds.	*sk.*	*st.*	
For horned cattle, either for slaughter or sale -	2.	0.	0.	each.
For a calf - - - - - - - -	1.	0.	0.	—
For a sheep or goat - - - - -	0.	0.	14.	—
For a lamb - - - - - - -	0.	0.	12.	—

Art. 22.—The levying and, &c.

Thus done and decreed at a meeting of the burgher senate, at the Cape of Good Hope, the 30th of November 1821.

(signed) *M. Van Breda*, President.

By order of the Burgher Senate.

(signed) *P. J. Truter*, Secretary.

Fiat.

(signed) *C. H. Somerset.*

(A true abstract.)

P. J. Truter, Sec.

No. 1.—REGULATIONS for the Licensed Butchers; 14th November 1809.

Art. 1.—ANY person desirous of carrying on the butcher's trade in Cape Town or Simon's Town, is to acquaint the burgher senate of his intention either personally or in writing before ultimo October of the then current year, and he is not to commence until the 1st of January following, nor to discontinue till the expiration of a year; for the due performance of which he must bind himself by a bond, to be executed before the commissioners of the burgher senate, in a penalty of *Rds.* 1,500, for the payment of which he shall find two good and sufficient securities, who must also bind themselves by the same bond; he is then to apply at the secretary's office for his licence for one year, which is to be on such stamp as is enacted by the colonial laws.

Art. 2.—Every butcher shall be obliged to place a sign-board outside the door of his shop, with his name distinctly painted thereon in large letters, and underneath, the words 'licensed butcher.'

Art. 3.—The butchers shall be obliged to keep their shops open every day from sun-rise till eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and from three o'clock in the afternoon till sun-set, during which time they are to supply every person without distinction with good and wholesome meat for ready money.

Art. 4.—Eight days before the expiration of each month the butchers are to inform the burgher senate of the price at which they intend to sell meat and fat the ensuing month; which price they are not to raise during that time without the express consent of the burgher senate, which is to examine their reasons for so doing, and if they appear unfounded, to refuse complying therewith; but should the butchers find themselves aggrieved thereby, they shall have the right of addressing government.

Art. 5.—In order that the public may be properly informed of the price of meat, the burgher senate, at the commencement of every month, is to cause the necessary notice, signed by their secretary, to be affixed by their messenger under the sign-board of each butcher; and if such notice should be lost, immediate information to be given to the secretary, who shall cause another of the same tenor to be affixed in the place thereof.

Art. 6.—In case a butcher is found to have given short weight, or to have sold meat or fat at a higher price than has been fixed agreeable to the foregoing article, he shall forfeit for the first offence *Rds.* 100, for the second *Rds.* 300, and for the third offence *Rds.* 1,000.

Art. 7.—The fiscal, as well as the burgher senate and the respective landdrosts, shall have the right, whenever they may think proper, to cause the butchers shops

to be examined by one or more of the members; and in case unwholesome meat, or weights not properly assized be found, such butcher shall forfeit for the first offence *Rds.* 100, for the second *Rds.* 300, and for the third offence *Rds.* 1,000, and be deprived of his licence.

Art. 8.—Every butcher shall furnish the person or persons whom he employs to purchase cattle agreeable to the custom at present in use herewith, the following documents:

(*a*) A written instruction, on which such person or servant is to make oath before the fiscal, or the magistrate thereto appointed, that he will not act otherwise than is laid down therein, unless he has legal permission to the contrary.

(*b*) A printed list in blank, which is to be filled up with the number of wethers or black cattle which he has purchased, the names of the sellers, the price of each, and the total amount.

(*c*) Printed orders, usually called bonds, in blank, (to be had at the printing office,) which must be signed by the butcher himself, to be filled up by the purchaser, and then also signed by him; any butcher transgressing this Article shall forfeit *Rds.* 1,000; and if the purchaser transgresses, he renders himself liable to be punished by confinement in prison, or in such other manner as the case may require.

Art. 9.—In case any butcher fails to make immediate payment of any of the said bonds on their being presented, the holder is to make application to the president of the court of justice, who shall send the messenger of the court to demand payment, which, if not then made, a decree to be granted for immediate execution.

Art. 10.—The butchers shall cause the cattle to be driven in to their slaughter-houses, and there slaughtered early in the morning before eight o'clock, under a penalty of *Rds.* 100 for each beast killed in the town after that hour; and in case any butcher may be under the necessity of killing cattle after that hour, he may do so, but it must be done at a kraal outside the town, and have the meat brought to his shop.

Art. 11.—The butchers shall have the blood of the cattle killed in their shops, and other filth, put into tubs, and have the same carried away and thrown into the sea, under a penalty of *Rds.* 100; but the blood and filth so removed must not be carried through the streets between the hours of eight in the morning and six in the evening.

Art. 12.—No butcher or other person shall slaughter cattle in the street, or with open doors, on a penalty of *Rds.* 100.

Art. 13.—The butchers shall cause their shops to be properly cleaned twice a day, namely at twelve o'clock and at sun-set, under a penalty of *Rds.* 25 for each offence.

Art. 14.—The butchers shall report at the end of every month to the burgher senate the number of cattle killed and sold by them in the course of said month, and also the quantity still in their possession, together with the number of persons they have sent into the country to purchase cattle, under a penalty of *Rds.* 100 for each offence.

Art. 15.—On refusal to pay any of the above-mentioned penalties, the fiscal to commence the necessary prosecution before the court of justice, or their commissioners, for the recovery of the same, agreeable to usage.

The penalties levied by virtue hereof to be divided, one third to the fiscal or landdrost who prosecutes for the same; one third to the informer, and the remaining third to government's treasury; but should there not be any informer, in such case his third to be paid into the town treasury, or that of the district where the penalty has been levied.

Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, this 14th November 1809.

(signed) *J. J. Vos*, President.

By order of the Burgher Senate aforesaid.

(signed) *J. B. Hoffman*, Secretary.

Fiat,

(signed) *Caledon.*

(A true copy.)

P. J. Truter, Secretary.

Renewed REGULATIONS for the privileged Butchers; 30th November 1821.

Art. 1.—NO person shall be permitted to carry on the trade of a privileged butcher, unless he is a burgher of this colony, and duly provided with a licence from his Excellency the governor to that effect, on a proper stamp.

Art. 2.—Any person desirous of carrying on the butcher's trade in Cape Town, must address himself, either personally or in writing, to the burgher senate, signifying his intention, before ultimo October of the current year, but not to commence before the 1st of January following, nor discontinue until the expiration of a full year; for the due performance of which he must pass a bond before commissioners of the burgher senate, in which he binds himself in the sum of *Rds.* 1,500, to be forfeited should he be found to have discontinued carrying on the butcher's trade before the expiration of a full year, notwithstanding his obligation of continuing the same; and for which sum of *Rds.* 1,500 as aforesaid, he must produce two good securities; who are likewise to bind themselves respectively for the fulfilment of the said sum; he is then to apply at the colonial secretary's office for a licence for one year, written on such a stamp as is established by the laws of the colony.

Art. 3.—No person, except the privileged butchers in Cape Town, shall be allowed to sell, or otherwise dispose of live cattle, sheep or goats, for the purpose of being killed, neither the meat nor fat of the same, under a penalty of *Rds.* 1,500, with confiscation of the cattle, meat or fat, thus illegally disposed of.

Art. 4.—The burgher senate have, however, at all times the power of permitting other inhabitants and burghers of this colony (not provided with licences for carrying on the butcher's trade,) to kill cattle in their possession in Cape Town, and to sell the meat and fat to the inhabitants, or persons belonging to ships at anchor in this bay, provided they submit to such conditions and restrictions as will be prescribed in the latter part of these Regulations.

Art. 5.—The slaughter-houses and shops mentioned in the 2d and 3d Articles of the Regulations of the year 1809, (now in use,) will cease after the building now erecting by the burgher senate shall be completed as public shambles, and as soon as the privileged butchers shall have taken possession of the several apartments in the said buildings, which will be allotted to them (gratis) for the purpose of killing and selling their meat, &c.; the further use of the slaughter-houses and shops in Cape Town at present occupied by them, is prohibited, on a penalty of *Rds.* 100 for each transgression; and they shall not be allowed to sell meat or fat at any other place than in the apartments allotted or ceded to them for that purpose in said building.

Art. 6.—The privileged butchers shall keep their shops open daily from sun-rise until twelve o'clock at noon; and from one o'clock in the afternoon until sun-set.

Art. 7.—The butchers are bound to cause their horned cattle, intended for slaughter or sale, to be driven to the shambles along the road leading between the canal of the castle and the parade square, before eight o'clock in the morning; no cattle brought in for the purpose of being killed, or otherwise disposed of, shall be driven to the shambles by any other road, under a penalty of *Rds.* 100, and under the same responsibility as mentioned in the 2d article; in extraordinary cases, however, the privileged butchers will be allowed to drive in horned cattle in the aforementioned way, after eight o'clock, provided a written permission for that purpose be obtained from the director of the shambles.

Art. 8.—No wild ox or cattle is allowed to be conveyed or driven through the streets, or exposed to public view in any public place in the town, under a penalty of *Rds.* 50, to be forfeited by the butcher to whom such animals belong, who is also bound to make good any injury sustained in consequence; the butchers are, however, allowed to drive stall-fed and quiet cattle through the streets, (properly secured, and attended by a leader and driver,) provided a written permission from the director of the shambles shall have been obtained for that purpose.

Art. 9.—Every privileged butcher shall be obliged to have his name and number painted on a board, over the door of his shop, in large and legible letters.

Art. 10.—Eight days before the expiration of each month the butchers are to inform the burgher senate the price at which they intend to sell their meat and fat during the ensuing month, and which price they are not to raise during that period without the express consent of the burgher senate, who are authorized to inquire into the reasons for such enhancement of price, and on finding the same

ungrounded to object thereto. Should the butchers think themselves thereby aggrieved, they can address themselves to government.

Art. 11.—In order that the public may be regularly informed of the price of meat, the burgher senate will notify, at the commencement of every month, the proper prices at which the butcher shall be obliged to sell his meat and fat during the current month; such notification to be signed by the director of the shambles, and placed on a board at each butcher's shop.

Art. 12.—In case a butcher is found to have sold meat or fat at a higher price than is fixed, agreeably to the foregoing Articles, he shall forfeit, for the first offence, *Rds.* 100; for the second, *Rds.* 300; and for the third, *Rds.* 1,000; and should the butcher be detected in having delivered short weight, or committed any other fraud, he shall moreover be liable to such correction and punishment as the law directs.

Art. 13.—In order that these and other Regulations relative to the butcher's trade be duly observed, and the transgressors may not escape their well-deserved punishment, His Majesty's fiscal, the burgher senate, or commissioners of the burgher senate, as well as the chief functionaries attached to the shambles, are authorized to visit the butchers shops, or cause the same to be visited as often as they may think proper.

Art. 14.—With regard to the purchase of cattle by the privileged butchers, it is enacted, that no privileged butcher shall be allowed to purchase more cattle than he requires for the usual consumption of his shop; should he be found guilty of having acted contrary to these instructions, he will be subject to a penalty of *Rds.* 1,000, agreeably to the proclamation dated 23d June 1800, independent of the punishment set forth for the crime of monopoly.

Art. 15.—It is also enacted, that no privileged butcher is allowed to travel into the interior of the colony for the purpose of purchasing cattle, or send any other person for that purpose, without being provided with written instructions, or an order from the director of the shambles, which shall specify

(*a*) The number of cattle and sheep to be purchased during the journey.

(*b*) The manner of payment which is to be adopted, whether in cash or by bonds; the number of which to be taken for the journey must be specified in the instructions.

(*c*) The manner in which these bonds are to be drawn out; viz.

1. They are to be numbered.

2. They must contain a declaration, signed by the butcher on whose account the purchase is made, that he binds himself for the prompt payment of such bonds filled up either in his own handwriting and signature, or that of the persons so employed by him; as also that he will, by virtue of this engagement, authorize his wife or any one of his family to pay such bonds during his absence without any further special order; and that in case any misunderstanding should take place, he will submit himself to the immediate decision of his honor the chief justice, or president of the worshipful the court of justice, or during his absence or any legal impediment, to that of the senior member of the said court, without any further form of process, and assign over his person and property for *parata executio.*

3. That not only the number of cattle purchased by the butcher, or the person employed by him, but also the amount of the purchase-money agreed for, must be inserted in their own handwriting, and with their own signature, in words as well as figures.

(*d*) An order or direction not to deliver the butcher's notes to the sellers before the cattle is delivered.

(*e*) A similar order to provide himself with a list, in which he must insert the names and residences of the country people from whom he purchases cattle, as also the description and number of the same; the amount of purchase money, whether paid in cash or by butcher's notes; and in the latter case, the days when such notes become due, and the numbers of the notes given in payment.

(*f*) And, finally, a stipulated time when the butcher, or the person employed by him, engages to be in town.

These instructions are to be made out in the above-mentioned manner, and signed in duplicate by the director of the shambles; the butcher and his servant (in the event of the journey being undertaken by a servant), are to make oath before His Majesty's fiscal, or one of his deputies, that the orders therein contained,

and no other shall be faithfully complied with; one of which duplicates is to be lodged in the fiscal's office, previous to the journey being undertaken. The foregoing is to be strictly observed by the butchers under a penalty of *Rds.* 3,000, agreeably to the proclamation of the 2d of October 1798; and any servant acting contrary to the contents of this article, shall be liable to temporary imprisonment, or other discretionary punishment.

Art. 16.—The butcher, or person employed by him, shall be obliged to deliver to His Majesty's fiscal, within a week after his return, the list of cattle purchased by him, and a duplicate thereof to the director of the shambles, under a penalty of *Rds.* 100.

Art. 17.—Any privileged butcher failing to pay any of his notes on demand, the holder can apply to his honor the chief justice, or president of the worshipful court of justice, who will summon the debtor, through the messenger of the said court, for payment, which if not made, an immediate decree of *parata executio* will be granted.

Art. 18.—No cattle shall be slaughtered until inspected and approved by the selector of cattle; neither shall any meat or fat be sold until approved by said functionary agreeably to his instructions; and any butcher transgressing this order shall forfeit for the first offence *Rds.* 200, for the second a similar fine, and his shop shut up for a week; and for the third offence *Rds.* 1,000, with the forfeiture of his licence. The butchers conceiving themselves to be in any shape aggrieved, are at liberty to lay their grievances before the director for his decision, and further, to appeal to the president and members of the burgher senate.

Art. 19.—The butchers shall be obliged daily to collect the blood and other filth which may accumulate in their shops into tubs, and have the same carried into the sea through the back gate of their slaughter-house, under a penalty of *Rds.* 100.

Art. 20.—The butchers shall have the use of the apartments and appurtenances in the shambles *gratis*; they are only to provide themselves, at their own expense, with all portable materials necessary for carrying on their trade; they are bound to keep the buildings and appurtenances occupied by them in proper repair; any damage done to the buildings, either by the butchers or those employed by them, shall be estimated by the town inspector and surveyor, and the amount of such damage be paid into the town treasury; but any damage otherwise sustained shall be defrayed by the town treasury.

Art. 21.—In order to keep the buildings in repair, and to continue the administration, &c. the following duties shall be levied, viz.—

	Rds.	*sk.*	*st.*	
For horned cattle, either for slaughter or sale - -	2.	0.	0.	each
For a calf - - - - - - - - -	1.	0.	0.	–
For a sheep or goat - - - - - -	0.	0.	14.	–
For a lamb - - - - - - - -	0.	0.	12.	–

Art. 22.—The levying and payment of the taxes must be made daily between the hours of nine and twelve in the forenoon (Sundays and holidays excepted), at the office of the director of the shambles, agreeably to the instructions prescribed for that officer, upon receipt of the written reports of what has been killed and sold the preceding days; should the butcher wilfully neglect paying such duties, he shall forfeit for the first offence *Rds.* 100; for the second, *Rds.* 500; and for the third, *Rds.* 1,000. Independent of these fines he will be, moreover, liable to the forfeiture of his licence, besides an arbitrary punishment, according to circumstances, should he be detected in having fraudulently transgressed these instructions.

Art. 23.—The butchers are bound to keep the buildings, both within and without, as also from the front to the sea shore, in a cleanly state; likewise to wash the woodwork and windows twice a week (the days to be hereafter fixed.) The shambles, sewers and gutters must be cleaned daily, or as often as is necessary. Each butcher will be held responsible for the due performance thereof; in default of which, a penalty of *Rds.* 25 for each offence will be inflicted.

Art. 24.—The butchers shall report in writing, and under their own signature, to the director monthly, and before the expiration of the seventh day of each month, for the information of the burgher senate, the number of cattle sold, alive or dead, during the preceding month; also the weight of meat and fat, the number of cattle remaining in their possession, and also how many servants are sent to purchase cattle, under a penalty of *Rds.* 100.

Art. 25.—It is further enacted, with regard to the recovery of the penalties quoted in these Regulations, that the 88th and 89th Articles of the criminal code of

laws, established in this colony, must be strictly observed, and the distribution made as follows: one third to the prosecutor, one third to the informer, and the remaining one third to the funds of the hall.

Art. 26.—Any person not being a licensed butcher, and who may feel inclined to sell the meat or fat of cattle killed by him, must first apply to the burgher senate, and obtain a special permission; this application must state what species and number of cattle he intends to kill and sell: he must then submit himself to the following restrictions; viz.

1. That he shall kill his cattle in one of the apartments of the shambles allotted to him for that purpose, and for which he shall pay to the burgher senate a reasonable rent for the time required in killing such cattle and selling the fat.

2. That he shall pay, for the cattle so killed and sold, double the duties inserted in these regulations.

3. That he shall not sell his meat or fat at a higher price than any privileged butcher who has undertaken to sell at the lowest price.

4. That he will submit himself to the regulations prescribed for the privileged butchers, as also in the penalties enacted in case of transgression.

The special permission granted to him by the burgher senate, for killing and selling such number of cattle, shall cease after they shall have been killed and sold.

Art. 27.—The butchers shall be obliged to pay, and cause to be paid, every due respect to the director and other officers employed in the shambles.

Thus done and decreed, at a meeting of the burgher senate, at the Cape of Good Hope, the 30th of November 1821.

(signed) *Moan Breda*, President.

By order of the Burgher Senate.

(signed) *P. J. Truter*, Sec.

(A true copy.)

P. J. Truter, Secretary.

Fiat.

(signed) *C. H. Somerset.*

N° 3.—Additional ARTICLE to the Regulations for the licensed Butchers, dated Cape Town, the 30th of November 1821.

Art. 28.—AND as it is expedient that a fair competition between the several butchers should be encouraged, and that therefore no butcher, singly or in partnership with other butchers, shall, by occupying more than one slaughter-house, prevent others from pursuing the same trade; it is hereby made known, that no butcher or association of butchers will be permitted to keep more than one slaughter-house for the carrying on of their business; and that in the event of a butcher retiring, and his slaughter-house becoming vacant, and being taken possession of by a person already occupying a slaughter-house, whether singly or in company, or keeping a second slaughter-house under the direction of a servant, although that servant or other person follows the butcher's trade therein in his own name, and as for his own account, such a circumstance occurring shall forthwith be made known to the burgher senate by the director of the shambles, or by any one qualified to give the necessary information respecting it, when the burgher senate, on finding the information to be correct, will, without any form of process, turn out such person thus unlawfully in possession of such slaughter-house, independent of the penalties attached to the crime of monopoly, to be visited upon the principal party in such transaction, on being found guilty.

Thus done and agreed to at a meeting of the burgher senate, Cape of Good Hope, on the 19th November 1822.

(signed) *Moan Breda*, President.

By order of the Burgher Senate.

(signed) *P. J. Truter*, Sec.

Fiat.

(signed) *C. H. Somerset.*

(A true copy.)

N° 4.—Additional ARTICLE to the Regulations for the licensed Butchers, dated the 30th November 1821.

IN reference to the 14th Article of the renewed Regulations, it is hereby made known, that although for the convenience of privileged butchers, and with a view of enabling them to offer their meat to the public at the lowest prices, they shall be permitted, upon making special application to the burgher senate, to transfer to each other, for their mutual accommodation, a portion of their cattle as it may arrive from the country, to be repaid in kind; yet should it be discovered that any butcher so transferring cattle to another, derived, or has derived any benefit thereof, or is or has been concerned directly or indirectly in the retail sale of cattle so transferred, each and every one implicated in such transactions shall incur for every such offence a penalty of *Rds.* 1,000 as enacted in the aforesaid 14th Article of the Regulations, dated 30th November 1822.

Thus done and agreed to at a meeting of the burgher senate, Cape of Good Hope, on the 31st December 1822.

(signed) *M. Van Breda*, President.

By command of the senate aforesaid.

(signed) *P. J. Truter*, Sec.

(A true copy.)

P. J. Truter, Sec.

Fiat.

(signed) *C. H. Somerset.*

N° 5.—Ampliation to the renewed REGULATIONS for the privileged Butchers, issued on the 30th November 1821.

Art. 30.—ALL the heads of cattle slaughtered, and all other offal subject to infection, or that may cause effluvia if not sold, to be transported daily in the morning before eight o'clock, by the servants of the butchers, to a distance of Cape Town, on a spot to be pointed out to him, instead of throwing the same on the beach behind the shambles.

Art. 31.—The blood of slaughtered horned cattle must be received in tubs, to be furnished by the butchers themselves, which tubs shall be placed in round holes in the floor, to be prepared for the reception thereof, at the town's expense, on such a place in each slaughter-house as will be pointed out by the director of the shambles, and the blood so gathered immediately to be carried away and thrown into the sea by the servants of the butchers, instead of allowing the same to run through the gutters in the back part of the shambles.

Art. 32.—No sheep, goat, calf, lamb, &c. to be slaughtered on the floor, but on a table or bench (slacht bank), so that the blood may run in tubs, (to be furnished by the butchers,) and the blood to be carried away and thrown into the sea, as in the fore-mentioned article.

Art. 33.—That no animal matter or other dirt of any description whatever, shall as heretofore be thrown on the beach, or any where behind the shambles, but be daily transported along with the offal, &c. to the spot to be pointed out.

Art. 34.—All other regulations before made to remain in full force.

Art. 35.—In case any butcher should fail to comply with these Regulations, he shall, on conviction thereof, be liable to a penalty of *Rds.* 50 in behalf of the town treasury for every such offence.

Thus done and decreed in the meeting of the burgher senate, at the Cape of Good Hope, on the 28th December 1825.

(signed) *J. Vander Poel*, President.

By command of the senate aforesaid.

(signed) *P. J. Truter*, Sec.

Fiat.

(signed) *C. H. Somerset.*

(A true copy.

P. J. Truter, Sec.

Letter - L.
Number 33. } REGULATIONS for Bakers in Cape Town.

LICENCE is hereby granted unto to carry on the Trade of a Baker, subject to the Regulations established by the Proclamation of the 6th December 1822, and provided he keep his Shop open, every Day, in the Forenoon from Sun-rise to 11 o'Clock, and in the Afternoon from 3 o'Clock to Sun-set, for the purpose of Selling, to all Persons without exception, for ready Money, good and wholesome Bread and Biscuit.

N. B.—Previous to making use of this Licence, he shall have to produce it to His Majesty's Fiscal, and to the Burgher Senate, to be Registered in their respective Offices.

Colonial Office, Cape of Good Hope,

By His Excellency the Governor's Command,

Registered in the Colonial Office,

Registered in the Fiscal's Office,

Registered in the Secretary's Office of the Burgher Senate,

No. 6.—ORDERS for the licensed Bakers.—14 Nov. 1809.

Art. 1.—ANY person desirous of obtaining a licence to carry on the baker's trade, either in Cape Town or Simon's Town, must address himself, either personally or in writing, to the burgher senate, and acquaint them of his intention, before the 15th December of the current year.

Art. 2.—He shall, however, not be allowed to commence baking before the 1st of January subsequent to said notice having been given, nor shall he discontinue till the expiration of the year; and he shall bind himself by a bond, executed before commissioners of the burgher senate, in a penalty of *Rds.* 1,500, for the payment of which he is to find two good and sufficient sureties, who must also bind themselves by the same bond.

Art. 3.—The said bond being executed, the baker so admitted is to apply to the colonial secretary's office for his licence for one year, which is to be on such stamp as is enacted by the colonial laws.

Art. 4.—The baker thus licensed is to place a board outside his front door, with his name distinctly painted thereon in large letters, and underneath, the words "licensed baker."

Art. 5.—The baker shall be obliged to keep his shop open every day, in the morning from sun-rise till eleven o'clock, and in the afternoon from three o'clock till sun-set; during which time he is to supply every one, without distinction, with good and wholesome bread or biscuit (provided he bakes the latter article), for ready money, agreeable to the directions and price assized by the burgher senate at the commencement of every month, and which assize the burgher senate is to regulate according to the market price of wheat, the expenses of the bakers, and other attendant circumstances.

Art. 6.—In case the bakers may consider themselves aggrieved by the price of bread, they shall have the liberty of addressing themselves to the burgher senate, and in case of not obtaining redress there, they may then apply to government.

Art. 7.—In order that the public may be properly informed of the price of bread, the burgher senate, at the commencement of every month, is to cause the necessary notice, signed by their secretary, to be affixed under the sign-board of each baker, by the town messenger; and if such notice should be lost, immediate information to be given to the secretary, who shall cause another of the same tenor to be affixed in the place thereof.

Art. 8.—The bakers shall be obliged to mark their bread with their initials, as has hitherto been customary.

Art. 9.—The fiscal, as well as the burgher senate, and the respective landdrosts, shall have the right, whenever they may think proper, or on complaints being made

of

of the weight or quality of bread, to cause the bakers shops to be visited by one or more of the members, in order to examine into the weight and quality of bread.

Art. 10.—In case that on examination it is found that each loaf of bread does not contain its proper weight, the baker so detected shall forfeit *Rds.* 100 for the first offence, for the second, *Rds.* 300, and for the third offence *Rds.* 1,000, and at the same time be obliged to supply the deficient weight on delivering the loaves to his customers; over and above which fine, the baker who may for the third time be found to have baked and delivered loaves of bread short of the weight they ought severally to contain, shall be deprived of his licence; and in case the loaves contain their proper weight, but the bread is found of bad quality, the baker so offending shall forfeit for such offence *Rds.* 100.

Art. 11.—On refusal to pay the above-mentioned penalty, the burgher senate is to forward to the fiscal a certificate from the two said commissioners who have examined the shops and detected the transgression, in order that he may take the necessary steps for recovering the same; the respective landdrosts are to act upon certificates from a commission of heemraden.

Art. 12.—No other persons but the licensed bakers shall be allowed to bake and sell bread or sea biscuit, under a penalty of *Rds.* 500; neither shall any other person sell flour from Cape wheat, in a less quantity than two hundred pounds, under a like penalty of *Rds.* 500.

Art. 13.—The price of sea biscuit and fine flour shall also be fixed by the burgher senate; but the biscuits usually called butter or sugar biscuits, are not included therein.

Art. 14.—In case of a complaint being lodged, or a difference arising respecting the price of baking biscuit, the parties are to address themselves to the burgher senate for their decision.

Art. 15.—None of the above-mentioned orders shall extend to the contractors for supplying government, the army or navy, with bread, biscuit or flour; such contractor must act agreeable to the tenor of his contract; but, however, he must be obliged to apply at the secretary's office for a licence.

The penalties levied by virtue hereof to be divided; one third to the fiscal or landdrost who prosecutes for the same, one third to the informer, and the remaining third to government's treasury; but should there not be any informer, in such case his third to be paid into the town treasury, or that of the district where the penalty has been levied.

Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, this 14th November 1809.

(signed) *J. J. Vos*, President.

By order of the Burgher Senate aforesaid.

(signed) *J. B. Hoffman*, Secretary.

Fiat.

(signed) *Caledon.*

(A true copy.) *P. J. Truter*, Secretary.

N° 7.—INSTRUCTIONS for the licensed Bakers, in addition to those decreed by the President and Members of the Burgher Senate on the 14th November 1809, and affirmed by the Fiat of his Excellency the Governor.

Art. 1.—THE licensed bakers shall be obliged to pay into the grain administration fund, *Rd.* 1 on each muid of corn or flour disposed of, for support of said fund, and defraying the expenses attending the administration.

Art. 2.—In order that the committee may ascertain the amount of fees arising therefrom, the licensed bakers shall be obliged to send to the storekeeper and treasurer of the grain administration, every Monday morning between 9 & 12 o'clock, a written statement on oath, of the quantity of corn and flour disposed of during the last week; and then pay the aforesaid *Rd.* 1 on each muid.

Art. 3.—The licensed bakers shall at all times be obliged to take such quantity of corn or flour from the town grain magazines as the burgher senate may deem expedient to be sold and baked, for the security of the town, paying for the same in ready money, at the rate fixed by the burgher senate.

Art. 4.—In order that the inhabitants may have good and wholesome bread, (as damaged corn and flour might happen to be imported,) the bakers shall not be allowed to bake foreign corn and flour, unless previously examined and approved of by the burgher senate.

Art. 5.—Should the licensed bakers not attend to these Regulations, they shall, (independent of the fines fixed by the Regulations of the 14th November 1809,) forfeit a sum of *Rds.* 100 for the first offence; *Rds.* 500 for the second, and *Rds.* 1,000 for the third, and be deprived of their licences; and in case they do not comply with the second article, (being of the most importance to the grain administration,) their shops will be shut up, by order of the burgher senate, without superior authority, and then not allowed to sell bread &c. until complying with the tenor of said Article.

Art. 6.—The licensed bakers must submit to any further regulations as the burgher senate (under sanction of government) shall deem requisite for the benefit of the public; and be obliged, at the option of the burgher senate, (though they have forfeited the fines in not complying to their engagements,) to continue baking until the end of the year for which they have agreed; and to consider themselves further liable to any other fines they incur.

The fines forfeited will be appropriated in the following manner: one third to the informer, and the other two thirds to the grain administration fund. Thus done, and decreed, at the meeting of the burgher senate, Cape of Good Hope, on the 10th December 1821.

(signed) *M. Van Breda*, President.

By command of the President and Members of the Burgher Senate.

(signed) *P. J. Truter*, Secretary.

(A true copy.)

P. J. Truter, Sec.

Fiat.

(signed) *C. H. Somerset.*

N° 8.

BE it hereby made known, that on this day the, &c. . . . . appeared before the under-signed commissioners from the burgher senate, *N. N.* who declared to be firmly bound, and held to keep and to comply with all such regulations as are prescribed in the Ampliation to the Instructions for the privileged bakers, bearing date the 10th December 1821; sanctioned by the fiat of his Excellency the governor, with the exception of such regulations as are contained in the 4th, 5th and 6th Articles of the said Ampliation, which were rescinded by a government proclamation of the 6th December 1822, binding for the due compliance with the premises, his person and property according to law.

Appeared further, *M. M.* who declared to bind themselves in *solidum* as sureties for the first appearer, that he shall duly comply with the articles of his covenant renouncing the law benefits, *ordinis divisionis et excussionis*, with the meaning and power of which they declared themselves perfectly acquainted, and generally binding their persons and goods according to law.

Thus done, &c.

As commissioners.

(A true copy.)

P. J. Truter.
Secretary.

Letter - L.
Number 25. REGULATIONS for the Market in Cape Town.

(Tariff of Market dues levied - - - p. 356.)

REGULATIONS for the New Market for Colonial Produce at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope.

Art. 1.—THE market for wheat, barley, oats, rye, hay, straw, chaff, timber, fuel, butter, soap, tallow, poultry, dried fruits, pulse, &c. shall henceforth be held at the New Market Place, behind the Castle.

Art. 2.—The public market-hours shall be from sun-rise in the morning to eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and from two o'clock in the afternoon to sun-set, when the market will be closed.

Art. 3.—The vegetable market shall continue to be held as usual in the Town House Square.

Art. 4.—Each proprietor of waggons or carts, or his representative, bringing any of the above-mentioned articles to market for sale, shall stop upon his arrival at the market, and report to the overseer of the market, or to such other person as may have been appointed by the overseer, the name of the proprietor, and the sort of produce he has for sale, of which a due registry shall be made, and for such registry the sum of 2 *sks.* must be paid to the overseer, in favour of the market fund, upon receipt.

Art. 5.—Upon all goods sold in the market one per cent netto shall be paid to the overseer of the market, on receipt, agreeably to the return which shall be made to him by the seller; from the payment of this per centage shall, however, be exempted such goods as will hereafter be specified in a table, to be hung up publicly in the market.

Art. 6.—The seller and purchaser shall each pay the just half of the weigh-money; but the purchaser must make this agreement with the seller, as he will be held answerable at the weigh-house for the payment of the whole.

Art. 7.—And as the inhabitants of this colony are at liberty to enter into a contract for the purchase of any of the aforesaid goods out of the market, the seller shall be exonerated from the obligation of bringing such goods into the market, provided one day's notice previous to the arrival of the goods be given to the director of the market of such bargain, and shall suffice with merely reporting to the overseer of the market the name of the purchaser, the sort of produce he has sold, and at what price; which points shall be duly registered as aforesaid, and upon such registry the said sum of 2 *sks.* shall be paid, together with the 1 per cent netto upon the purchase-monies.

Art. 8.—With the exception of Sundays and holidays the market shall be daily open during the whole of the day, except between the hours of eleven and two, for the accommodation of all persons desirous of purchasing or selling any kinds of wares, in small or large quantities, or in such small or large quantities as he who may have brought the wares to market may deem most to his advantage.

Art. 9.—If a person who has brought any wares to market wishes to dispose of them to the highest bidders, the overseer of the market shall afford him every assistance in so doing.

10.—The overseer of the market shall take notice of all frauds that may be committed, of whatever nature the same may be, and forthwith report to the fiscal the parties so offending.

Art. 11.—All persons violating or transgressing the regulations of the market, shall be liable to a penalty of *Rds.* 100, to be forfeited to the market fund.

Art. 12.—All disputes with regard to transactions entered into upon the market shall be submitted to the decision of the overseer of the market; and he who may be found to have transgressed the regulations of the market shall forfeit the penalty enacted by the preceding article.

Art. 13.—Should any person feel himself aggrieved by the decision of the overseer, he shall be at liberty to appeal to the burgher senate, who, without loss of time, shall investigate and finally determine the case; it is, however, to be understood that no such appeal lies in disputes relative to articles of provision, the decision of the overseer in these being final and binding upon every one; but that it is

confined to these cases only, where the goods may not have admitted of being opened at the weigh-house.

Art. 14.—All persons called upon as witnesses, in cases of the nature described in the two foregoing Articles, shall be obliged to appear at the first summons before the overseer of the market; and in appeal, before the burgher senate; and in the event of their non-compliance they shall forfeit a penalty of *Rds.* 25.

Art. 15.—The seller is bound to deliver his wares at his own expense and risk at the weigh-house; and the buyer, upon receiving them there, is answerable for all further expense, unless any other agreement should have been mutually entered into.

Art. 16.—If it appear that the goods or wares are in anywise damaged, the purchaser shall state any objections he may have to make previous to receiving them, in which case the overseer of the market shall be permitted to regulate the allowance that ought to be made.

Art. 17.—The overseer of the market shall keep faithful and correct accounts of the monies received by him, and likewise a neat register of all the waggons and carts reported to him; specifying at the same time the produce that has been sold; the monies so received to be accounted for by him at the expiration of every month, to the treasurer of the town finances.

Art. 18.—The treasurer of the town finances shall keep a separate account of the receipts and expenditure of the market, which account shall annually be examined by the burgher senate, and then be submitted to government.

Art. 19.—Should the receipts of the market amount to less than the expenditure, the revenue of the market shall be augmented in such proportion as may be found necessary.

Art. 20.—Neither the overseer nor any other person employed in the market shall be permitted to purchase any thing at the market, for the purpose of trading or trafficking therewith on his own account, neither directly nor indirectly, on pain of forfeiting his situation.

Art. 21.—The burgher senate shall be at liberty to make such amplifications and alterations in these market regulations as may be deemed necessary, subject however to the approbation of government.

Cape of Good Hope, 27th April 1812.

(signed) *C. Van Nulett Onkrugdt*, President.

Fiat.

(signed) *T. F. Cradock.*

By command of the Burgher Senate.

P. J. Truter, Secretary.

The President and members of the burgher senate hereby acquaint the public, that, with the approbation of his Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, they have thought proper to be levied on all produce brought to the new market, according to the 5th Article of the Regulations, the following weigh-monies and duties shall be paid thereon, as specified in the hereunder inserted Tariff:

TARIFF of such Weigh-monies and Duties as shall be paid for the undermentioned Products, in order to make good the Expenses of the Weigh-house.

	Rds.	*sk.*	*st.*
Wheat, for each load of 10 muids	0	6	0
Wheaten flour (2d quality) each load of 10 muids	0	6	0
- - D° - - (fine) each 100 lbs.	0	1	0
Bran - - - d° - d° - -	0	0	2
Barley, for each load of 10 muids	0	4	0
Rye - - d° - - d° - -	0	4	0
Oats - - d° - - d° - -	0	3	0
Chaff, for each load of 16 sacks	0	6	0
Straw - - d° - - d° - -	0	4	0
Oats or barley sheaves (dry) each load	0	6	0
- - D° - - d° - (green) -	0	2	0
Hay, for each load - - - - - - -	0	6	0

Pease

	Rds.	sk.	st.
Pease, for each muid	0	1	2
Beans - d°	0	1	0
Lentil - d°	0	1	2
Butter, for each 100lbs. neat weight	0	4	0
Soap, for each 100lbs.	0	3	0
Melted mutton fat, each 100lbs.	0	3	0
Berry wax, each 100lbs.	0	3	0
Elephants teeth, each 100lbs.	3	0	0
Aloes, each 100lbs. neat weight	0	2	0

Wines:

Ordinary Cape wine, for each leager	1	0	0
Brandy - - - - - - d°	1	0	0
Vinegar - - - - - - d°	1	4	0
Fine wines - - - - d°	4	0	0
Constantia wine, for each half aum	1	0	0

Cattle:

Every bullock or cow intended to be killed	0	4	0
wether, sheep or goat	0	0	2
calf to be killed	0	4	0
lamb	0	0	4
A fattened hog	0	4	0
An unfattened ditto	0	2	0
A sucking pig	0	0	4
A wild ass or kwagga	0	1	0
A horse when sold	0	2	0

Timber:

Beams, Planks, Staves, Stinkwood, Waggon-makers wood	1 per cent.		
Spars, for each load	0	4	0
Firewood	(only for registering.)		
Bark for the tanners, each load	0	2	0
Private waggons loaded with bushes	(only for registering.)		

N. B.—Bushes waggons belonging to bakers, free.

Dry Fruits:

Raisins, each 100lbs.	0	2	0
Peaches - d°	0	2	0
Apples - d°	0	2	0
Apricots - d°	0	2	0
Pears - - d°	0	2	0
Figs	0	3	0
Almonds	0	4	0
Walnuts, the 1,000 pees	0	2	0

Divers Articles:

Sour lemon juice, each half aum	0	2	0
Annis brandy	0	2	0
Tobacco, each 100lbs.	0	2	0
Wild skins, for each	0	2	0
Dry and unprepared ox hides, for each	0	1	0
Goat skins, for each	0	0	1
Sole leather, (the half hide)	0	1	0
Sheep skins, for 100 pees	0	4	0
Salt and smoked beef and bacon, each 100lbs. neat weight	0	2	0
Smoked hogs hams, for each	0	1	0
Stubble, for each load	0	2	0
Cape rice, the 100lbs.	0	2	0
Cape cheese, for each	0	1	0
Oysters, the 100lbs.	0	1	0
Lime, each half aum	0	0	1
Shells, for each load	0	2	0
Salt, for each muid	0	0	2
Wool, the 100lbs.	1	0	0
Onions, for each muid	0	0	2

	Rds.	*sk.*	*st.*
Potatoes, for each muid	0	0	2
Patattes - d°	0	1	0
Chesnuts - d°	0	4	0
Cabbages, the 100 pees	0	2	0
Sour cabbage, or preserved greens, each half aum	0	4	0
Pickles, &c. each pot	0	0	2
Fruits, each load	0	4	0
Water-melons, the 100 pees	0	1	0
Melons, the 100 pees	0	1	0
Pumpkins, the 100 pees	0	1	0
Acorns, each muid	0	0	1
Charcoals, each sack	0	0	1
Paving tiles, the 100 pees	0	2	0
Bricks	0	1	0
A turkey	0	1	0
A goose	0	0	4
A mackouw or duck	0	0	2
A fowl	0	0	1
Indian corn, each muid	0	0	2

All waggons and carts which pass the market with products are to pay 2 *sk.* for registering the same.

It is moreover declared, that the existing laws prohibiting the buying and selling without the market, are hereby considered as inserted; and those goods, which have been sold at the market, may not be brought again for sale at the market on the same day.

Thus done and resolved in the meeting of the burgher senate, at the Cape of Good Hope, the 27th May 1814.

By indisposition of the president,
(signed) *A. Brink.*

By order of the president and members aforesaid.
(signed) *P. J. Truter*, Secretary.

(A true copy.)
(signed) *P. J. Truter,*
Secretary Burgher Senate.

Gentlemen, Secretary's Office, May 28th, 1812.

I HAVE had the honour of submitting to his Excellency the Governor the new tariff of market dues which you recommend the adoption of, in lieu of the due of one per cent. which had been antecedently approved of, and I am directed to acquaint you in reply, that his Excellency is pleased to agree in the change you have suggested, under the impression that you must be the most competent judges of the mode of collecting the market dues with the greatest facility, and with the least pressure upon the inhabitants in general. His Excellency has also desired me to observe to you, that in the regulations published on the 27th ultimo, there does not appear to be any provision against regrating or selling an article in the market a second time on the same day; the former laws on this subject are certainly not done away by the new regulations, yet if it is thought wise to continue such prohibition, some allusion thereto in the regulations would seem to be at least useful.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
(signed) *C. Bird.*

(A true copy.)
P. J. Truter,
Secretary Burgher Senate.

President and Members of the Burgher Senate.

Publication.

THE president and members of the burgher senate hereby make known to all whom it may concern, that in addition to the 21st Article of the market regulations, published on the 27th of April 1812, the following having been laid before his Excellency

Excellency the Governor, and approved by him, are to be observed and to take place from this day:

1. That for the accommodation of the public and dealers, the market will be opened all day, consequently also from eleven in the forenoon till two o'clock in the afternoon for waggons and goods, for which alone registry is paid.

2. That in future no waggons or loose cattle, subject to the payment of duties, shall be permitted on Sundays or other days of the week to pass the turnpikes at the lines after gun-fire at sun-set, nor before gun-fire in the morning; and those who shall endeavour to elude this order, and attempt to enter the town with any articles liable to pay, will be fined *Rds.* 100, to be divided as follows: one half to the informer, and the other half for the benefit of the market fund.

3. That by the tariff of duties nothing has been fixed respecting the following articles, for which in future the following duties will be demanded:

	Rds.	*sk.*	*st.*
Ostrich feathers, each	0	2	0
Horns of wild animals	0	6	0
Bed feathers, per cwt.	3	0	0
Honey, per pound	0	0	1
For the following wild animals brought in for sale:			
All sorts of bucks, per head	0	2	0
- - - - hares, ditto	0	1	0
Partridges, pheasants and knozhany, ditto	0	0	2
Peacocks, ditto	0	1	0
Wild ducks and geese, ditto	0	0	2
Porcupines and earth pigs, ditto	0	1	0

From henceforth ostrich eggs are not permitted to be sold.

Thus done and decreed at the meeting of the burgher senate, Cape of Good Hope, 19th December 1815, and having obtained his Excellency the Governor's fiat, published the 2d January 1816.

(signed) *A. Brink*, President.

By order of the president and members.

(signed) *P. J. Truter*, Secretary.

Fiat.

(signed) *C. H. Somerset.*

(A true copy.)

P. J. Truter,
Secretary Burgher Senate.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

FURTHER PAPERS;

VIZ.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable House of Commons, of the 17th of May 1827;—*for*

CERTAIN PAPERS

Relating to the Administration of the Government of the Cape of Good Hope.

SCHEDULE, No. 1.

Copy of a Letter from Lord Charles Somerset to Mr. Wilmot Horton, dated 30th April 1827, containing the following Schedule of Documents:

No. 1.—Copy of Lord Charles Somerset's Note to Sir Rufane Donkin, dated 1st December 1821.
No. 2.—Sir Rufane Donkin's Note (original) to Lord Charles Somerset, dated Cape Town, 1st December 1821.
No. 3.—Extracts of a confidential Letter from Lord Charles Somerset to Earl Bathurst, dated 17th May 1817.
No. 4.—Minute (original) submitted by Lieut.-Colonel Bird to Lord Charles Somerset, on the 1st August 1822.
No. 5.—Copy of Lord Charles Somerset's Letter to Mr. William Parker, dated 5th August 1822.
No. 6.—Copy of Lord Charles Somerset's Letter to Mr. William Parker, dated 20th Sept. 1822.
No. 7.—Copy of Lord Charles Somerset's Letter to Earl Bathurst, marked "Private," dated 1st October 1822.
No. 8.—Copy of a Letter from His Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry to Lord Charles Somerset, dated 17th June 1825.
No. 9.—Copies of a Correspondence between the Commissioners of Inquiry and Lord Charles Somerset, dated 28th October and 25th November 1825.
No. 10.—Copy of a Memorandum left with Sir Rufane Donkin by Lord Charles Somerset, on his quitting the Cape in 1820.
No. 11.—Copy of a Despatch from Lord Charles Somerset to Earl Bathurst, dated 30th June 1822. —(With Five Enclosures.)
No. 12.—Copy of a Despatch from Lord Charles Somerset to Earl Bathurst, dated 5th Aug. 1822.
No. 13.—Copy of a Despatch from Lord Charles Somerset to Earl Bathurst, dated 27th Dec. 1824.
No. 14.—Copy of a Despatch from Lord Charles Somerset to Earl Bathurst, marked "Separate," dated 24th December 1823.
No. 15.—Copy of a Letter from Lord Charles Somerset to His Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry, dated 18th September 1824.—(With Three Enclosures.)
No. 16.—Copy of a Despatch from Lord Charles Somerset to Earl Bathurst, dated 3d April 1826 —(With Thirteen Enclosures.)

SCHEDULE, No. 2.—Further Papers, No. 1 to No. 15.

Colonial Office, 21st May 1827.

R. J. WILMOT HORTON.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
21 *May* 1827.

— No. 1. —

Lord Charles Somerset to Mr. Wilmot Horton.

London, 48, Lower Grosvenor-street, 30th April 1827.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you Copies of such Documents as I have by me, in refutation of some of the allegations contained in Sir *Rufane Donkin*'s published Letter to Earl Bathurst, to which you have called my particular attention. These Documents are numbered from 1 to 10, and are as follows:—

No. 1. Copy of my Note to Sir Rufane Donkin, dated 1st December 1821, stating that if Sir Rufane had any official communication to make, I would meet him at any time he would appoint.

No. 2. Sir Rufane Donkin's Note (original) to me, dated Cape Town, 1st December 1821, stating that he had no official communication to make to me.

No. 3. Extracts of a confidential Letter, addressed by me to Earl Bathurst on the 17th of May 1817, representing the inadequacy of the means of defence on the Frontier, by the recal of the Dragoon Regiment.

No. 4. Minute (original) submitted to me by Lieutenant-Colonel Bird on the 1st of August 1822, in which he recommends the measures to be adopted for the remedying the mischief occasioned by the Storm of 1822.

No. 5. Copy of my Letter to Mr. William Parker, dated 5th August 1822, declining to peruse his Memorial to Lord Liverpool.

No. 6. Copy of my Letter to Mr. Parker, dated 20th September 1822, declining to receive communications which contained reflections upon Lieut.-Colonel Bird.

No. 7. Copy of my Letter to Earl Bathurst, marked "Private," dated 1st of October 1822, relative to Mr. Parker, and showing that I had declined going into Mr. Parker's complaints, as they had been previously transmitted to his Lordship.

No. 8. Copy of a Letter addressed to me by His Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry on the 17th of June 1825, stating that Newlands was nothing more than a plain, unembellished and proper Residence.

No. 9. Copies of a Correspondence between the Commissioners of Inquiry and myself, under date 28th October and 25th November 1825, with six Enclosures; from which it will appear that it was Colonel Bird who, under Sir Rufane Donkin's Administration, introduced the system of issuing Money upon account for particular Services, without Warrants from the Governor.

No. 10. Copy of a Memorandum left by me with Sir Rufane Donkin, relative to Mr. Buissinne, on my quitting the Cape in 1820.

I beg also to refer you to the following Documents in Lord Goderich's office, which contain further refutations of allegations comprised in that Letter. They are numbered from 11 to 16; viz.

No. 11. My Despatch to Earl Bathurst, dated 30th June 1822, with five Enclosures; showing that I did not reverse Sir Rufane Donkin's, but that it was Sir Rufane who had reversed my plan of defence of the Frontier.—(With Two Plans.)

No. 12. My Despatch to Earl Bathurst, dated 5th August 1822, relative to the Storm.

No. 13. My Despatch to Earl Bathurst, dated 27th December 1824, explaining the application of the Money (£.35,000) which was drawn on account of the Storm.

No. 14. My Despatch to Earl Bathurst, marked "Separate," dated 24th December 1823, with nine Enclosures, explaining the extent of what was done for Mr. Parker.

No. 15. My Letter to His Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry, dated 18th September 1824, with my Observations on the Memorial of the Albany Settlers;—three Enclosures.

No. 16.—My Despatch to Earl Bathurst, dated 3d April 1826, containing refutations of the principal points of Allegation in Sir Rufane Donkin's representations on my Administration;—with thirteen Enclosures.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
CHARLES HENRY SOMERSET.

To R. J. Wilmot Horton, Esq. M.P.
&c. &c. &c.

—No. 1.—

Lord Charles Somerset to Sir Rufane Donkin.

LORD Charles Somerset presents his compliments to Sir Rufane Shawe Donkin; and if Sir R. S. Donkin has any official communication to make to Lord Charles, he will meet Sir Rufane at the Colonial Office at any time Sir R. S. Donkin will appoint.

Saturday, 1st December 1821.

—No. 2.—

Sir Rufane Donkin to Lord Charles Somerset.

Cape Town, 1st December 1821.

SIR Rufane Donkin presents his compliments to Lord Charles Somerset, and, in answer to his note just received, he acquaints his Lordship that he has no *official* communication to make to him. Should Lord C. Somerset have any official communication to make to Sir R. Donkin, he will meet his Lordship at such place as he may appoint.

—No. 3.—

Extracts from a confidential Letter addressed by Lord Charles Somerset to Earl Bathurst, on the 17th May 1817.

I CANNOT, perhaps, more effectually point out to your Lordship how destructive to my hopes and views for this colony the removal of the dragoon regiment from hence will be, than by referring your Lordship to my despatch dated 24th April last, detailing my plans and intentions relative to the best mode of defending the frontier from the depredations of the Caffres, the ground-work and whole main-spring of which defence resting upon the operations of cavalry. It is therefore most peculiarly distressing to me at the present moment, when I have so highly raised the expectations of the inhabitants, to be suddenly deprived of the means of meeting those expectations.

I trust I may entertain a hope, that as soon as the general interests of the empire will admit of it, I may expect an increase of military force.

Your Lordship will excuse my again urging the necessity of at least 400 cavalry here, and pressing upon you how greatly I am embarrassed by being bereft of that species of force.

(True Extracts.)

C. H. Somerset.

—No. 4.—

Minute for his Excellency the Governor's consideration.

IT is impossible to consider the affliction and calamity which the recent dispensations (added to the failure of the harvests of the last two years) have created throughout the whole of our colony, without an entire conviction that the sufferers will again have recourse to the interference of the colonial government, and require that active assistance which has on former occasions so benignly stepped in to the relief of individual distress; but while the colonial government must anticipate the number of applications for aid which will immediately flow in, it must not conceal from itself that the destruction which is observable on all sides will materially affect its own resources, in the best times scarcely adequate to the immediate wants of the moment, but which, when in any degree curtailed, will leave (as has before happened) a revenue barely sufficient to its unavoidable expenditure, and thus not in a condition to assist from a surplus the meritorious and unfortunate.

On occasions similar, though not so pressing, former administrations have had recourse to the measure of increasing the colonial currency, and they have by such

means met the difficulties of the moment, without reflecting on the injury which an increase of paper currency might create, and has eventually affected our exchange, and consequently our property generally; it must therefore be kept in view, that in any effort to meet the present afflicting and disastrous circumstances, a permanent increase of the colonial currency should be entirely and absolutely avoided. The recent and unanswerable arguments which have guided the colonial government on this head in the late loan to the public, will prevent its now resorting to so questionable a measure; it therefore remains to be considered what steps can be taken in circumstances which are urgent, and where delay may be of great importance? The situation of the mother country is such as to preclude the idea of drawing on the British treasury for what may be required, without previous sanction, as might have been done at a former period; and it is therefore submitted that it is expedient and desirable that a loan should be negotiated without delay in England, through the intervention of the Secretary of State, to meet the exigence caused by the accumulation of evils which oppress us. It is consequently proposed that a candid exposition of our circumstances should be submitted to Lord Bathurst, and that he should be prayed to allow and direct a loan to be negotiated in behalf of the colony, to the amount of 100,000*l.* sterling, bearing an interest of five per cent, or less if possible, which interest should be made payable in England, as the Secretary of State should stipulate; the amount to be secured on the land revenue of the colony; the present amount is Rds. 178,572. 1.; the collection of this revenue to be paid by the receiver-general to the department of the commissariat quarterly, which department would consequently give credit in its accounts to His Majesty's Treasury for the amount, and enable it to direct payment of the interest on the above-mentioned capital, through any channel most convenient to it. But should this arrangement be objectionable, it might nevertheless be stipulated, that upon the receiver of land revenue paying the amount of interest into the department of the commissariat, the latter department should immediately issue bills on the treasury in favour of the colonial agent in England, upon whom it would then fall to make the payment of interest at home. This mode, however, does not appear to the undersigned to be so eligible as the first proposition, as it would be liable to delays, which by the first arrangement are altogether avoided.

Now the colonial government having by this measure the means of drawing on England for a sum equal to the aid required by individual colonists, it would issue such aid in the proportions required, under effectual and unquestionable security, at legal interest, repayable by instalments, as in the case of loans issued from the Lombard Bank. The effect of this measure would be to provide for the urgencies of the moment, without risk to the colonial government, without sacrifice of revenue, and without increasing the circulating medium. It may also be calculated, that under all the circumstances of the times, a drawing upon England to the extent required would tend to ameliorate the present rate of exchange, and cause the paper money to approximate in a greater degree to the value at which it was issued, and at which it was guaranteed to the inhabitants at the cession. If upon a diligent and scrupulous examination of the foregoing plan, it shall be found to be such as the Home Government cannot fail to approve, in that case there would be no risk in creating a temporary quantity of paper currency to meet immediate exigencies, a similar proportion of which should be destroyed from the proceeds of the first drafts upon the intended loan. It may be here observed, that in the year 1803 a dreadful fire nearly destroyed the town of Stellenbosch; that the government at the time created a specific sum of paper currency for the relief of the sufferers, and that it has been very nearly paid off by the instalments which were then agreed on; thus, although the Governor is restricted by his instructions from increasing the amount of paper currency, he might, without infringing thereon, increase the amount to the extent which has been destroyed of the Stellenbosch loan; and the circumstance, moreover, points out the advantage which may be derived from the adoption of a measure, such as herein suggested, for the relief of the colony under its present distress.

It will be observable that it is provided by the foregoing scheme that the capital issued be repaid by instalments; some stipulation, therefore, should be made for the repayment of the capital proposed to be borrowed, but perhaps that had better be left to the negotiation of those who may be entrusted with the management of this affair in England. It will be also noticed that a difference of one per cent

will

will accrue between the rate of interest payable and received, which one per cent will be disposable for defraying the expenses of management of the details of this transaction. The operation with the commissariat will be very simple: suppose the loan 100,000*l.* or 1,000,000 rix-dollars, at 100 per cent; an interest of 5,000 *l.* sterling per annum, which is 1,250 *l.* quarterly, or 12,500 rix-dollars, payable from the land revenue; the commissary-general certifies to the receiver of land revenue the rate of exchange of the day, and receives from him the amount, viz. 1,250*l.* at that rate, and crediting that amount to the Treasury, it will diminish the quantum of bills which he would otherwise have to draw on the Lords Commissioners for the usual exigence of the military service.

All which is submitted to his Excellency the Governor's consideration.

C. Bird,
Colonial Secretary.

1st August 1822.

— No. 5. —

Lord Charles Somerset to Mr. William Parker.

Sir, Newlands, Monday evening, August 5th, 1822.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this date, requesting me to peruse a letter addressed by you to the Earl of Liverpool on the state of this Settlement. You must excuse me if I beg to decline doing so. You are perfectly competent to state to Lord Liverpool, or to any other individual, or to the public, your views upon the state of this colony; but as I am aware that you feel ardently on all subjects that occupy your mind, and as your pen must involuntarily be guided by those feelings, it would neither be agreeable nor perhaps decorous in me, holding the public situation I do, to peruse a paper which might contain a warmth of expression which it is not my province to comment upon.

Upon the subject of pecuniary assistance, I must unequivocally say, unless you can satisfy the directors of the bank as to the security you offer them for a loan, I have no power to afford you any.

I am truly anxious to aid you relative to a voyage home, because I plainly see that every hour of your stay here must tend to increase your embarrassment. To convince you of my sincerity on this subject I have represented your case to the naval commander here, earnestly soliciting his kind interference in case an opportunity should offer for your accommodation on board a government vessel.

I have the honour, &c. &c. &c.

William Parker, Esq. (signed) *C. H. Somerset.*

(A true Copy.)

C. H. Somerset.

— No. 6. —

Lord Charles Somerset to Mr. William Parker.

Sir, Newlands, September 20th, 1822.

I HAVE received your letter of this day, and in reply have to say, that I will certainly give every consideration to any memorial you may wish officially to present, and if it is on the subject of rations, will ascertain the grounds upon which the acting Governor directed them to be withheld; but I must add, that I cannot receive any official document unless it be bereft of those expressions of personal resentment against a civil servant of this government, whose religious principles, whatever they may be, can have no reference to the subject.

I have the honour, &c. &c. &c.

To William Parker, Esq. (signed) *C. H. Somerset.*

(A true Copy)

C. H. Somerset.

— No. 7.—

Private.—Lord Charles Somerset to Earl Bathurst.

My dear Lord, Cape of Good Hope, October 1st, 1822.

BY the ship which takes this letter Mr. William Parker returns to England, and he has urged me much to give him a letter to your Lordship to introduce him, which I could not deny him, and it is probable that he will present it to your Lordship very shortly after you shall have received this. Your Lordship has heard much of this Mr. Parker; and as I am aware that he will be extremely importunate and troublesome to your Lordship upon his own affairs, I feel it an attention I owe to your Lordship to give you my ideas respecting him. He is of a disposition and turn of mind less calculated for the undertaking of emigration than any one I ever saw: speculative beyond measure; flighty in his ideas, and sanguine in every thing that presents itself to his mind; prone to consider public measures erroneous; and perfectly enthusiastic in the cause of protestantism. I wish entirely to withhold my opinion of the manner in which he has been dealt with here, further than to say that the location to which he was sent on his first arrival here was not, in my opinion, adequate to or fit for the location of such a number of families. This circumstance laid the ground-work of his discontent; and he has, as your Lordship knows, if you have looked at all into the voluminous papers he has transmitted to your office, been most vehement against those who were supposed to have had any concern in his first destination. As I was absent at the time, and as the whole subject was transmitted officially to your Lordship, I have gladly availed myself of those circumstances not to enter into it with Mr. Parker; but I own I am not sorry for his departure from hence. If I might presume to offer my advice, it would be that your Lordship should give him a hearing, and when you decide on his case, let him be aware that your decision is final. If you do not hear him he will cause your Lordship interminable trouble, he is so fond of his pen, and at the same time so restless in his mind and disposition.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

To Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c. (signed) *Charles Henry Somerset.*

— No. 8. —

His Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry to Lord Charles Somerset.

My Lord, Cape Town, 17th June 1825.

WE have had the honour to receive your Lordship's letter of the 6th instant, and have since taken an opportunity of examining such parts of the government house and offices at Newlands as had not previously come within our observation; and in compliance with the wish expressed by your Lordship to be possessed of our opinion of the character and extent of the buildings, we beg leave to state that the exterior is constructed, according to the custom of the country, of stone and brick covered with plaster, and with a less degree of decoration in cornices and finishing than we have usually observed in the country houses of the inhabitants. The addition of the veranda we conceive to be calculated to protect the building externally from the effects of the weather. The two principal apartments on each side of the entrance-hall do not exceed the ordinary dimensions of those generally found in the residences of country gentlemen in England, and the execution of them, as well as of the other apartments of the house, is in a style that is perfectly plain and unembellished.

The accommodation that the offices afford is, we think, rather limited for a large establishment; and the stables, with the accommodation annexed to them, although extensive, are not disproportioned to the scale of the principal building, adverting to the necessity of providing for the horses and carriages of visitors.

As a country residence for the Governor of the colony, where he is accustomed to receive strangers of rank in the summer and autumn on their passage to distant stations, and frequently to entertain the civil and military officers of the establishment,

ment, we think that the house at Newlands barely contains the accommodation requisite for these purposes.

We have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble servants,

(signed) *John Thomas Bigge,*
William M. G. Colebrooke.

His Excellency General
the Right hon. Lord Charles Somerset.

— No. 9, (*a*). —

His Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry to Lord Charles Somerset.

My Lord, Cape Town, 28th October 1825.

WITH reference to the directions that we have lately received from His Majesty's Secretary of State, to forward to him a Report upon the expenditure occasioned by the public works in the colony, for the purpose of meeting certain observations that are expected to be made upon the state of the colonial finances, we have the honour to enclose, for your Lordship's perusal, a copy of the answer to an inquiry that we thought it necessary to address to Lieutenant-Colonel Bird, upon a practice that we had observed to prevail of making advances from the public funds upon temporary warrants, drawn before the accounts could be made out and audited.

From a recent examination of W. Jones, the person alluded to in the above answer, we find that this practice has been continued both with respect to the expenditure incurred in the cottage in government garden, as well as in the repairs and improvements at Camp's Bay and at the government house.

We have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient servants,

(signed) *John Thomas Bigge,*
William M. G. Colebrooke.

His Excellency General
the Right hon. Lord Charles Somerset.

Extract from Interrogatories proposed by the Commissioners of Inquiry to, and Replies from, Lieutenant-Colonel Bird; dated Cape Town, 21st April 1825.

26th interrogatory:—"Has it been customary to make advances on account during the progress of public works, and before the accounts could be made out and audited?"

Reply:—"The pernicious and illegal practice alluded to in this question has crept in within these few years; I cannot state when it first began, but it was, I believe, with the confidential employment of W. O. Jones. This man has had large advances made to him to carry on works, which he, as inspector, ought solely to have superintended and checked. This great irregularity was the subject of much uneasiness to me, and I frequently represented to the receiver-general the danger he was personally exposed to in complying with the Governor's verbal orders, by advancing these large sums to W. O. Jones, it being contrary to the receiver-general's instructions to issue monies, unless upon regular warrants, signed by the Governor, and countersigned by the secretary; and contrary to the Governor's instructions to draw from the treasury as above described. The receiver-general was certainly perplexed; but he appears to have preferred the risk to the certainty of ruin had he refused to comply with the unjust and illegal requisition. The advances amounted at length to the large sum of 95,000 rix dollars. I then spoke to the Governor on the subject, seeing the ruin which impended over the receiver-general, and I obtained a temporary warrant to cover the issues which had been made. This was one of the last things in which I officially acted.

In order to explain the pernicious effects of this innovation, I shall bring to notice two circumstances; the first relates to the expenditure at the government cottage in Grave-street. This building ought to have been commenced and carried on upon a plan and estimate sanctioned by the Secretary of State; it was neither estimated nor approved, but it was carried on by W. O. Jones by means of advances. When the work had proceeded very far, seeing that it was very expensive,

and likely to be more so, I suggested calling upon W. O. Jones for the accounts, which having been approved, I required him to furnish them to the office; he however delayed doing so, and having met him, I urged him to make them out; which circumstance he must have reported to the Governor, as at my next interview with his Lordship, he spoke of it with great irritation, and then said that he would have that outlay blended with the general account of repairs of the government house; that calling for these accounts was only done to bring censure upon him. Thus, contrary to all regulation, no entry of this large item of expenditure appeared in the colonial accounts when I left the office; nor was an entry made of the expenditure for the marine villa at Camp's Bay, which is the second case I allude to previous to that period. That building was likewise erected by W. O. Jones by advances from the treasury for its execution. Thus will it ever be found impossible to have correct accounts of these heads of expenditures. Vouchers may be composed to answer the treasury forms, but it would be absurd to consider such as meeting the spirit of the very precise instructions of His Majesty's Government. Should the Commissioners choose to compare this statement with those instructions, and with the oath taken yearly by the Governor, it will be unnecessary to comment further on it."

(A true Extract.)

(signed) *John Gregory.*

(No. 1.)

Sir, Colonial Office, 5th November 1825.

I AM directed by his Excellency the Governor to request that you will transmit to me a statement of the different issues you have made from the treasury, (during the time that you have held the office of receiver-general), without receiving regular warrants for the same at the time the respective issues were made, previous to the 30th of November 1821.

You will be so good as to specify the amount of each issue, the nature of the service to which it was appropriated, the date at which it was made, and to transmit a copy of the authority by which each issue was made, and if by verbal authority, you will be pleased to state from whom you received such verbal direction.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(signed) *P. G. Brink,*

His Majesty's Receiver-General. As^{t} Sec^{y} to Gov^{t}.

(No. 2.)

Sir, Receiver-General's Office, 18th November 1825.

I HAVE the honour to enclose for his Excellency the Governor's information, a statement of the different issues made from the treasury previous to his Lordship's return from England on the 30th of November 1821, without receiving regular warrants for the same at the time the respective issues were made.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(signed) *J. W. Stoll,*

Rec^{r} General.

The Hon. Sir Richard Plasket, knight,
Chief Secretary to Gov^{t}, &c. &c. &c,

STATEMENT of the different Issues made from the Treasury previous to the return of his Excellency the Right honourable General Lord Charles Somerset, from England, on the 30th November 1821, without regular Warrants having been granted at the time the respective Payments were made.

DATE.	Nature of the Service to which it was appropriated.	To whom Advanced.	AMOUNT.	ON WHAT AUTHORITY.	REMARKS.
1821:			*Rds. Sks. Sts.*		
July 10.	Repair of the wharf - -	H. Rivers, esq. wharfmaster -	2,000 – –	By verbal order of the Colonial Secretary, in the name of his Excellency the Acting Governor.	Covered by his Excellency's warrant, dated 23d December 1823.
August 13.	A vessel for the Cowie - -	Waldegrave, shipwright - -	1,000 – –	By order of the Assistant Secretary, in the name of the Colonial Secretary.	From the *insolvent* estate of Waldegrave, the sum of Rds. 226 $\frac{19}{24}$ was recovered, and the balance Rds. 773 $\frac{5}{24}$ charged against government.
– 20.	Repair of the wharf - -	H. Rivers, esq. wharfmaster -	1.000 – –	By verbal order of the Colonial Secretary, in the name of his Excellency the Acting Governor.	Covered by his Excellency's warrant, dated 23d December 1823.
Sept. 10.	Ditto - - - - -	Ditto - - - - -	1,000 – –	ditto - - - - - - -	ditto.
– 21.	Ditto - - - - -	Ditto - - - - -	1,000 – –	ditto - - - - - - -	ditto.
– 25.	Public buildings at Bathurst -	Commissariat Department -	4,000 – –	ditto - - - - - - -	ditto, dated 6th August 1822.
– 29.	Lighthouse - - - -	H. Schuttle, mason - -	6,000 – –	ditto - - - - - - -	ditto, 13th January 1824.
—	Buildings at Saldanha Bay -	Landdrost of the Cape District	8,767 3 –	ditto - - - - - - -	ditto, temporary warrant.
November 1.	Public buildings at Bathurst -	Commissariat Department -	3,000 – –	ditto - - - - - - -	Repaid by the Colonial Paymaster on the 23d September 1825.
– 9.	Repair of the wharf - -	H. Rivers, esq. wharfmaster -	1,000 – –	ditto - - - - - - -	Covered by his Excellency's Warrant, dated 23d December 1823.
– 26.	Ditto - - - - -	Ditto - - - - -	1,000 – –	ditto - - - - - - -	ditto.
		Rix dollars - -	29,767 3 –		

(signed) *J. W. Stoll*, Receiver General.

(No. 3.)

Sir, Colonial Office, 21st November 1825.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of the statement of the different issues made from the treasury without regular warrants having been granted therefore, called for by the letter from the assistant secretary to government of the 5th instant; but as it is important to ascertain specifically precisely *when* the practice of issues of that nature commenced, I am to request that you will state whether the issue of 2,000 Rds. on the 10th July 1821 for the repair of the wharf, was the first that was made without a regular warrant, since your appointment as receiver-general.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(signed) *Richard Plasket,*

His Majesty's Receiver-general. Secy to Govt.

(No. 4.)

Sir, Receiver-general's Office, 24th November 1825.

IN answer to your letter of the 21st instant, I have the honour to state for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that the sum of 2,000 Rds. advanced from the treasury on the 10th of July 1821 for the repair of the wharf, was the first issue made from the treasury without a regular warrant, since my appointment as receiver-general, viz. the 9th of April 1819.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(signed) *J. W. Stoll,*

The Hon. Sir Richard Plasket, knight, Recr General.
Chief Secy to Govt, &c. &c. &c.

(No. 5.)

My dear Sir, Newlands, 20th March 1822.

LORD CHARLES has desired me to write to you, to request that you will in future advance to Mr. Jones, the superintendent of works, a monthly sum of money that will cover the wages of the artificers and labourers in the government employ at Newlands. These men were lately paid by Mr. Durham, who very improperly charged a per centage upon the payments.

Your's very sincerely,

(signed) *Jos. Hare,* A. D. C.

J. W. Stoll, Esq. Receiver-general.

(A true Copy.)

(signed) *J. W. Stoll,* Recr General.

— No. 9. (*b.*) —

Lord Charles Somerset to His Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry.

Government House, Cape Town, November 25th, 1825.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, transmitting to me an extract from interrogatories proposed by you to, and replies from Lieutenant-colonel Bird, dated Cape Town, 21st April 1825, and to express to you my best thanks for the communication.

I certainly perused with some degree of surprise Lieutenant-colonel Bird's reply to the 26th interrogatory; "Whether it had been customary to make advances on account, during the progress of public works, and before the accounts could be made out and audited?"—

As Lieutenant-colonel Bird asserts that he cannot state when the practice (pernicious and illegal as he terms it) first began, I called upon the receiver-general (having a strong persuasion that it did not originate with me) to state if any sums,

and

and what sums, and under what authority, had been issued in that manner, previous to my return from England on the 30th November 1821, and also to state when the first issue of that nature was made.

By a reference to the enclosures, you will perceive that various issues to the amount of nearly 30,000 Rds. were made previous to my return here by *Lieutenant-colonel Bird's own order*, and that the system entirely originated with him during my absence from the government. Nos. 1, 2, 3, & 4, pp. 8 & 10.

I now beg leave to add, that I never authorized the issue of any sum without a regular warrant, except for two particular services; the one was in consequence of having discovered by chance that a tradesman in Cape Town (Durham), who was the contractor for rebuilding Newlands, and who was making good his contract at Newlands, was charging ten per cent upon the amount of the wages of artificers and labourers *employed under the inspector of buildings on account of government*, in repairing the outbuildings at Newlands, which were in a state of extreme dilapidation. I was indignant at this, considering it little better than a fraud upon government, and was informed that the men would not work unless paid monthly (as Durham's men were), and that government payments being only made quarterly, that mode had been adopted in consequence of Mr. Durham offering to advance the money every month when he paid his own men. I may here remark, that an arrangement of this kind might as well have been ascertained by the colonial secretary. I was however by no means satisfied, and would not sanction such a proceeding when it was suggested to me, that it might be obviated if I would adopt the same plan as had been followed at Colonel Bird's suggestion, when the wharf was repaired under the same inspector of buildings, of authorizing the receiver-general to issue a sum sufficient to cover the monthly wages of workmen employed under the inspector. I therefore directed my household aide-de-camp (Captain Hare) to write the letter of which the enclosure, No. 5, is a copy. see p. 10.

The other instance was in the repairs of the roads and nineteen bridges in the vicinity of the cantonment of Wynberg, after they had been destroyed by the violent winter of 1822. This was effected by military labourers, and it was hoped at first that the tolls of the main road would be equal to the expenditure; but so much damage had been done everywhere that the tolls were exceeded, and the landdrost, who had the charge and superintendence of the road, proposed to me that the same plan as was adopted in the repairs of the wharf should be again followed, as the most convenient manner of providing for the monthly pay of the labourers.

Upon no other occasion, nor for any other service, have I ever authorized the issue of any sum without a regular warrant; and it certainly does appear rather remarkable that Lieutenant-colonel Bird should warn the receiver-general of the danger he was exposed to by complying with a system created entirely by himself, and that he should characterize a practice originating with him by the epithets he has applied to it; and still more so, that he should go so far as to assert that the fear of being turned out of office by me alone prevented the receiver-general from protesting against such an arrangement. I will boldly appeal to every officer under this government, whether any part of my conduct ever justified such an imputation.

It appears also somewhat extraordinary that the colonial secretary should frequently express his disapprobation of a government measure to a subordinate officer of the government, and be totally silent on the subject to the Governor.

With regard to the repairs of the cottage in the government garden, which is in every respect an appendage to the government house, and was always by my predecessors appropriated to the occupation of their personal staff, I consulted Lieutenant-colonel Bird on the expediency of repairing it, or letting it fall down; and I can positively say, that he *recommended* its repair as an appendage to the government house, and that he took much interest in the progress of the repair; in elucidation of which, I particularly remember his showing me, and expressing his approbation of, some shingles which the inspector of buildings had had prepared out of some of the old timber from the wharf, and Colonel Bird recommended it for the covering of the roof of the cottage, and it was accordingly adopted.

One of the principal reasons that induced me to decide on repairing the cottage, was its immediate contiguity to the public offices, and that should our establishment increase, it would be the only building that could be available to augment the accommodation for public offices; and since the establishment of a council, it has been

been appropriated for a council room and council office, and has saved the rent of a house for that purpose, infinitely larger than the amount of the interest of the money laid out upon the repairs of it.

Relative to the subject on which Lieutenant-colonel Bird imputes great irritation to me, I must deny any irritation on my part, or of the cause to which he attributes the irritation he asserts. I expressed my disapprobation certainly; but it was because he had taken the liberty of using my name without my knowledge, a liberty I think no circumstance can warrant.

I have now only to add, that the employment of Mr. W. O. Jones did not originate with me. When I returned from England I found him superintending the repairs of the wharf, and doing the duty of inspector of government buildings, the inspector having had a long leave of absence from the acting Governor. Lieutenant-colonel Bird informed me, that Mr. W. O. Jones brought out a letter from Mr. Goulburn, under date 10th January 1820, recommending him for employment here, and it was in consequence of such recommendation of him that I confirmed him in the appointment of inspector of government buildings on the resignation of Mr. Melville.

I forbear to make any comment upon the tone assumed by Lieutenant-colonel Bird, having, as I conceived, sufficiently exposed the fallacy of his statement, as far as regards my motives and conduct in the public service.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

His Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry.

Your most obedient servant,

(signed) *Charles Henry Somerset.*

—No. 10.—

Memorandum left by Lord Charles Somerset with Sir Rufane Donkin, on his quitting the Cape of Good Hope in 1820, relative to Mr. Buissinne.

SHOULD Mr. D'Escury return to his situation of inspector of government lands and woods*, I am in some measure bound to consider the claims of Mr. Buissinne, as he resigned the landdrostship of Swellendam, (a situation much more lucrative than a seat in the court of justice,) under the expectation of an additional appointment.

—No. 11.—

Lord Charles Somerset to Earl Bathurst.

Government House, Cape of Good Hope, June 30th 1822.

My Lord,

ON perusing the correspondence of Lieutenant-general Sir R. S. Donkin with your Lordship during my absence from this government, I have perceived two despatches from that officer addressed to your Lordship, under date the 5th and 15th of June 1821, on the subject of the military post at the extreme boundary of the settlement on the Keiskamma River, which I directed to be erected in October 1819, and of the post which, under Sir R. S. Donkin's orders, was substituted for it.

As these despatches would tend to induce your Lordship to believe that I had either directed a work to be erected unnecessarily massive and expensive, when the means and weapons of our foe are considered, or that the very respectable and scientific officer of engineers who had the charge of it, (Major Holloway), had been wanting in skill or judgment, I have felt it a duty I owe to myself, as well as to the reputation of that very excellent officer, to refer a copy of those despatches to Major Holloway, and have now the honour to enclose to your Lordship Major Holloway's remarks made paragraph by paragragh. Your Lordship will perceive that the work I directed to be erected was not built with greater solidity than was absolutely

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* Mr. D'Escury was at that time at the Isle of France, and his return to the Cape was considered very doubtful. Mr. Buissinne filled Mr. D'Escury's office during his absence.

absolutely necessary, the walls being only two feet thick; that they were built of stone, because it was not only more desirable, but cheaper than brick; that the being termed cannon proof is giving a character to the work that it would be a waste of time to refute; that the stopping that work on account of its expense, and erecting another, does not stand upon more correct grounds, as it would have taken only 450*l.* sterling to have finished the work in the most complete and efficient manner, in addition to 279*l.* sterling already expended, whereas the new building has cost 821*l.*; so that the intended saving has caused an additional expenditure of 371*l.* sterling, exclusive of taking all the materials which had been prepared for the work which was stopped, the expense of which materials was included in the 279*l.* In point of situation, the present work has every fault, being so low and near the river as to render it scarcely habitable, on account of the health of the troops; and in a military point of view it is equally objectionable, being commanded entirely within one hundred yards from the abrupt rising of the ground on the opposite bank of the river; whereas the abandoned work possesses every local advantage.

The deference evinced by Major Holloway towards a superior officer, in the very respectful remark contained in his letter to me of the 4th instant, will, I feel confident, not escape your Lordship's notice.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Henry Somerset.*

The Right hon. Earl Bathurst, K. G.
&c. &c. &c.

(Enclosure, No. 1.)

My Lord, Cape of Good Hope, 4th June 1822.

IN obedience to the orders of your Excellency, dated 19th ultimo, I have the honour herewith to transmit distinct and explicit replies to the several allegations contained in the extracts of despatches addressed to Earl Bathurst by Lieutenant-general Sir Rufane Donkin, which your Lordship has been pleased to send to me for explanation.

The submission and deference due from me to the rank and station of Sir Rufane, have necessarily called for my using the utmost circumspection in drawing up the declarations required of me; and the same reasons now induce me to forbear making the smallest remark on the subjects mentioned in the despatches, further than to say, that I do pledge myself most unreservedly to the accuracy of every paragraph set forth in my answer.

I have annexed Plans and Sections both of Fort Willshire, as it was intended by your Lordship to have been built, and of the barracks erected in lieu of it.

I have the honour to be, with the utmost respect, My Lord,
Your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,
(signed) *W. C. Holloway,*
Major and Com^{s} Royal Engineers.

His Excellency the Right hon.
Lord C. H. Somerset.

(Enclosure, No. 2.)

Extract of a Despatch addressed to Earl Bathurst, K. G. by Lieutenant-general Sir R. Donkin, K. C. B. Acting Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, dated 5th June 1821.

YOUR Lordship's despatch of 29th October 1820, "conveys instructions for me to carry on the two frontier works formerly planned by Lord C. Somerset; and an impression seems to be made on your Lordship's mind that I had wholly suspended their progress. This I have not done; but

Explanations afforded to General the Right honourable Lord Charles Somerset, Governor of the Colony, in obedience to the orders of his Excellency, dated 19th May 1822.

OF the two works here alluded to, one has not yet been begun; the other continues in the same state as when suspended by Sir Rufane Donkin, 29th May 1820.

A Plan

but instead of a ponderous fortress

A Plan is annexed of the work thus designated. It consists, as your Excellency directed, merely of a set of barracks, united at the angles by a parapet for musquetry, having reciprocal defence; therefore the application of the term Fortress to it conveys an impression neither correct nor just.

of stone,

As good building stone was found on the site, and level with the surface of the ground, it was of course employed, and much advantage, as well as economy, accrued in consequence; even the barracks substituted by Sir Rufane are partly built of stone.

cannon proof,

The walls being built without lime, are simply of sufficient consistency to stand under the weight they have to support: the thickness is only two feet at top; and as for any provision to resist cannon, a thought of such a kind never arose. Scarcely any force from Caffres was ever contemplated, further than some tumultuous attempt to get into the work, on occasions when the strength of the garrison might be called to a distance.

to be erected under the name of Fort Willshire,

The appellation of Fort was given to the work, in order that more importance might be attached to it, and the settlers on the frontier might feel more in security, than if it were called merely a barrack or depôt; terms which do not so much convey the impression of protection.

at an immense expense,

The expense actually incurred in bringing Fort Willshire to its present state, was 3,218 ½ rix dollars, equal to, at the then rate of exchange, 279 *l.* sterling; an addition of 450 *l.* would certainly have sufficed to finish the building. The defensible barracks erected by Sir R. Donkin's order, did cost 9,446 rix dollars, equal to 821 *l.* sterling, exclusive of materials originally prepared for Fort Willshire, and other items.

N. B.—As Sir Rufane has stated, in a letter to your Lordship, that thirty waggons were daily employed on the works of Fort Willshire, I beg to observe, that only one waggon was used per day, except for three weeks, when two were employed. Two waggons were constantly in use for the Keiskamma barracks, besides those conveying lime from Roode Wall. Five teams of oxen were employed per day on an average.

and which would not have been near finished at this day,

The engineer department, as well as the commandant of the frontier, Lieutenant-colonel Willshire, pledged themselves to complete Fort Willshire, if allowed to go on with it, in less time than required for the erection of the new barracks proposed by Sir R. Donkin.

I caused

The

I caused a fortified barrack, perfectly adequate to every defence against Caffres, to be constructed in its stead,

The principle of this set of barracks is similar to that which was originated for Fort Willshire, and is to the same extent, as will be evident by comparing the Plans; the chief difference is, that one is built with bricks plastered, the other with stone, with mud mortar; but the confined site of the barracks is not found to be so healthy as the more airy spot chosen for Fort Willshire by your Lordship. The barracks are commanded within range of musquetry; and it is known that the Caffres are not without fire-arms wholly.

which has long been completed, and occupied by 250 men, the number originally intended for Fort Willshire.

These barracks were not finished till subsequently to the date of the despatch, but certain parts were occupied by troops previously.

"The second fort has not yet been begun upon, because when I was last there, the chief engineer and myself,

Sir Rufane Donkin never did me the honour to consult me on the subject of the frontier defences: he did indeed appoint, in writing, an express day for the purpose, viz. 30th May 1820; but on my attending him, he said that he had definitively fixed upon suspending the works which Lord Charles Somerset had commenced, and upon erecting others; and that he had the day before issued general orders to such effect.

on reconsidering the ground, both concurred in thinking that, instead of placing it where first proposed, it might be placed more advantageously nearer the sea;

It was your Lordship's opinion that the site of the second proposed work might be in a more advantageous position, if it could be a little lower down the Keiskamma; but all reports concur in representing the banks of the river to be there so steep and high, that it would be impossible to form barracks in such situation, to be readily supplied with water. For myself, I have never yet been on the ground.

but I have had it in contemplation to locate a body of the disbanded African corps in that direction; and if I can accomplish this, it will afford a fortified village as a right flank to the colonial frontier line of defence.

"Should this projected location of part of the African corps prove impracticable, I shall not fail to give orders for placing a fortified barrack, similar to the one I have placed on the Keiskamma, in the best military point I can select."

Should Fredericksburgh on the Beka have been intended to supersede the second work proposed by your Lordship to co-operate with Fort Willshire, it only remains for me to state, that its distance from those barracks is even greater than the distance (40 miles) between Willshire barracks and the long established post (which has recently undergone thorough repair) of Caffre Drift on the Fish River, covering the right of the inhabited part of the colony.

From the foregoing Explanations and annexed Plans, which, in obedience to the orders of your Excellency, it has been my duty to offer, though with every possible respect and submission to Sir Rufane Donkin, it will appear,—

1st,—That the works ordered by your Lordship still remain in the state in which they were when suspended by Sir Rufane.

2d,—That no fortress was projected by your Lordship, but simply defensible barracks, upon a principle similar to that which Sir Rufane afterwards adopted.

3d,—That instead of being cannon proof, the walls, exclusive of the off-sets, are only two feet thick, being the usual thickness for buildings of a like description.

4th,—That Fort Willshire, being formed of rough stone taken from off the site of the work, and without lime mortar, was of a less expensive construction than the barracks substituted by the Lieutenant-general, which are built with bricks, and plastered chiefly.

5th,—That Fort Willshire being one third finished when suspended, less time would have been necessary to finish it than to commence a fresh set of barracks on the same scale.

6th,—That 450*l.* sterling would have amply sufficed to complete the building of Fort Willshire; whereas the barracks erected in lieu (not so permanently constructed, and objectionable in point of situation,) has cost 821*l.*

7th,—That the site of Fort Willshire is more healthy than that of the barracks formed in its stead, and is not commanded within musquetry range.

8th,—That I was not privy to Sir Rufane's intention to suspend the works, nor did I know of it till his directions had been published in general orders.

9th,—That I never was on the ground to which Sir Rufane adverts for placing a second work.

10th,—That Fredericksburg is at a greater distance than Caffre Drift Post from the barracks occupied on the Keiskamma; and that the last is at least forty miles from Fort Willshire.

(signed) *W. C. Holloway,*
Major and Commandg Royal Engineers.

Cape of Good Hope, 4th June 1822.

(Enclosure, No. 4.)

Extracts of a Despatch addressed to Earl Bathurst, K. G. by Lieutenant-general Sir R. Donkin, K. C. B. Acting Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, dated 15th June 1821.

"THE military settlement on the Beka will be actually a garrisoned work, covering the right of this frontier, and particularly Bathurst, which is in a line just behind it.

"I am in hopes that before long a map of this colony will be produced, which will enable your Lordship to judge of it more accurately than can now be done from any geographical compilation extant.

Explanations afforded to General the Right honourable Lord Charles Somerset, Governor of the Colony, in obedience to the orders of his Excellency, dated 19th May 1822.

THERE is, in front of Bathurst, the Caffre Drift Post, which has recently undergone thorough repair. It was calculated for covering the right of the inhabited part of the colony, as between it and the sea the Fish River could not be passed but with difficulty. The distance of Caffre Drift Post to Bathurst is thirteen miles. The settlement on the Beka, called Fredericksburg, is at the distance of twenty-nine miles in front of Bathurst. All the country around Fredericksburg is quite passable to the enterprizes of the Caffres.

The Map of the colony is in great forwardness. It was first prosecuted in its present shape by your Lordship's official instructions to me, through the military secretary, dated 4th July 1819; and I showed

extant. One of my first objects, after I had the honour of being entrusted with this government, was to instruct the chief engineer to lay the foundation of a map of this colony. The first step was to place at his disposal all the partial sketches and drafts in possession of the colonial government; and, in addition, I have attached a certain number of competent officers to the engineer department, who, with the engineers and some civilians, have been sketching different parts of the colony during more than twelve months past.

"Two of the engineers have been ordered, in co-operation with the landdrost of Graaff Reynet, to ascertain and delineate a precise and proper boundary line to the northward, so that the limits of this colony towards the various tribes of Bossesmans shall be known to all parties, which at present they are not.

"This map, if carried on on the plan I have laid down, will be finished at a trifling expense; and from the progress already made, (although I of course cannot be here to see this early object of my attention completed,) I have reason to hope that it will not be long before considerable portions of it will be in a state to be laid before your Lordship."

I showed, according to your Lordship's desire, the sketches that had been made, and were in progress, to Sir Rufane Donkin, who continued the facilities which your Lordship had authorized for carrying on this desirable measure.

(signed) *W. C. Holloway,*
Major and Com^{g} Royal Engineer.

Cape of Good Hope, 4th June 1822.

— No. 12. —

Lord Charles Somerset to Earl Bathurst.

Government House, Cape of Good Hope, 5th August 1822.

My Lord,

IT is my painful duty to communicate to your Lordship the distress into which we are here plunged, by a series of the most terrific storms with which this colony was ever visited. The oldest inhabitants recollect nothing similar, nor is there any record of gales and torrents of rain such as we have this winter experienced, and which have caused the destruction of public and private property to an immense amount. No. 18.

Not to trouble your Lordship with details which might take up more of your valuable time than I ought to trespass upon, I beg shortly to recapitulate the extent of the principal damage done, as far as the accounts have yet reached me, for the communication with many parts of the country is quite cut off, and particularly from the Graaff Reynet's side, the mails from whence have not been received for the last fourteen days. From Tulbagh the magistrate writes word, that every building, public or private, at that beautiful spot, is either totally destroyed or rendered uninhabitable; the bridge is blown up, and the road over the mountains, one of our principal passes, is rendered so completely unserviceable that the magistrate does not anticipate its being practicable for waggons for a considerable time. At the town of Stellenbosch ninety-four buildings have suffered; some are either quite fallen, or rendered so insecure as to be rendered uninhabitable. At the town of Paarl sixty-nine dwellings have been seriously damaged; in the Wagenmaher's Valley forty cases of damage are reported, and the torrents

from the hills were so dreadful that many vineyards are totally destroyed; some are covered by alluvian to the depth of more than three feet. At Hottentots Holland the elegant and commodious new church and the parsonage-house are quite destroyed, and twenty other cases of ruin are reported. At Caledon the bath-house, the mill, and the other public and private buildings are materially damaged. At Groeme Kloof the beautiful church of the establishment there is destroyed, as are all the Hottentot gardens; the public buildings of the Groote Post have suffered severely. At Simon's Town the officers and men's barracks have fallen in; the officers barracks were erected by the naval department so late as 1817, in lieu of military buildings made over for the convenience of the naval establishment: the church there had previously fallen, although only built under Lord Howden's government. At Cape Town one wing of the great barrack is rendered so unsafe that it must be taken down; and upwards of one hundred cases of damage of consequence are reported, including great injury to the government house, which had previously been in a very dilapidated state. To this detail of calamity on shore I regret to have to add the wreck and total loss of eight vessels out of sixteen, which were at our anchorage. But my fears are strongly excited for the crops on the ground, as I entertain serious apprehension that many will have been washed away, as we already know that some have been,—our principal grain country Zevart Land and the Koeberg being of an undulated surface, with a great proportion of light earth, apt to yield to the winter's torrents in less unfavourable seasons than the present. Should such a calamity befal us in the exhausted state of the country, from the nearly total failure of our last two harvests by a disease in the corn, (also previously unknown here,) our position will be very critical; and it is this that compels me to send this despatch by Major Cloete, who being in possession of all the details of our misfortune, will have it in his power fully to communicate to your Lordship upon such points as may require further elucidation. Fortunately, my Lord, this colony can boast of not having been yet burdensome to its now parent country: it is yet without a shilling of public debt, and therefore it is in these circumstances that I must now find resource against the evils which have befallen, or are impending over it; and it is these circumstances which enable me with confidence to apply to your Lordship for the partial assistance of which we stand in immediate and pressing need. I shall not, I hope, be deemed intrusive, if I here briefly call to your Lordship's recollection that this government pays the whole of its establishment; that it has contributed considerably, and is likely still further to contribute, to the commissariat expenditure; and that even without such contribution, the whole expense of the military and naval establishments of the station is entirely covered by imposts, whether of customs or excise, levied on the produce of this place, imported into England. I may therefore cursorily remark, that it is highly unjust that it should be stated, as it publicly has been, that this country is any burden or expense to England; which on the contrary derives, even on this point of view, most important advantages from this possession, in the consumption of a very large quantity of its produce and manufactures, and the employment of much tonnage and many seamen. To prove to your Lordship how much has been effected by colonial economy, I need only recal to you the various new establishments which an increased population has called for, and the great expense incurred therein. I may remind your Lordship of the heavy charge the settlers have hitherto been to us, independent of the expense which has been borne on this account by the home Government, not less that 250,000 Rds. having been expended by the colony on their account; but I add to this, in order to show your Lordship what has been effected by our economy and management, that just previous to the visitation to which I have called your attention, I had had it in my power to make an advance to the distressed agriculturists to the amount of 200,000 Rds. (under regulations detailed in two proclamations which are enclosed,) to enable them to purchase imported seed, and to assist them in the severe losses they had even then sustained. These circumstances your Lordship will, I trust, not deem irrelevant, as they are intended clearly to show that our finance will fully permit the measure I am about to suggest for your early approbation and concurrence.

I submit to your Lordship that a loan be effected in behalf of this colony to the extent of only 100,000*l.* either at five per cent, or at such lower rate of interest as it may be practicable to negociate it; that this loan be secured on the land revenue of the colony, which is a branch of revenue rapidly increasing as new lands are taking,

taking, easy of collection, and defined and certain in its amount: the last year's amount was within a fraction of 180,000 Rds. I beg to suggest that arrangements be made for paying the interest of this small loan in England, which it appears to me may be easily effected, by an instruction to the receiver of land revenue to pay the amount quarterly to the department of commissariat here, upon the commissariat giving to him a certificate of the rate of the exchange of the day; this quarterly amount will then be credited by the commissary-general in his account with His Majesty's Treasury, and diminish the amount of bills the commissary general would otherwise be under the necessity of valuing on the Treasury; and it will enable your Lordship, in communication with my Lords Commissioners, to adopt such measures for the payment of the interest of the loan as shall appear on the spot most advisable. I propose, if this measure meets with your Lordship's concurrence, to draw on England for the amount now required, at such periods, and in such proportions as the exigency of the case shall necessitate; and I intend making advances under detailed regulations, not to individuals, but to the boards of magistracy of each province, holding the province responsible for capital and interest, leaving it to the magistracy to take security from the individuals of their district who require assistance. I propose that in the two first years the capital advanced shall bear legal interest, and that after that period, besides the interest payable thereon, the district shall repay ten per cent of the capital annually; thus that the district debt be repaid to the colonial treasury in twelve years. This circumstance makes it necessary that in any negociation for a loan, such stipulation as shall meet your Lordship's approval be made for the principal being repaid in a certain number of years. It will be obvious to your Lordship that this measure will enable me to afford great relief to the sufferers without risk or sacrifice, and that indeed advantages worth adverting to may result from it. Your Lordship will see that I studiously avoid any permanent increase of paper currency, (the measure resorted to by my predecessors on all occasions of distress); that I do not risk the public revenue, since an amount, equal to what is surrendered of land revenue, will be receivable in another shape; and that it is probable that a drawing upon England to the extent required, under our present circumstances, may affect the exchange so as to render it less unfavourable to the colony than it has been for some time past; indeed it is worthy of remark, that the last measures I adopted by the proclamations to which I have before alluded, have, as I expected, already began to restore the credit of our paper currency. I am unaware of the mode to be adopted in England in negociating the proposed loan; but if your Lordship will cause your commands to be given to the colonial agent, Mr. Courtenay, on this head, Major Cloete, who has full authority from me, will give him every information and assistance that may be requisite. Your Lordship will have observed that I have not calculated in the above suggestions upon the expense which rebuilding the churches, barracks, and other public buildings of the first necessity will amount to, nor is it possible that I should transmit to your Lordship estimates which could even approximate to the truth; but I do not suppose that a less sum than 25,000*l.* can suffice for the object; and I beg leave to add, that as this sum cannot be subtracted from any immediate saving of revenue, and as this treasury is exhausted by the aid I have already afforded to the agriculturists, it will be highly desirable and advantageous to this place, if the above-mentioned loan may be extended so as to meet this exigence also, and that I may receive your Lordship's authority for its appropriation until that arrives. With respect to public buildings, I shall do little more than cause the ruins to be secured, and take such steps as shall obviate spoliation of the public property: the state however in which we must be, until favoured by your Lordship's approbation and concurrence in these measures, your Lordship will easily appreciate; and I therefore solicit most pressingly the speedy return of Major Cloete with your Lordship's commands; and should any of His Majesty's vessels be under despatch at the time of his return, it will be a valuable saving of expense if he be favoured with a passage therein.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Charles Henry Somerset.*

Right hon. Earl Bathurst, K. G.

&c. &c. &c.

—No. 13.—

Lord Charles Somerset to Earl Bathurst.

My Lord, Cape of Good Hope, 27th December 1824.

Finance, No. 140. IN obedience to the commands conveyed to me in your Lordship's despatch of the 31st January last, No. 83, I have the honour to annex for your Lordship's information the reasons by which I was governed in drawing upon His Majesty's treasury for a portion of the 125,000*l.* sterling, for which authority had been given in consequence of Major Cloete's mission to England, and for postponing the drawing for any part of it until some time after the authority was received. I have also the honour to annex a statement in detail of the distribution which has been made of the money drawn, which I confidently hope will be satisfactory to your Lordship. The interest at five per cent on the whole sum drawn has been paid to the assistant commissary-general up to the 4th August last.

Agreeably to your Lordship's instructions, I have forwarded to His Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry copies of all these documents.

I have, &c.

The Earl Bathurst, K. G. &c. &c. &c. (signed) *Charles Henry Somerset.*

(Enclosure, No. 1.)

REASONS for drawing upon England for a portion of the 125,000*l.* sterling, for which authority had been given in consequence of Major Cloete's Mission, and for postponing to draw for any part of it until some time after the authority was received.

THE great and serious mischief caused to individuals, as well as to almost every government building at the west end of the colony, by the tremendous tempest which occurred in July 1822, not only necessitated the precaution of being authorized to draw succour from the parent country, but called also for the adoption of some measure of *immediate relief* until the pleasure of His Majesty's Government should be known.

For this purpose a temporary measure was resorted to of forming a fund of four hundred thousand rix dollars; two hundred thousand rix dollars of which to be advanced to the sufferers through the magistracy of the respective districts (making the districts responsible for the interest and capital thus advanced), and the remaining sum to be placed at the disposal of the bank, to afford relief to agriculturists and others who had suffered from inundation and repeated blight.

The enclosure will show how and to whom these sums have been disposed.

This fund was thus formed:—

	Rds.
An addition of - - - - - -	200,000
was made to the paper currency.	
Borrowed from the bank - - -	100,000
D° - from the 500,000 Rds. fund -	50,000
D° - from the Somerset Farm fund -	50,000
Rds.	400,000

It was an object which the government had much at heart, that the temporary measure above particularized should have the effect of extricating the colony from its difficulties without resorting to the measure of drawing upon the British treasury; but calamity succeeded calamity so fast that all expectation at length vanished of being able to destroy the paper money created on the emergency of the moment or of repaying the sums borrowed, and rendered it impolitic for the colonial government to defer any longer availing itself of the salutary aid offered by the British Government. It is incumbent upon me to explain, that the state of the money market here is so easily shaken, that even then it was necessary to observe extreme caution in drawing for the money: 15,097*l.* 10*s.* sterling, were the utmost drawn at one time, and the drawings were at such a distance from each other as not to cause any material concussion in the rate of exchange. The whole sum drawn has been only 35,000*l.* sterling, very little more than enough to discharge the 400,000 rix dollars created and borrowed.

No money has yet been drawn of the 25,000*l.* granted for the rebuilding and repairs of government buildings, bridges, &c. although large sums have been necessarily expended; but an unwillingness to incur a debt which would necessitate interest being paid on it, led to the postponement and tardiness which took place.

The buildings that call for absolute repair, and for which it will not be possible to avoid drawing, are the church at Simon's Town, razed to the ground. The custom-house at the above place is most seriously injured, and the government house at Cape Town rendered unsafe to inhabit; indeed the Governor himself had a most providential escape from being killed on the spot a short time since, when in his own sitting-room, by the falling of a part of the roof. Two wings of the government house were supported by props *in* the rooms, until the repair of them were effected, as stated in the Governor's letter to Earl Bathurst under date 9th of October last, No. 118.

The repairs that have already caused large expense are several government buildings in Cape Town; all the outbuildings and offices at Newlands, and the public bridges in the vicinity of Wynberg.

It is to be expected that further application for succour will be made from the districts, particularly the Albany district, which they have hitherto been deterred from doing, as they are responsible for every sum advanced, as well as for the interest which arises on it.

Although very numerous cases might be adduced to prove the great distress that has occurred, and although that distress is a matter of but too great notoriety here, it may be proper perhaps to annex one case received not long since, to give a fair idea of the privations the inhabitants of the Cape have and in many cases still suffer. *Vide* Annexure.

It may be observed, that had the government begun the drawing at an earlier period it would have been considerably more disadvantageous to the interests of the British treasury; the funds being, when the permission to draw was received, at an average of seventy-six, whilst at the period of the latest accounts from England they were at upwards of ninety-four, yielding little more than three per cent interest, although the colonial government pays five per cent upon every sum advanced to it.

(signed) *Charles H. Somerset.*

(Enclosure, No. 2.)

TO His Excellency the Right honourable Lord Charles Somerset, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Cape of Good Hope.

THE Petition of Hermanus Hendrik Fouchee Step^{s} Low, living in the district of Swellendam under the Field Cornetcy of Willem Joh^{s} van Fyl, along the River Willem Nels River;

Humbly sheweth,

THAT your Memorialist is a native of this colony, born in the district of Swellendam, and living about eight hours distance from the village.

That your memorialist has for many years maintained the character of a sober industrious country farmer, but that the pressure of misfortunes and his own sickness have brought him to poverty and misery.

That your memorialist has seen the blight of his harvest for the last four seasons: that his cattle, bullocks and horses have died; and that with a wife and seven children, together with a venerable mother looking to him alone for support, his distress is inexpressible. To add to his sorrows, the four years arrears of his taxes are demanded, a pressure which he is totally unable to meet; that he was compelled on the land surveyor inspecting and measuring his grounds to dispose of his last ox to defray that expense; and in the last income tax payment, was obliged to sell his bedstead to pay the same, the fine upon which having been in arrear of four rix dollars, he is not as yet able to collect.

That your memorialist has so journeyed to town to supplicate the high authority of your Excellency to be absolved from these arrears, and to solicit the assistance of his countrymen in supplying him with a few of the necessaries of life, having fared for four months on land turtles, with no bread.

In looking to your Excellency your memorialist feels great relief to his dejected spirit, being well persuaded that the mercy he solicits at your Excellency's hand will be granted to your memorialist.

And for which your memorialist will ever pray, &c.

Cape Town, 19th August 1824. (signed) *H. H. Fouchee.*

(Enclosure, No. 3.)

DETAILED STATEMENT of the Appropriation of the proceeds of Bills drawn by His Excellency the Governor Lord Charles Henry Somerset on the Right honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, as a Loan for the Relief of the Inhabitants of the Cape of Good Hope, in consequence of the Earl Bathurst's sanction in his Lordship's Despatch of the 15th November 1822.

		£. s. d.	Rds. Sks. Sts.
1823:			
4th November	Bills drawn from Nos. 1 to 42 inclusive, to the amount of £. 15,097. 10 *s.* 7 *d.* sterling, and sold at the average rate of exchange of Rds. 13. 2. per pound sterling, the proceeds whereof were deposited with His Majesty's receiver-general - - - - - -	Sterling. 15,097 10 7	200,000 – –
16th Dec.	Bills drawn from Nos. 43 to No. 74 inclusive, to the amount of 10,000 *l.* sterling, and sold at the average rate of exchange of Rds. 12. 5. 3. per pound sterling, the proceeds whereof were deposited in the government		
1824:	discount bank - - - - - -	10,000 – –	126,808 4 2
6th January	Bills drawn from Nos. 75 to 118 inclusive, to the amount of £. 10,000, sterling, and sold at the average rate of exchange of Rds. 12. 1 / 3. per pound sterling, the proceeds whereof were likewise deposited in the government discount bank - - -	10,000 – –	121,957 4 3
	Total sterling - - £.	35,097 10 7	448,846 – 5
1823:	Appropriated as follows:	*Rds. Sks. Sts.*	*Rds. Sks. Sts.*
24th Dec.	Amount paid by His Majesty's receiver-general to a special commission, appointed by proclamation of the 19th instant, and destroyed by the aforesaid commission, in lieu of a like amount of 200,000 Rds. temporarily created and circulated by virtue of a proclamation of the 8th of August 1822, copies of which proclamations being hereunto annexed. See Enclosures Nos. 1. & 2	- - -	200,000 – –
1822:	The aforesaid sum of Rds. 200,000 having in the first instance been appropriated in the manner following; viz.		
30th August	Amount paid to the landdrost and heemraadeen of the Cape district, for the purpose detailed in the proclamation of the 8th instant, and the subsequent instructions issued on that head. *Vide* Annexures, Nos. 2, 3, 4 & 5. - - - - - -	30,000 – –	
—	Amount paid to the landdrost and heemraadeen of Stellenbosch for the same purpose, and subject to the same in-		
1823:	structions - - - - - - -	30,000 – –	
15th January	Amount paid to ditto as a further loan -	30,000 – –	

		Rds. Sks. Sts.	Rds. Sks. Sts.
1823:			
15th January	Amount paid to the landdrost and heemraadeen of Worcester, as a loan for the purpose of defraying in part the expense that will attend the erection of public buildings at Worcester, to replace the government buildings of that district, destroyed by the tempest in the year 1822, *Vide* Annexure No. 6 - - - - - - - - -	100,000 - -	
7th February	Amount paid to the resident at Simon's Town, for the purpose detailed in the aforesaid proclamation of the 8th of August, and subject to the afore stated instructions -	6,000 - -	
27th March	Amount paid to ditto as a second loan -	4,000 - -	
	Rds.	200,000 - -	
30th Dec.	Amount paid from the discount bank, as a loan to the landdrost of Albany, in aid of the persons who suffered by the floods of last winter - - - - - - - - -		1,050 - -
—	Amount paid from the discount bank in reimbursement of the sum borrowed from the 500,000 Rds. fund, on the 1st August 1822, to assist by way of loan those inhabitants of Graaf Reynet who suffered from the storms of 1822 - - -		7,000 - -
—	Amount paid from the discount bank to the landdrost of Albany, as a loan in further aid of the persons who suffered		
1824:	by the floods of last winter - - - - - - -		1,450 - -
5th March	Amount paid from the discount bank to the Stellenbosch missionary society, as a loan to build a chapel there - -		3,333 2 4
4th May	Amount paid from the discount bank to the landdrost and heemraadeen of the Stellenbosch district, as a further loan for the relief of the sufferers from the storms of 1822 - -		3,000 - -
8th June	Amount paid from the discount bank to His Majesty's receiver-general, in reimbursement of the sum issued from the treasury on the 22d June 1822, and placed at the disposal of the Lombard Bank for the relief of the agricultural sufferers, by the failures of the crops, as per proclamation of the 21st June 1822, and instructions to the bank of the same date, copies of which are hereunto annexed. Sub Nos. 7 & 8 - - - - - -	*Rds. Sks. Sts.* 100,000 - -	
—	Amount paid from the discount bank to the 500,000 Rds. fund, in reimbursement of the amount advanced from the said fund on the 25th June 1822, for the aforesaid purpose. *Vide* Nos. 7 & 8 - - - - -	50,000 - -	
—	Amount paid from the discount bank to the agent of the Somerset Farm, in reimbursement of the amount advanced on the 25th June 1822 from the funds of this establishment for the aforesaid purpose, *Vide* Nos. 7 & 8 - - - - - -	50,000 - -	
			200,000 - -
	The details of the appropriation of the preceding sum of 200,000 Rds. is contained in the statement of the Lombard Bank. Annexure sub No. 9.		
16th July	Amount paid from the discount bank as a loan to the landdrost of Albany, in further aid of the persons in his district who suffered by the floods of 1823 - - - - - -		7,000 - -
10th August	Amount paid from D° to D° on account of D° - - -		500 - -
3d September	Amount paid from D° to D° on account of D° - - -		1,500 - -
23d —	Amount paid from D° to the landdrost of Swellendam on account of D° - - - - - - - - - - -		2,692 1 -
29th October	Amount paid from D° to the landdrost of Albany on account of D° - - - - - - - - - - - -		5,200 - -
5th November	Amount paid from D° to D° on account of D° - - -		1,500 - -
	Balance as yet unappropriated - - - - - -		14,620 5 1
	Corresponds with the foregoing Total - - *Rds.*		448,846 - 5

(Enclosure, No. 4.)

PROCLAMATION.—By his Excellency the Right honourable General Lord Charles H. Somerset, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS by a Proclamation, dated the 8th of August 1822, I made known the circumstances under which I deemed it expedient to cause a sum of 200,000 rix dollars to be prepared and issued, through His Majesty's receiver-general, for the immediate relief of a proportion of those persons who had suffered by the storms and floods of the winter of that year, under an injunction to the receiver-general aforesaid to cause a like amount of paper currency to be publicly burned and destroyed as soon thereafter as the measures I was then about to take for the relief of the sufferers generally should be matured: And whereas there is now in the hands of the receiver-general aforesaid a sum of 200,000 rix dollars applicable to this object;

These are therefore to require and direct that D. Denyssen, esq. His Majesty's fiscal, W. Hewetson, esq. assistant commissary-general, together with two members of the court of justice, and two members of the burgher senate to be appointed by the court and senate, do meet at the office of revenue on Wednesday next the 24th instant, at ten o'clock, and that they do, then and there, receive from J. W. Stoll, esq. His Majesty's receiver-general, the above-mentioned sum of 200,000 rix dollars, and after examining the same, that they do, in their presence, cause the same to be publicly burned and destroyed; and in case the examination of the several pieces of money which constitute the above sum of 200,000 rix dollars cannot be concluded in one day, they are then and in that case to adjourn, and proceed therein as shall appear best to them, but so as to finish and conclude in the shortest time possible. And it is further directed, that the several persons above mentioned do sign three certificates of their proceedings herein in the English and Dutch languages, to be drawn up and prepared by Mr. C. M. Zastron, clerk in the colonial secretary's office, (assisted by the sworn translator to the government,) under the direction of the fiscal, two of which certificates are to be delivered to J. W. Stoll, esq. as his discharge of the sum of 200,000 rix dollars, with which he now stands charged to His Majesty, and the other is to be lodged in the records of the court of justice by the fiscal and the members thereunto belonging at the next meeting, after the signing as above directed.

And His Majesty's fiscal is hereby also directed to require and demand of the court of justice, within fourteen days after the lodging of such certificate above mentioned, that they do pass a public act, under their hand and seal of the court, certifying and declaring all their proceedings which have taken place with regard to the stamping and signing of the several pieces of money, as expressed in the Proclamation of 8th August 1822, as also of the destruction of the aforesaid sum of 200,000 rix dollars, annexing to or including in such their act authentic copies of the several certificates lodged as directed in their records, which public act is to be presented to me, to be disposed of in such manner as I may think expedient for the satisfaction of His Majesty in the premises.

For all which this shall be to all concerned a full and sufficient warrant and authority.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Given under my hand and seal, at the Cape of Good Hope, this 19th day of December 1823.

(signed) *C. H. Somerset.*

By command of his Excellency the Governor.

(signed) *C. Bird,* Secretary.

(Enclosure, No. 5.)

PROCLAMATION.-- By his Excellency the Right honourable General Lord Charles H. Somerset, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS it has appeared to me to be expedient to grant the earliest relief possible to the sufferers by the late storms and torrents, and in consequence to cause

to

to be issued to the boards of landdrost and heemraden of the districts which have suffered a moderate loan, to be by them distributed to such as stand most in need thereof, under such security as the respective boards shall deem advisable, the boards and districts being to be considered responsible to His Majesty's treasury for the principal and interest advanced on this occasion: And whereas it has been reported to me that the late advances made to meet the difficulties into which the agriculturists had been thrown, from causes then referred to, have not left sufficient means at the disposal of the receiver-general for the present exigence; under which circumstance I have deemed it advisable to cause a sum of 200,000 rix dollars, paper currency, to be prepared and issued as usual to His Majesty's receiver-general, not intending thereby to effect any permanent increase of the colonial paper currency, but under an injunction to cause a like amount of paper currency to be publicly burnt and destroyed as soon as the measures I am now adopting for the relief of the sufferers aforesaid shall be completed;

These are, therefore, to order and direct, in virtue of the power and authority by His Majesty in me vested, that the secretary of the court of justice do, on Friday the 9th instant, attend at the colonial secretary's office, where, on application to the colonial secretary (in whose custody they are), he will receive the stamps, together with a quantity of cartoon necessary for the purpose; and that he do, in the presence of the fiscal and two members of the court of justice, who are hereby required to attend at the time aforesaid, at the usual place and in the usual manner, cause the number of 2,000 pieces of 100 rix dollars, the backs of which are orange, and marked [100], to be stamped; which pieces, when so stamped, are to be delivered by the fiscal and members of the court of justice aforesaid to the colonial secretary, to whom they are also at the same time to return the stamps; which stamps being replaced in the box in which they are usually kept, the box shall be sealed with my seal, and with that of the court of justice, so to remain until further wanted; of all which the fiscal and members of the court of justice are to make a public act of certification in the presence of the court on the next court day, to be registered in the records of the court.

And it is further directed that such stamped pieces (being regularly marked and numbered), and the value of each piece with the date duly printed thereon, shall be signed by Messrs. W. Hiddingh, W. J. Klerck, and J. C. Gie, M. S.

And it is hereby also further directed, that the money so stamped and signed do remain in the custody of His Majesty's receiver-general, who shall not (as usual) carry the same to the account of receipt of revenue, but shall hold it until further orders be given herein for its appropriation for the purposes above mentioned.

And for the several matters herein mentioned this shall be to all concerned a full and sufficient warrant; and for the public information and satisfaction, it is further directed that it shall be published and affixed in the manner usual with all other proclamations.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Given under my hand and seal, at the Cape of Good Hope, this 8th day of August 1822. (signed) *C. H. Somerset.*

By command of his Excellency the Governor,
(signed) *C. Bird,* Secretary.

No. 3.

Sir, Colonial Office, 2d August 1822.

I AM directed by his Excellency the Governor to acquaint you, in order that you may make it early known to the board of landdrost and heemraden and the inhabitants of your district, that taking into his consideration the great distress brought upon the inhabitants by the late calamitous storms, he has not hesitated in stepping forward to their prompt relief, and that it is his intention to afford pecuniary assistance through the board of landdrost and heemraden upon a plan somewhat similar to that which was adopted after the destruction of the farm of Stellenbosch by fire; but that as his Excellency cannot have recourse to any measure which shall permanently tend to increase the colonial paper currency, it is his intention to negociate a loan in England forthwith to meet the exigence, and in the mean time to make a partial issue to the several districts adequate to immediate wants.

I have, &c.

The Landdrost of the Cape District. (signed) *C. Bird.*

No. 4. Gentlemen, Colonial Office, 8th August 1822.

REFERRING to the proclamation of this day, and to my circular of the 2d instant, I am commanded to acquaint you that his Excellency the Governor has directed a warrant to be prepared in favour of your board to the amount of 30,000 rix dollars, which sum his Excellency is pleased to authorize you to distribute to such individuals as shall stand in need of immediate assistance in consequence of losses in their buildings or premises during the late terrific storms, but to such only. In cases like the present it is not possible to point out the description of security which it is necessary you should take from those obtaining relief, yet it is of the greatest importance that you should act in this, and in all other similar cases, with the greatest caution, as it is not to be expected that repayment shall not be rigidly exacted. His Excellency has notified in his proclamation that it is not his intention to cause any increase of colonial currency by the present measures; and in fact, although his Excellency has authorized this temporary increase, he will cause the amount to be destroyed, as therein stated, the moment the ulterior measures are effected, which ulterior measures will consist in effecting a loan in behalf of this government adequate to the exigencies of the times. Thus the colonial government will stand between the individuals relieved and the parties who are expected to advance the aid required: it will be surety for them; it is clear therefore that the strictest punctuality must be attended to to render this operation effectual and beneficial to all concerned; by keeping faith confidence is created, and we shall have resources to lean upon if misfortune again overtake us; by want of punctuality the door will be shut by ourselves against assistance under similar calamities. His Excellency has therefore adopted the present line, as it is not possible the board of landdrost and heemraden should not be better acquainted with individual circumstances than any other set of persons; the sufferers are their neighbours, whose means they are respectively and intimately acquainted with, and of whose claim to relief they must be the best arbiters; it is therefore that his Excellency considers it necessary to hold the whole district responsible for this advance, and that he will require an acknowledgment from your board to the effect.

The loan will be at legal interest for the first two years, after which repayment is to commence at the rate of ten per cent upon the capital of the loan advanced, so that the whole shall be redeemed in twelve years. Thus half-yearly payments of interest must be made by the district, without regard to its having received it; for if there be defalcation, it must be made good by district assessment, and the repayment must be effected upon similar principles.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Bird.*

Landdrost and Heemraden of the Cape District.

No. 5. Gentlemen, Colonial Office, 27th September 1822.

REFERRING to my letter to you of the 8th August last, on the subject of the 30,000 rix dollars placed in your hands for the relief of such individuals of your district as have suffered in their buildings or premises by the late terrific storms, I am directed by his Excellency the Governor to authorize you, with the view to saving both trouble and expense to the parties, to have the bonds to be passed by the individuals relieved executed before your board.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Bird.*

The Landdrost and Heemraden of the Cape District.

No. 6. Gentlemen, Colonial Office, 19th November 1822.

I AM directed by his Excellency the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th of last month, enclosing a statement of the sums which you calculate the district of Tulbagh will have it in its power to advance towards the erection of the buildings necessary for the public departments and service, at the new seat of magistracy of your district, amounting to 297,952 guilders; and I am directed to acquaint you, that as his Excellency sees the absolute necessity of completing the usual

usual buildings of a drosdy without delay, and as his Excellency has in consequence approved the elevation and distribution of the magistrate's house, the estimate of which amounts, according to the calculation of the inspector of buildings, to 68,000 rix dollars, his Excellency will assent to your being supplied with the sum of 100,000 rix dollars, to be taken from the fund created for the purpose of rebuilding such public and private edifices as had suffered by the storms of the last winter. This sum of 100,000 rix dollars will be, therefore, a loan to the district from the aforesaid fund, and the sums which the district will receive from the sources calculated in its estimate, must, as they shall be so received by the district, be paid into the aforesaid fund, in reimbursement of the present advance, which advance is not on any account to be appropriated to any other purpose than that of the aforesaid buildings.

It remains to add, that his Excellency will give the necessary authority for raising the assessments required, and that great care should be taken not to bring the landed property too rapidly to market.

I have, &c.

Landdrost and Heemraden of Worcester. (signed) *C. Bird.*

PROCLAMATION — By his Excellency the Right honourable Lord Charles Henry Somerset, &c. &c. &c.

No. 7.

WHEREAS it has appeared to me expedient and desirable that there should exist in this settlement some secure and permanent establishment, in which those industrious persons who have had the means of effecting small savings shall be enabled to place the same, and receive a due proportion of interest thereon regularly payable, so that no persons need either leave their small capitals unemployed, or risk them in inadequate security, whereby much distress is frequently brought upon a most deserving class of society; I have therefore, in pursuance of the authority and power in me vested, empowered and directed J. W. Stoll, esquire, His Majesty's receiver-general, to issue debentures to such persons as shall desire to purchase the same, under the following regulations; viz.

Any person having a sum of 100 rix dollars or more, may pay the same to His Majesty's receiver-general, who will issue to him a debenture or debentures in lieu thereof; but no one debenture will be issued above the value of 1,000 rix dollars.

The debentures will be transferable, and the interest due thereon will be payable at the bank, on or subsequent to the first day of the months of January and July in each year.

The debentures will be received as cash at the several offices of colonial receipt, (His Majesty's custom department excepted), and the interest which shall have accrued thereon shall be allowed; provided, however, that no broken period of interest be so allowed beyond that of a half quarter of a year, or one half per cent for that term.

The debentures will bear an annual interest of four per cent.

The receiver-general is not authorized, by the present instruction, to issue debentures to a larger amount than 200,000 rix dollars; and he is hereby called upon to report to me as soon as he shall have issued to that amount.

And whereas it having appeared to me to be desirable and consonant to that guarantee which the colonial government has given to the public relative to the issue, circulation and value of the paper currency of this settlement, that a proportion of the quantity in circulation shall be from time to time called in and destroyed; I do moreover hereby authorize His Majesty's receiver-general not to place the paper currency he may receive for debentures issued under this Proclamation to the account of his treasury receipts, but to place it apart, and to cause it to be publicly burned and destroyed in the manner usual with respect to the distribution of worn-out paper currency, giving due notice thereof for public information and record. And that no person may plead ignorance thereof, this shall be published and affixed in the usual manner.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Given under my hand and seal, at the Cape of Good Hope, this 21st day of June 1822.

(signed) *C. H. Somerset.*

By command of his Excellency the Governor,

(signed) *C. Bird*, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.—By his Excellency the Right honourable General Lord Charles Henry Somerset, &c. &c. &c.

No. 8. WHEREAS I have taken into my most serious consideration the situation of the agriculturists of this settlement, who from two entire failures of their wheat harvests, and from other losses incident to seasons of intense drought, are subject to great temporary inconvenience, and in many cases to great distress, the high price of imported seed wheat exceeding the means which they can immediately command for the purchase thereof, whereby manifest danger exists of an insufficiency of corn being sown for the wants of the ensuing season, and of accumulated distress falling upon the colony; I have therefore deemed it expedient to step forward to their early relief, and cause to be placed for this purpose only, in the hands of the directors of the Lombard Bank, a sum of 200,000 rix dollars, to be issued by them in sums in no case exceeding 5,000 rix dollars, to such landed proprietors as can give that full and entire security, with collateral sureties, which the strict regulations of the original institution, and the interest of the public treasury, absolutely and imperiously require. These sums will be advanced at the usual legal interest of six per cent, and be punctually repayable in the same manner as is at present usual with respect to loans made by the Lombard Bank.

And whereas the present issue not arising from any new creation of paper currency, but being an advance made to the Lombard Bank from the colonial funds, the directors of the bank are hereby directed not to carry the same to the amount of capital of the bank, arising out of paper currency created for the special purposes of that institution; but to keep an entirely separate account thereof, as well as of the interest arising therefrom, according to instructions which they will receive from me through the usual channel.

And that no person may plead ignorance thereof, this shall be published and affixed in the usual manner.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Given under my hand and seal, at the Cape of Good Hope, this 21st day of June 1822.

(signed) *C. H. Somerset.*

By command of his Excellency the Governor,

(signed) *C. Bird.*

No. 9. Gentlemen, Colonial Office, 22d June 1822.

I AM directed by his Excellency the Governor to transmit to you two proclamations which his Excellency has this day issued, in both of which the administration under your direction is intimately interested.

By the first proclamation you will perceive that his Excellency has deemed it expedient to place a sum of—

From the colonial treasury	- - - -	*Rds.* 100,000
500,000 Rds. fund	- - - - - -	50,000
Proceeds of the Somerset Farm	- - - -	50,000

—200,000 Rds. at the disposal of the directors of the Lombard Bank for the relief of the distress which presses upon the agricultural interests at the present moment; and it does not appear to be necessary to go into further detail on this subject, the wording of the proclamation being sufficiently explicit on this head; but his Excellency again desires me to recommend the strictest attention to the efficiency of the security to be taken for all monies advanced under this instruction, his Excellency being intimately persuaded that the interest of the parties borrowing is best consulted by rigid adherence to the rules which exact due security in the first instance, and subsequently enforce punctuality in the discharge of the engagements entered into.

The second proclamation will apprize you that his Excellency has judged proper to authorize the receiver-general to grant debentures to persons wishing to obtain interest on their savings or loose capitals, without running the risks or suffering the delays incident to the loan of monies from a precarious state of private credit. You will

will observe that the two proclamations are thus connected: That a sum of 200,000 Rds. is authorized to be advanced by the first from the bank, and that the receiver-general is directed to issue debentures to a like amount. By the second the interest payable upon the debentures is consequently covered by the interests receivable from monies advanced by your administration under the first proclamation, and therefore the interest on debenture is made payable at the bank. But you will remark that a difference of two per cent exists between the receipts and disbursements under the head of interest; and it is his Excellency's desire that you may be pleased not to carry this surplus of interest to the general head of interest receivable by the bank, and accounted for under its amount of profit; but that the amount so received by you be again placed at interest, and thus be permitted to accumulate for the ultimate benefit of the public, as his Excellency or the Governor for the time being may be pleased to direct.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Bird.*

President and Directors of the Lombard Bank.

APPROPRIATION of the Sum of 200,000 Rds. deposited by Government in the Lombard Bank, for the Relief of the Agriculturists who suffered by the failures of Two Wheat Harvests, as by Proclamation of 21st June 1822.

Loans granted under the usual bank security to the following individuals in the Cape District:—	*Rds.*		*Rds.*	
Joan Reenen Jacobson	4,000	–		
John Murray, jun.	2,500	–		
St. Malan	1,333	16		
J. H. Theunisse	2,600	–		
R. Peters	5,000	–		
E. Algger	4,000	–		
J. Widw A. J. Becher	4,000	–		
Dirh Verwey	1,000	–		
The Widw J. Lansbeher	1,666	32		
P. Waggener	1,000	–		
J. Cloete & Son	666	32		
D. Van Reenen, D. G. Lo.	3,333	16		
Io Van Nieherh	3,000	–		
M. Broehman	1,500			
Joan Reenen, S. V. Son	1,333	16		
W. F. Vensfeld	3,333	16		
M. R. Vanller Spuy, M. Son	666	32		
C. M. Ttoofberg	1,666	32		
R. A. M. Cloete	5,000	–		
Doan Reenen, G. Son	3,000	–		
Goan Reenen	2,666	32		
Doan Reenen, W. Son	1,333	16		
D. Slabber	1,333	16		
J. A. Lanbscher	1,666	32		
F. Sleigh	3,000	–		
E. R. Lanbscher	1,000	–		
W. Proctor, 5,000 Rds.; 4,000 Rds. transferred to J. G. Joan Reenen*.				
William Proctor	1,000	–		
William Duchitt	5,000	–		
N. Heyns	2,333	16		
F. D. Rossown	2,000	–		
J. P. Ehsheen, J. P. Sn	1,000	–		
F. P. Stadler	4,000	–		
Thos. Heattie	1,000	–		
J. G. Van Reenen	4,000	–		
			81,933	16

	Rds.		*Rds.*	
Loans granted to the following in the District of Stellenbosch:—				
F. H. Karschens, H. S. 1,200 Rds. transferred to J. G. Lowuz*.				
John Minnaar	1,666	32		
P. D. de Villiers, P. Son	5,000	–		
J. J. de Villiers, D. S. 1,000 Rds. since p^{d} 300 Rds.	700	–		
The Widow M. Woolfemn	1,500	–		
C. Joander Menwe	2,333	16		
D. W. Hoffmann, Ms.	1,333	16		
C. L. Wykerd	1,000	–		
M. Van Nieherh	2,000	–		
H. J. J. Vermaah	4,000	–		
C. Ahherman	666	32		
C. J. Ahherman	1,000	–		
J. P. Malan, D. Son	450	–		
W. Worhel, W. Son	2,000	–		
P. S. Cloete	5,000	–		
J. A. Alybergh, Senr	2,666	32		
J. Bosman, J. S^{n}	1,000	–		
J. Steyn, D. Son	1,333	16		
A. Brinh, A. S.	1,833	16		
J. D. de Villiers, J. S^{n}	5,000	–		
J. P. Watney	4,666	32		
H. L. Bosman	2,000	–		
J. de Villiers, A. B. S.	1,000	–		
J. Noan Nieherk, J. S^{n}	3,333	16		
D. N. Joubert	666	32		
H. C. Van Nieherk, J. S.	5,000	–		
C. J. Kirchnan	1,200	–		
J. Wilb. Wrigge	666	32		
P. H. Unhel	2,333	16		
J. P. de Villiers, J. S^{n}	2,500	–		
A. F. de Villiers, J. S^{n}	3,000	–		
J. N. Hamman	1,666	32		
D. J. Malan, J. S^{n}	1,333	16		
G. M. de Villiers, P. S^{n}	1,000	–		
H. C. Esterhinge	1,333	16		
P. de Villiers, J. S^{n}	1,666	32		
P. J. Mosterd	666	32		
D. Z. de Villiers, A. S^{n}	1,666	32		
J. W. Horah	2,000	–		
H. D. Vander Spruy, M. S^{n}	2,000	–		
H. C. Van Nieherh, M. S^{n}	1,000	–		
A. B. de Villiers, J. S.	3,000	–		
D. G. Worhell, S.	2,000	–		
The Widow P. F. de Villiers, D. S.	2,000	–		
J. G. Lowns, J. S.	1,200	–		
J. P. Volsterdt	2,666	32		
			92,050	–
Loans granted to the following in the District of Swellendam:—				
J. H. Crons	2,000	–		
M. Theunissen, S^{r}	1,333	16		
J. Theunissen	333	16		
J. D. Theunissen	266	32		
A. J. Joubert	1,666	32		
C. J. Briel	1,000	–		
J. M. de Koch, S. S^{n}	1,000	–		
C. J. Brits	1,000	–		
G. F. Fanteman	1,333	16		
			9,933	16
Loans granted to the following in the District of Worcester:—				
W. H. Neethling, N. L. S.	4,000	–		
J. A. Stoffberg, 1,100 Rds. paid since.				
P. G. Bester, Rds. 333. 16. since paid Rds. 233. 16.	100	–		
A. Van Wyh, S^{n}	1,666	32		
J. E. Shawe	2,500	–		
O. M. Bergh, Rds. 5,000. paid since.				
			8,266	32

	Rds.		Rds.	
Loans granted to the following in the District of George:—				
Mr. W. Theunissen - - - - - -	3,666	32		
George Rep - - - - - - - -	3,333	16		
			7,000	-
Total in Loans - - - - Rds.			199,183	16
Balance in hand deposited in the discount bank - - -			816	32
Rds.			200,000	-

Lombard Bank, the 27th of July 1824. (signed) *John Marshall*, President. *G. H. Maasdorf.*

—No. 14.—

Lord Charles Somerset to Earl Bathurst.

My Lord, Cape of Good Hope, 24th Dec. 1823. Separate.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 14th of August last (No. 74), calling on me to report in detail the reasons which in my opinion rendered it expedient to cancel the deed by which Mr. Wm. Parker was bound to complete a purchase of government property;—to remit certain duties to which (it is asserted) the public was entitled by the sale of the property;—to sanction an advance from the military chest, under the head (as it is alleged) of passage-money;—and to authorize the advance of 3,000 rix dollars from the bank.

Before I enter upon the explanations called for by your Lordship, I must observe that it is impossible for me to peruse the extract enclosed in your Lordship's despatch without discovering that the representation has been made by an officer of this government who has access to the official papers; and it is equally evident to me, from the *ex parte* manner in which the statement is drawn out, and the gross falsehood of the reasoning added to it, that his sole object has been to calumniate his chief, in the hope of injuring him in your Lordship's estimation; but if your Lordship should be convinced by the documents I have the honour to annex (as I conscientiously am), that the mode by which I extricated Mr. Parker and his large family from inevitable ruin and even want, was consistent with the wisest policy, with the liberality and humanity which never fail to guide His Majesty's Government, with the least inconvenience and embarrassment to the public service, and peremptorily called for in the execution of my duty, I trust your Lordship will visit that public officer, whoever he may be, with some signal mark of your Lordship's displeasure.

Mr. Parker's memorial (a copy of which I have the honour to annex, No. 2), the accuracy of which I ascertained, shows the principal grounds which determined me as to the justice and expediency of relieving Mr. Parker from a most inconsiderate, improvident and ruinous purchase, as well as of aiding him to return with his family to Europe. Mr. Parker at that period was so entirely destitute of means to complete the purchase, that during the time of his residence in Cape Town, for the purpose of daily importuning me to relieve his distress and redress his wrongs, his wife (a lady very respectably connected) was actually in danger of being starved from want, with her six children, had it not been for the humanity of neighbours in supplying them with a little rice, their only food. Under such circumstances what hope was there of the man being able to pay for a place bought at *more than double* its value, even at the most favourable period? but in the seasons during which Mr. Parker had occupied it, it had produced *nothing*, the blights having been peculiarly prevalent there. I might certainly have imprisoned Mr. Parker and his surety for the nonpayment; but in the second season of a famine, would it have been consistent with the policy your Lordship would wish me to pursue, to have gone to that extremity with such hopeless expectation? But your Lordship will perceive by the documents and calculation I annex (No. 3), that putting Mr. Parker on a footing with any other head of a party who has received the

smallest portion of assistance (in proportion to the numbers thrown upon them for support), that the aid I afforded him dwindles to the very inconsiderable sum, 992 rix dollars, (even supposing that his purchase was a fair one); but in comparison with Mr. Sephton, Mr. Wilson (who never went near his party), and many others, as your Lordship will perceive by Annexures Nos. 4. and 5, that the aid to Mr. Parker was literally insignificant; and though these others may be considered debtors to the government, there is not the slightest hope of recovering a single dollar from them.

With regard to the transfer duties, the whole is a gross mis-statement No duties become payable until the transfer takes place; and as the purchase never was completed, and as there were no means to complete it, of course the transfer never could be made, consequently the duties never could become due. The transfer on the subsequent sale, amounting to 327 rds. 3 sk. 2 sts. has of course been paid, and is so far a gain, therefore, to the public.

Adverting to the assertion, that "it was not a hard bargain, and that by universal opinion the property was worth the money," the direct contrary is the fact, as the annexures will prove; and when it fetched 6,666 rix dollars, it was infinitely more than the landdrost expected it would sell for, and more (as he told me) than any man could make of it. The adducing Mr. Colebrooke's being the next bidder in proof of this assertion, is perhaps of all others the strongest instance throughout the whole of this representation of the *intentional* mystification of fact. To Mr. Colebrooke, who possessed the whole of the land on that side of Saldanha Bay, except this one spot, it was of course (if valuable at all) of much more value than to any other individual, and therefore Mr. C. was not a competitor by whom the real value of the land could fairly be computed. The writer, too, has most carefully taken advantage of your Lordship's not being conversant with the system of auctions in this country (*vide* Annexure No. 6.) to lead you to believe that Mr. Colebrooke bid nearly as much as Mr. Parker: now the fact is, Mr. Parker gave 40,000 guilders, or $13{,}333\frac{1}{3}$ rix dollars, and the amount Mr. Colebrooke bid (whose agent bid for it in order to secure for his principal a monopoly of the whole of the land in those parts) was only 32,000 guilders, or $10{,}666\frac{2}{3}$ rix dollars, being entitled to the stogk-geld of 300 rix dollars (*vide* Annexures 6 and 7). It is unnecessary to comment on this; your Lordship's indignation will rise, I am persuaded, as you read it.

Mr. Colebrooke returned to this colony on the 18th December 1821, and after having inspected his places, addressed a letter to the colonial secretary, of which Annexure 8. is a copy, every word of which is a stronger exposure than any I can offer of the total perversion of fact as to the value of the place purchased by Mr. Parker, which is precisely similar and adjoining to Mr. Colebrooke's *six* places, the rent of which was only 24 rix dollars each. If then Mr. Colebrooke asserted in his letter (Annexure 8.) that his places were not worth 24 rix dollars per annum, how could Mr. Parker's be otherwise than "a hard bargain," if he was called upon to pay a rent 800 rix dollars per annum as legal interest on the purchase-money, upwards of thirty-three times the amount of that for which Mr. Colebrooke asked remission upon the grounds so strongly urged by him?

Respecting the advance from the bank to enable Mr. Parker to discharge the debts he had incurred in maintaining his family, that has since been paid off, both principal and interest (No. 9.) I am unwilling to trespass longer on your Lordship's time, and will therefore notice only one assertion more, which is, that Mr. Parker "had no claim on the public." I entirely differ. Mr. Parker, after a residence of nearly two years and a half here, had expended a larger capital than the head of any other party, and had been reduced to beggary by being originally located on a spot *totally incapable* of receiving so numerous a party; the proof of which is the removal by government, on the 17th August 1820, of 137 out of 222 of his party to the frontier district of Albany; the 85 who remained being left entirely dependent on Mr. Parker for support, and to whom (until I issued it for the bill of 250 *l.*) no ration or other assistance was given.

In asserting the incapability of the Kleine Vailey to receive Mr. Parker's party, and the claim he had on that account on the government, I do not mean to insinuate the slightest blame upon the acting Governor; he was laboriously employed at the time 800 miles distant, and could only know *by report* the competency of this location.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Charles H. Somerset.*

The Earl Bathurst, K. G. &c. &c. &c.

SCHEDULE of Annexures.

No. 1. Statement of Mr. Parker's Account with the Government.

No. 2. Copy of Mr. Parker's Memorial to the Governor, September 21st, 1822.

No. 3. Statement of the Sums due to Mr. Parker, in compensation for Rations not drawn for persons thrown entirely upon him for support.

No. 4. Sums due from other heads of parties for Rations issued, not one Dollar of which is recoverable.

No. 5. Explanation of the mode of selling by Auction at the Cape of Good Hope.

No. 6. Copy of the Landdrost's Letter to Lord Charles Somerset, stating the sum bid by Mr. Colebrooke's Agent, and that at which Mr. Parker bought the Land of Saldanha Bay, being 2,667 Rds. less than Mr. Parker bought it at.

No. 7. Copy of Mr. Colebrooke's Letter, 8th February 1822, to the Colonial Secretary, stating the total unproductivenes of his six Places at Saldanha Bay, and requesting that the Rent and Arrears of Rent thereof might be remitted on that account.

No. 8. Letter from the President of the Bank, stating that the Advance made to Mr. Parker in September 1822, (3,000 rix dollars), has been discharged, and that there is no Account against Mr. Parker at the Bank.

No. 9. Copy of Military Secretary's Letter to the Assistant Commissary General, stating that the advance of rix dollars equal to 250*l.* sterling, was made as part compensation for Rations which had been withheld from him and those he supported.

(No. 1.)

STATEMENT of Mr. Parker's Account with the Government of the Cape of Good Hope.

	Rds.		
Debtor, as stated in the extract enclosed in Earl Bathurst's despatch of the 14th August 1823, No. 74 - - - - - - - - -	14,157	–	–
Deduct, as below - - -	13,164	3	4
Leaving a balance against Mr. Parker, supposing that his purchase had been enforced, of only - - - - - - - - - -	992	4	6
or about - - - £.	76. 6*s.* sterling.		

Deductions to be made from the above statement of Rds. 14,157.

	Rds.		
Due to Mr. Parker as the head of a party of settlers, for rations, from 7th Aug. 1820 to 31st December 1821, and for half rations from 1st Jan. to the 27th September 1822 - - - - - - - - - -	8,237	–	2
Vide Annexure, No. 1.			
Transfer-duty charged erroneously, not being due - - - - -	1,600	–	–
Transfer-duty received on the subsequent sale - - - - -	327	3	2
Advance from the bank repaid to the bank, and discharged - - -	3,000	–	–
Rds.	13,164	3	4

(signed) *Charles Henry Somerset.*

(No. 2.)

TO his Excellency the Right honourable General Lord Charles Henry Somerset, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, &c. &c. &c.

The Memorial of William Parker, one of the Heads of parties of Settlers under Parliamentary Grant of 1819;

Most respectfully sheweth,

THAT your Memorialist landed in this colony from the ship East Indian, with a party of seventy-six able-bodied men and their families, amounting in all to two hundred and twenty-two individuals, and part of these, thirty-two able-bodied men, and fifty-four other persons, were dependent upon your Memorialist for support.

That your Memorialist's party was ordered by the late acting Governor to be located in the district of Clan William, on lands "*ab initio*" totally incompetent for

their maintenance, as facts have fully proved, and which your Memorialist understands, that persons ordered by Sir Rufane Donkin to report on the same, after the settlers were fixed there, officially stated was the case.

That your Memorialist, notwithstanding the apalling difficulties under which he was placed, commenced cultivating the lands assigned to him, on which he also built the walls of a large dwelling-house, which fully demonstrate your Memorialist's industry and application.

That during his absence with his family at Saldanha Bay, one of the settlers attached to your Memorialist's party, availing himself of the error of the land-surveyor, Mr. Tullehin, made in sharing the bounds of the land, prevailed on the deputy landdrost Mr. Berg to order the said land-surveyor to measure one thousand acres of land on the northern bounds, which land, during your Memorialist's absence, the deputy landdrost sanctioned the said settler, Mr. Robert Woodcock, to take possession of, which he did by force, assaulting your Memorialist's steward, Mr. James Murray.

That your Memorialist's nephew, Mr. W. S. Parker, who acted for Memorialist, came to Saldanha Bay with an account of the said outrageous proceedings, when your Memorialist sent him to Cape Town on the 5th of August 1820 with an official letter to Mr. Ellis, the deputy colonial secretary, to which your Excellency is most respectfully referred, and to which an answer was received, that the deputy landdrost had been applied to on the subject, but that it subsequently appeared in that way as not to elicit the least satisfaction.

That every memorial and representation of your Memorialist to the local authorities were unavailing during the administration of Sir Rufane Donkin, and that your Memorialist on the 24th of October 1820 received a letter from the secretary, stating that as he had not proceeded to reside on the location at the Kleine Valley, his Excellency was pleased to deprive him of all the rights of a settler, and all the land as such in the colony.

Your Memorialist most respectfully submits that this most extraordinary act of Sir Rufane Donkin was announced to your Memorialist before the acting Governor had come to any decision respecting the land and house, of which, as it fully appears, your Memorialist was deprived, through the error of the land-surveyor, and through the actual incompetency and imbecility of the deputy landdrost, whose superannuation from these causes shortly afterwards took place.

Your Memorialist most respectfully submits that there are many strong collateral circumstances of a particular and important nature attached to your Memorialist's situation, which he forbears touching on in this memorial, but which will come in a proper time and place before the British Government.

But your Memorialist having referred your Excellency to very strong facts, supported by official documents, he humbly prays that your Excellency will be pleased to order compensation to be issued to him for the rations which were supplied to the other settlers, and of which your Excellency will see your Memorialist was deprived, as well as of all lands, as one of the adventurers under the Parliamentary Act.

That feeling as your Excellency has acutely done for the general distress of the settlers, your Memorialist need not remind your Lordship of the appalling difficulties he has experienced in supporting so many people, as appears by the accompaning list, during two seasons of unequalled scarcity, during which the land yielded no returns.

Your Memorialist is therefore most anxious to proceed to Europe with his family, particularly as the inutility of persevering in agricultural pursuits in this colony with European labourers has been too fatally proved.

Your Memorialist further begs leave to submit that Sir Rufane Donkin did not deign to reply to his letter of the 25th of October 1820, to which your Excellency is most respectfully referred, as your Memorialist supposes that letter is among the records in the Colonial Office.

He most humbly prays your Excellency's kind and prompt attention to his solicitation.

(signed) *W. Parker.*

(A true Copy.)

Cape Town,
Sept. 21st, 1822.

(signed) *C. H. Somerset.*

(No. 3.)

CALCULATION of the Amount of Rations for Mr. Parker's Party, from the period at which the removed Settlers left Clan William, (17th August 1820,) until the period of the following Harvest, (31st December 1821,) as per printed Circular to Heads of Parties; at 2 sk. per Ration to the Men, two thirds of a Ration to the Women, and half a Ration to the Children.

			Rds.	Rds.
From 17th August 1820 to 31st December 1821, being 502 days	15	Men	1,882 4 –	
	8	Women	669 2 –	
	20	Children	1,255 – –	
				3,806 6 4
From 17th August 1820 to 23d December 1821, being 493 days	2	Men	246 4 –	
	1	Woman	82 1 2	
	5	Children	308 1 –	
				636 6 2
From 17th August 1820 to 1st December 1821, 47 ½ days	3	Men	353 2 –	
	2	Women	157 – –	
	4	Children	235 4 –	
				745 6 –
From 17th August 1820 to 1st November 1821, 44 ½ days	4	Men	441 – –	
	2	Women	147 – –	
	4	Children	220 4 –	
				808 4
From 17th August 1820 to 30th September 1821	2	Men	205 – –	
				205 – –
From 17th August 1820 to 16th June 1821	1	Man	75 6 –	
				75 6 –
From 17th August 1820 to 3d February 1821, 181 days	1	Man	45 2 –	
				45 2 –
From 17th August 1820 to 1st December 1820, 106 days	3	Men	79 4 –	
	1	Woman	17 5 2	
	3	Children	39 6 –	
				136 7 2
From 1st September to 31st December 1821, 122 days		Armstrong	30 4 –	
	3	Children	45 6 –	
				76 2 –
In lieu of half rations issued to all other settlers in consequence of the failure of the harvest, from 1st January 1822 to 27th September 1822, computed at				1,700 – –
			Rds.	8,237 – 2

(A true Copy.)

(signed) *C. H. Somerset.*

(No. 4.)

NOTE of the Sums due from the Settlers, so far as they can be made out from Documents furnished.

		Rds.		
Bailie, per Adams -	Dr	3,151	7	5 1/4
Do - per Anderson -	-	3,592	2	4 1/4
Do - per Flanegan -	-	1,477	5	5
Do - per Forbes -	-	887	–	3 1/4
Do - per Ford -	-	3,911	6	4 1/2
Do - per Wakeford -	-	2,804	2	5 1/4
	Dr	15,824	4	4
Bailie's own Account -	Cr	3,510	5	5
Total at his debit -	-	12,313	6	5
Biggar - - -	Dr	3,274	6	5 1/2
Bowker - - -	-	1,501	4	5
Bradshaw - - -	-	3,222	4	– 1/4
Burnet - - -	-	720	1	2
Butler - - -	-	220	–	–
Campbell - - -	-	20	4	3 3/4
Carlisle - - -	-	2,353	6	3
Clarke - - -	-	2,228	5	– 1/4
Do - per Brown & Stubbs -		1,353	–	– 1/4
Cock - - -	-	6,603	–	– 1/4
Cooper - - -	-	66	–	–
Crause - - 709 6 3 1/2				
Do - p' Phillips, 3,641 7 3 1/4				
		4,351	6	– 3/4
Dalgairns - - -	-	3,782	5	5 1/4
Damant - - -	-	985	4	5 3/4
Daniell - - -	-	1,422	6	1 1/4
Daniels - - -	-	693	1	1 1/4
Dixon - - -	-	1,752	1	4 1/4
Draper - - -	-	9,083	5	1 3/4
Dyason - - -	-	1,902	4	4
Erith - - -	Cr	60	1	4 1/4
Ford, E. - - -	Dr	2.502	5	3 1/4
Fournier - - -	-	1,302	6	3 1/2
Frances - - -	-	88	–	–
Gardiner - - -	-	1,865	1	4 1/4
Greathead - - -	-	1,662	–	4 1/2
Garney - - -	-	437	5	3 1/4
Hayhurst - - -	-	5,189	–	–
Holder - - -	-	2,830	3	1 1/4
Howard - - -	-	6,218	2	1 3/4
Hyman - - -	-	2,740	1	2
James - - -	-	3,356	6	3 1/2
Liversage - - -	-	4,830	4	1
Mahoney - - -	-	3,068	6	4 1/4
Maudy - - -	-	3,168	6	–
Menzies - - -	-	3,796	7	2
Mills - - -	-	2,635	7	– 3/4
Morgan - - -	-	3,397	–	3 1/4
Mouncey - - -	-	1,952	1	2 3/4
Ostler - - - -		2,224	3	2 1/4
Owen - - - -		1,840	7	2 1/4
Parkin - - -	Cr	132	6	– 1/4
Phillipps - - -	Dr	1,670	4	5 1/4
Pigot - - - -		4,635	7	2 1/2
Pote - - - -		66	–	–
Pringle - - - -		2,146	3	2 1/2
Richardson - - -		1,535	2	4 1/4
Rowles - - - -		2,344	6	2 1/2
Rubidge - - - -		350	1	–
Scanlan - - - -		1,006	–	–
Scott - - - -		2,149	2	3 1/4
Sephton - - - -		38,174	4	2 1/2
Smith, G. - - - -		5,742	–	2
Smith, W. - - - -		3,663	7	4 1/2
Southey - - - -		2,379	6	4
Stanley - - - -		179	5	2 1/4
Thornhill - - - -		921	7	5 1/4
Turvey - - - -		3,074	2	5 1/4
Wainwright - - -		2,174	–	3 1/4
Wait - - 1,020 3 2 3/4				
Do p' Barker 2,704 1 3 3/4				
		3,724	5	– 1/2
White - - - -		88	–	–
Willson - - - -		17,054	1	4 3/4
Wilkinson - - - -		688	3	3
After deduction of the credits, remains due from settlers -		206,538	5	1
To be added to some one of the above accounts, supplies to W. Newcombe, Somerset, from January to April - 263 3 3 1/4				
Do - April to June, 108 4 4 1/4				
		372	–	2 1/4
Issues to Dr. O'Flynn, uncertain whether to be charged to him, or Mr. Baillie, or Mr. Carlisle. Implements issued by Mr. Headoon, No. 5, 13 *l.* 18 *s.* 5 1/4 *d.* a' 127 *l.* 17 *s.* 7 *d.* p' cent -		152	7	2 1/4
For one marquee to Rev. W. Boardman, of Willson's party, 20 *l.* a' 127 *l.* 17 *s.* 7 *d.* p' cent - - - -		227	7	–
To be recovered from colonial government, supplies to Campbell, Butler, Francis, Latham, Scanlan, White -		13,913	4	–
	Rds.	221,205	–	– 1/4

There were considerable issues of seed wheat made to sundry settlers in 1822, the value of which does not appear to have been claimed.

(signed) *Wm Hayward,*
Asst Comm. Acct.

A true Copy of the Account, delivered in by the Assistant Commissary of Accounts.

(signed) *C. H. Somerset.*

N. B.—The accompanying printed Return shows the number of persons for whom each head of a party was entitled to draw rations, by which a comparison can be made between the assistance afforded them, (particularly Messrs. Sephton and Willson,) and the compensation given to Mr. Parker.

(examined) *C. H. S.*

(No. 5.)

EXPLANATION of the peculiar mode of selling by Auction at the Cape of Good Hope when Houses, Estates, Licences, Monopolies, &c. &c. &c. are put up.

THE article to be sold is in the first place put up in the usual manner, and the highest bidder is entitled to the strykgeld or premium.

The property is then put up at a high ideal price beyond its value, for instance 50,000 guilders, when the auctioneer descends in his offers for a bidding—49,000, 48,000 and so on; only one bid (which is made by the bidder calling out "*mine*") is allowed in the down bidding, and if no one calls out "*mine*" until it comes down to the highest bidder up, that person is obliged to take the purchase; but it seldoms happens that the highest bidder up has any intention of purchasing, the person who really intends to purchase always waiting for the down bidding.

The highest purchaser up is entitled to the strykgeld.

The strykgeld is a premium given by the seller of 200, 300, 500, or even 1,000 rix dollars, according to the value of the article sold, to encourage the highest bidder up, who receives the premium whether he becomes the purchaser or not.

(signed) *C. H. Somerset.*

(No. 6.)

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that when the old government port at Saldanha Bay was put up for sale for the first time, Mr. Gosling (Mr. Colebrooke's agent) offered 10,966⅔ rix dollars; but that it was bought by Mr. Parker for 13,333½ rix dollars,—600 guilders, as being entitled to the strykgeld, reduced Mr. Gosling's bid to 10,666⅔ rix dollars.

I remain, &c.

(signed) *J. W. Stoll.*

His Excellency
Lord C. H. Somerset.

15th December 1823.

(A true Copy.)

(signed) *C. H. Somerset.*

(No. 7.)

Mr. Colebrooke's Letter to the Colonial Secretary on the subject of his Loan Place at Saldanha Bay.

Sir,

Cape Town, 8th February 1822.

I BEG leave to solicit through you that the places which I hold at Saldanha Bay, and which have been surveyed for an assessment of perpetual quit rent, may be exempted from rent while unproductive as they now are. The circumstances under which I became proprietor of those places are not unknown to you; it has not been since practicable to render them productive. My endeavours to let or sell them have been ineffectual; and on a recent date, when they were put up for public sale, no offer whatever was made for them.

Under these circumstances I solicit that the assessment of quit rent may for the present be *deferred*, and that a remission of the rent of them as loan places may be granted to me while they remain untenanted and unoccupied.

In asking this indulgence, I beg particularly to advert to the extreme barrenness of the soil and the deficiency of fresh water; these defects are not to be surmounted without the application of means for which the situation and circumstances of that part of the colony are not at this time favourable.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. P. Colebrooke.*

Names of the places at Saldanha Bay belonging to H. P. Colebrooke:—Stoffbergs Fontein; Kreefte Bay or Twer Valleyen; Lyster's Hach; Schior Eiland; Newland's or Reit Bay; Kleine Berg or Kreefte Bay, near Hoetyes Bay.

(A true Copy.)

Lieut.-Colonel Bird,
Colonial Secretary.

(signed) *Charles Somerset.*

(No. 8.)

My Lord, Lombard Bank, 18th Dec. 1823.

IN reply to your inquiries respecting the advance which was made to Mr. Parker of 300 rix dollars from the bank in September 1822, I have the honour to acquaint you that his debt has been discharged, and that Mr. Parker has now nothing owing to this department.

I have, &c.

Lord Charles Somerset, &c. &c. &c. (signed) *J. Marshall*, President.

(No. 9.)

Sir, Government House, 27th September 1822.

I AM directed by the commander of the forces to desire that you will be pleased to issue, on account of the expenditure of the English settlers, to Mr. David Harrie 3,502 rix dollars 4 skillings and 2½ stivers, being a sum granted to Mr. William Parker who came out at the head of a party of settlers, in part of a compensation in lieu of rations issued to other settlers, but which Mr. Parker never drew; and upon the above amount of 3,502 rix dollars 4 skillings and 2½ stivers being paid into the military chest, you will grant a bill upon the Lords of the Treasury for the amount in sterling money, in favour of Captain David Harrie of the brig Commerce.

I have, &c.

Ralph Rogerson, Esq. Assistant Commissary General. (signed) *G. J. Rogers*, M. S.

(A true Copy.)

(signed) *Charles Somerset.*

—No. 15.—

Lord Charles Somerset to Commissioners of Inquiry.

Gentlemen, Government House, Cape Town, 18th September 1824.

IN reply to the communication you have done me the honour to make to me, relative to an address that was transmitted in 1823 by a portion of the settlers in Albany to Earl Bathurst, I have the honour to transmit to you my observations upon the several assertions made in that extraordinary production, exclusive of the particular remarks that I have felt it my duty to make upon the respective clauses of it. I deem it incumbent upon me to observe, that I never perused a paper containing more complete misrepresentations and perversion of facts. I have further to state, that the Rev. Mr. Geary informed me by letter, dated 6th May 1823, which I forwarded to Mr. W. Horton 29th May 1823, that signatures to the address were surreptitiously obtained from persons who never read it, under assurances of its purport being a totally different one. As Mr. Geary had not at that time entered upon the political career he has since adopted, and as he stated this circumstance as fact, I have reason to give credence to it. I have also been informed from another (a very respectable) quarter, that signatures were obtained from persons who were not permitted to read the address, but who were assured that its sole purport was the establishment of a port at the mouth of the Kowie.

I have the honour at the same time to forward to you my observations on the substance of the information received by you in the course of your visit to the district of Albany, upon the various subjects of complaint embodied in the address.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

(signed) *Charles Henry Somerset.*

(A true Copy.)

John Gregory, Sec.

Observations upon the several Assertions made in the Address that was transmitted in 1823 by a portion of the Settlers in Albany to Earl Bathurst.

Par. 1. The sense of justice here alluded to more nearly resembles a spirit of resistance to legitimate authority and wholesome restraint, than a wish to give candid information.

That which is given will for the most part be found at variance with the truth. The failures which have, during four successive seasons, occurred in the corn crops, render it difficult to say what are the natural disadvantages of the country; but if a want of success has arisen from any other cause than the unfavourableness of the seasons, the visitations of long droughts, and of violent tempests and inundations, it is to be found in the absence of industry on the part of the settlers, and in an unbounded propensity to inebriety; there never has been a time when a common labourer could not obtain 2 rix dollars (about 2*s.* 10½*d.* sterling) per diem and his food. If this government have erred, it has been by being too bountiful in its aid; but if this liberality is to be brought against it as a crime, I would ask if it were not better that too extended a supply of rations should have been issued than that a single person's life should have been risked by want?

Par. 3. The establishment of a town which is here mentioned, as if the seat of magistracy *had been removed*, never took place. A large sum of money (20,000 rix dollars) was advanced to a contractor for an extensive building at Bathurst, under the intention I was told of removing the seat of magistracy from Graham's Town, where it had been established since 1812; but the building has never been completed, and the contractor is without means or property. I make no comment upon the unfitness of the place for a town, the absence of good water, &c. &c. as I think it quite sufficient to say that the dividing the chief town and seat of magistracy from the principal military station, even if the *site* had been more advantageous, and the expense had not (as it certainly would have) been enormously greater, was the most unwise, the most impolitic, and the most improvident measure, as it regarded the safety of the border and the future prosperity of the inhabitants, (always excepting, however, the establishment at Fredericksberg), that could have been devised; and at the time it was projected, it appears most peculiarly strange, as the commandantship of the military force on the frontier was combined at that moment with the office of chief civil magistrate, both of these situations requiring unremitting, and I may say, hourly personal attendance and exertion; and yet by the arrangement proposed, these incessant duties with which the same individual was charged were proposed to be placed at a distance of twenty-four miles from each other. Not being present when the friendly intercourse with the Caffres here referred to was established, and finding no official documents or any record alluding to them, I am inclined to believe that this is an assertion totally unfounded. I have only to say, that on my return from England I found that the only system which experience and personal observation had taught me could be effectual against the Caffres, either with a view of present safety or ultimate conciliation, (arising from civilization, and which system had received Earl Bathurst's unqualified approbation and sanction), had been totally abandoned, and the good effects which had arisen from that system (laid down by me in 1819), and which was ably pursued by Lieutenant-Colonel Willshire, were rendered abortive.

Par. 4. This is a gratuitous falsehood. There is a weekly post throughout the year between Graham's Town and all other parts of the colony, and immediate attention is paid to every representation made to the secretary, to the government, or to the Governor.

Par. 5. Having been twice through every part of Albany, I am not only not ignorant, but perfectly acquainted with the soil, climate and every other circumstance relative to it: it is true I have not visited the locations, because peculiar circumstances have occurred which rendered my absence from the seat of government impracticable under any circumstances; but it is my intention, as soon as I shall have due assistance in the administration of the government by the appointment of a secretary to the government, in whom I can repose confidence, to repair to the locations. In the mean time I have sent a special commission there, for the sole purpose of minutely investigating the claims and distresses (if any) of the settlers, and of mediating between contending parties.

Par. 6. The intention was a mischievous one, although when the framers of the plan were discovered they pretended it was not.

The annexure will show, that the acting Governor had already given directions on that head, so that the interference of the magistrate to prevent meetings called without his authority, and without declaring the objects of them, was not only in conformity with the general regulations for the safety of the colony, but to a recent instruction issued by the acting Governor for that part of the colony expressly. The application for permission to assemble was answered by saying that the objects of the meeting should be stated, and the unwillingness of the persons who took the lead on that occasion to avow their intentions affords but one conclusion.

The last paragraph of the 7th clause is a gratuitous falsehood. The sketch of their situation as it is called, is not only imperfect as they allow it to be, but most disgracefully unfaithful; and pains were taken by me not to reverse or disturb any measures adopted, except such as it was absolutely necessary to rescind with a view to the public safety.

Pars. 9, 10. Although the settlers have no cause for complaint on this head, as it was a positive clause conveyed to them previous to their quitting England by the Secretary of State, yet it is a principal instruction to the Commissioner to state what additional land can be distributed to the settlers, and in what proportion. The withholding of the deposit money will not appear unjust, when it is stated that the settlers have incurred a debt with the British Government amounting to 221,205 rix dollars, or about 15,800 *l.* sterling.

Par. 11. It is only necessary to refer to the state of the market at any period since the settlers have been in Albany, to prove the total incorrectness of this assertion. The unfortunate failures in the crops have alone ensured a prompt sale at a very extravagant price for every article raised; and so far from the government reserving to itself a monopoly of the only internal market, the whole of the supplies to the commissariat are furnished by public tender; and in lieu of no exportation being permitted, every possible exertion has been made, and no wise expenditure withheld, to establish a port at the Kowie Mouth. To open this port in its present state of infancy to a foreign market, would be to invite smuggling to the prejudice of the fair trader. When it may be regarded as established, and a hope of trade (other than the coasting trade) flourishing there, the necessary establishment of a custom department will be placed there.

Par. 12. The residence for a magistrate never having been completed, the effects of it could not have had the results here asserted. With regard to the establishment of the town of Bathurst, I shall repeat that it was, except that of Fredericksberg, the most impolitic measure that could have been projected; the terming that a "town" where there was scarcely a house, is liable to the same imputations as many other assertions of the authors of this address.

Par. 13. That the settlers were exposed to depredations from the Caffres there can be no doubt; but that those depredations arose solely and entirely from a departure from the system I laid down in 1819. I boldly and positively assert, and perhaps I cannot adduce a stronger proof of it than by stating, that ever since the command devolved upon Major Somerset by the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser in October 1823, that system has been rigidly adhered to, and the tranquillity of the border established; and so sensible are the inhabitants of the truth of this assertion, that a memorial from a very large proportion of the settlers near the border has been recently presented to His Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry, praying that they would intercede with His Majesty's Government at home to retain Major Somerset in the command*.

I have before touched upon the establishment of Fredericksberg; the seizing of Gaika I never heard of until I read it in this tissue of falsehood. Every possible and wise measure has been adopted to introduce civilization among the Caffres.

Par. 15. The wisdom of changing the established laws of the colony for those of Great Britain, is a subject for the consideration of abler and better men than the composers

* Since writing this, a memorial has been received, signed by all the respectable boors on the Bavraansch River, in the district of Graaf Reinet, to the same purpose.

composers of this address; it is to be observed, however, that in Lord Bathurst's earliest instructions to the parties before they quitted England, he explicitly pointed out to them that they would be subject to the Dutch laws, so that they entered upon their undertaking very thoroughly aware by what code of laws they would be governed.

(signed) *Charles Henry Somerset.*

(A true Copy.)

John Gregory, Sec.

J. T. Bigge, esquire, Major W. M. G. Colebrooke,
His Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry.

Annexure, No. 1.

Sir, Colonial Office, 7th March 1821.

I AM directed by his Excellency the acting Governor to acquaint you, that disapproving entirely of the meetings which have lately been convened at Graham's Town, under the pretext of discussing agricultural subjects, his Excellency desires you will in future discountenance such altogether; and his Excellency has desired me to add, that the colonial government has no further occasion for the services of Mr. Goodwin, who was lately appointed clerk in the secretarial establishment of your district, it appearing that Mr. Goodwin has taken a very active part in convening these meetings by addressing circular letters to heads of parties.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(signed) *C. Bird.*

(A true Copy.)

(signed) *P. G. Brink*, Act^{g} Col^{l} Sec^{y}.

(A true Copy.)

John Gregory, Sec.

Major Somerset, Act^{g} Deputy Landdrost,
Graham's Town.

OBSERVATIONS upon the Substance of the Information received by the Commissioners of Inquiry in the course of their visit to the District of Albany, upon the various subjects of Complaint embodied in the Address transmitted to Earl Bathurst in 1823 by a portion of the British Settlers.

Par. 3. As I was in England during the time of Captain Trappe's administration of the deputy local magistracy, I can make no comment on the transactions or occurrences of that period; but I annex a proclamation of mine, dated 26th June 1818, which in my opinion completely defines the relation between master and servant, and to which the local magistrates might have been referred for their guidance. I have only to observe, that I believe there is no instance of a servant having been released from his engagement with his master without my sanction and authority, and I am quite clear that I never authorized a separation that was not unreservedly sanctioned by the master. [Enclosure, No 1.

Upon the subject of the too lavish an issue of rations in the early stages of the settlement, I am not competent to speak; I can only state it as my firm belief that the issue of rice, &c. which I subsequently caused, has saved many an individual from absolute want.

I do not coincide in the most remote degree with those who admit that the establishment at Bathurst was a disposition favourable to the emigrant settlers, but I consider it in every point of view the most impolitic measure (except the establishment of Fredericksberg) that could have been devised. I believe I may say, that there has been but little, if any, loss to individuals from having built at Bathurst: compensation was made in land or in erven at Graham's Town to those who had expended any money; but few, if any, *purchased* erven at Bathurst; and if any

blame attaches to the authorities on account of loss on this head, it must be upon those who projected so improvident a measure, and not upon those who arrested it and prevented the evil results that must have occurred from such an establishment.

I do not well understand the expression of " the removal being less abrupt," the magistracy never having been established at Bathurst; a special heemraad was placed there, until it was found that the employment of such a functionary was no longer necessary.

Upon the system of military defence pursued after the supercession of that able officer Lieutenant-colonel Willshire, I must beg to decline commenting further than to say, that it subverted every principle of the system, which long experience and personal observation had convinced me was the only one that could establish any thing like security against the Caffres, and which system had been approved and sanctioned by Earl Bathurst. The pernicious results arising from the abandonment of that system, and the security that has since followed a return to it, will best show which is the preferable one.

Every possible measure has been adopted to introduce civilization amongst the Caffres. Two establishments of catechists are fixed within their territory, and a weekly fair has been established at the most remote military post of the border, and every salutary precaution taken to prevent unfair or surreptitious dealing with the natives. With regard to an augmentation of land to the several locations, it is a point to which the Commissioner's attention (who has been sent to Albany for the purpose of adjusting discontents) has been particularly called.

Annexure, No. 2.

Par. 4. Having referred this paragraph to Mr. Rivers, I annex his own words in reply to it, and have only to remark that I know of no means by which the Governor could carry on his administration of the government in the remote districts but by a reference to the local authorities for information, and report upon all applications involving local matter; and he must have a very slender knowledge of human nature, who can imagine that a system of incorrect or partial information could escape early detection.

Par. 5. The colonial government was not ignorant of the real situation of the settlers, neither was it uninformed of the artifices resorted to by many (whose education and former station in life gave them influence) to increase the discontents arising from the visitations of Providence, and render disaffected the lower classes. The special heemraad was not removed from Bathurst until it was found unnecessary to retain one there.

Par. 6. Circular written invitations having been sent to the heads of parties to attend a meeting on a particular day upon matters of importance to the interests of the settlers, and no intimation either of the intention of holding such a meeting, or of the objects and matters to be discussed, having been made to the landdrost, and consequently no permission to assemble having been obtained, it became the landdrost's positive duty (*Vide* Enclosure, No. 3.) to take steps to prevent its occurrence by a public notice. It will be seen that in this notice (Enclosure, No. 4.) no imputation was cast upon the motives of the settlers in general; but as the district at that time was filled with libellous and scurrilous writings from anonymous authors, insulting the local authorities, and reviling the measures of government, by which a strong feeling of dissatisfaction had been excited, it was the more necessary and imperative on the landdrost to act up to the letter of his instructions. If the intentions of those who called the meeting had not been mischievous, why was there an unwillingness to disclose them, and why was every thing done secretly?

Par. 7. The removal of the special heemraad has been replied to in paragraph No. 6.

If there was a relaxation in the system of defence against the Caffres, it rests with the officer then in command of the frontier, Lieutenant colonel Scott. That officer received precisely the same instructions as the present commandant; and under those very orders, he (Major Somerset) has prevented depredation and established tranquillity throughout the frontier. The wants of the settlers after the failure of their crops were most considerately supplied by gratuitous issues of rice, seed corn, and every thing that could (with industry) promote their future success. This representation relative to the Albany levy is totally unfounded; the attendance at the musters has never been insisted on; excuses of any description have at all times been admitted, and at the period of the date of the address, one muster

only had taken place. No instance of any species of punishment has occurred, the enrolment was made at the habitation of each individual, and the most convenient places have been selected for mustering. Four of the six officers of the levy are half-pay officers of the army, and no instance has occurred of a half-pay officer being required to fall into the ranks at a muster.

The oath was administered according to the provisions of the proclamation, in which the provisions of the Act of Parliament of the 43d George the 3d. were followed, and every possible attention and consideration to the feelings of every individual were shown in the organization of the levy. The penalties have never been enforced.

Par. 8. On this paragraph I have only to repeat my observation upon paragraph 6, that if their intentions were harmless, there would have been no backwardness in declaring them, and that the magistrate only did his duty in requiring to know them.

Par. 9. This subject has been answered in the observations upon paragraph No. 3.

Pars. 10. & 11. This is a mis-statement, the Somerset Farm at the time alluded to only supplied the colonial corps, the rest of the army was supplied by public tender; and at this time the whole army on the frontier is supplied in that manner. So far from the mode adopted having caused any injury to the agriculturists on the frontier, the commissariat department was necessitated to send considerable supplies from Cape Town for the use of the army on the frontier. This renders any reply to the observation upon the Somerset Farm (which is a gross untruth) unnecessary. It has always been a favourite object of mine to break up the Somerset Farm, and by disposing of it in lots to establish a town and magistracy there, abolishing that at Cradock; but the want of grain on the frontier, from the successive blights, has not hitherto rendered it safe to carry that object into execution. The subject of a direct trade (otherwise than a coasting trade) is premature; when it shall be politic to establish it, it will not be overlooked. All these complaints are made for the sole purpose of exciting dissatisfaction, and not from any real cause for grievance.

Par. 14. I have already given my opinion as to the only system which can check the depredations of the Caffres. The officer in command in 1822, Lieutenant-colonel Scott, was, by his orders, left no choice; and if he followed his own views on the subject, in opposition to the system laid down, he acted in direct disobedience to those orders, and is amenable for his conduct.

I have always considered that the conferences held by Lieutenant-colonel Scott with the Caffre chiefs were unwise, and were productive of much subsequent injury. With regard to the attack upon Gaika, it is to be regretted that it was not so judicially planned by Lieutenant-colonel Scott as to ensure the success of the object in making it. The orders given Lieutenant-colonel Scott tended at all times to conciliate the Caffres, but when it was necessary to punish them, to do so effectually, and leave no chance of failure.

It is needless to say more on the subject of the establishment at Fredericksberg, having already more than once described it as the most pernicious and impolitic measure that could have entered into the mind of any one.

Par. 15. Upon the subject of being governed by the Dutch law, Earl Bathurst made the settlers fully acquainted prior to their quitting England, or of engaging in the undertaking, that it was by those laws they were to be governed. So considerate have I been with regard to these people, that, although by a decision of His Majesty's Government the law proceedings of the colony are not to be carried on in English until the 1st January 1827, I established that measure in Albany exclusively, by proclamation of the 30th January 1824, (Annexure, No. 5.)

The secretary of the district, who was charged with promoting litigation, has been permitted to resign; and in order to prevent any inducement to such a course in future, the fees which the secretary formerly received upon those cases for his personal advantage, and which the secretaries continue to receive in other districts, have in this district been carried to the public credit, and a regular salary, without emoluments, given to that officer.

The contractors who have undertaken public buildings may occasionally have

employed slaves, but as many settlers as could be procured have always been employed. The best proof that no man capable of work in Albany need be idle is, that any labourer may obtain two rix dollars (about 2*s.* 10½ *d.* sterling) per diem and his food. One or two of the functionaries may have retained domestic slaves as their personal attendants, but none have been employed for predial purposes. It would be a serious hardship upon the master, as well as on the slave, to force a separation in cases of this nature. No portion of the community is better off, or happier perhaps, than the domestic slave in South Africa; and the invariable propensity to inebriety, insolence, laziness and irregularity in the lower class of English at the Cape disqualify them entirely, almost without an exception, for domestic servants.

(signed) *Charles Henry Somerset.*

(A true Copy.)

John Gregory, Sec.

— No. 16. —

Lord Charles Somerset to Earl Bathurst.

Miscellaneous, No. 287.

East India Company's China ship "Atlas" at sea, 3d April 1826.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship copy of a letter addressed to me some time since from His Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry, enclosing an abstract of the several allegations referred to in a letter addressed by Mr. Wilmot Horton to those gentlemen, and contained in the correspondence with Sir Rufane Donkin referred to in that letter.

As at the time I received this communication from His Majesty's Commissioners I had formed my determination to avail myself of His Majesty's gracious permission to return to England, to refute the gross calumnies with which I had been assailed, and expecting that the very speedy arrival of the Lieutenant Governor would enable me to do so at an early period, I postponed at that moment the replying to these allegations. As I am now on my passage to England, I have prepared the replies, and shall have the honour of forwarding them with this to your Lordship by the first boat I may meet in going up Channel.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,
Charles Henry Somerset.

The Right honourable
Earl Bathurst, K. G.
&c. &c. &c.

(Enclosure, No. 1.)

My Lord, Cape Town, Wednesday, 26th October 1825.

Private and Confidential.

ADVERTING to the conference which we had the honour to hold with your Lordship on Monday last upon the subject of two letters from Mr. Wilmot Horton to our address, copies of which had been transmitted to your Lordship, we beg leave to enclose, for your Lordship's information, an abstract of the several allegations which are referred to in the letter of Mr. Wilmot Horton, and contained in the correspondence of Sir Rufane Donkin referred to in that letter, and which may be considered to comprehend the grounds upon which Sir Rufane Donkin has professed an intention of declaring publicly his disapprobation of your Lordship's administration in the next session of Parliament.

We deem it proper to add, that Sir Rufane Donkin has repeatedly disclaimed in his letters all personal feeling respecting your Lordship, and has alleged as a motive for coming forward, his sympathy in the distresses of the English settlers, and his desire to support their complaints in return for their attachment to him.

We have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble servants,

(signed) *John Thomas Bigge,*
William M. G. Colebrooke.

His Excellency General
the Right hon. Lord Charles Somerset,
&c. &c. &c.

(Enclosure, No. 2.)

Points referred to in the Letter of Sir Rufane Donkin.	Replies to the Points referred to in the opposite Side.
1.—GENERAL disapproval, by Sir Rufane Donkin, of Lord Charles Somerset's conduct, as Governor of the Cape of of Good Hope.	WITH regard to Sir R. Donkin's general disapproval of my conduct, as Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, I conceive it unnecessary to make any comment, as I consider that my experience of six years in the administration of the government of the Cape, (during which I had had the honour to receive, on numerous occasions, the approbation of Earl Bathurst of my conduct,) entitled me to judge quite as well as any individual of what was most beneficial for the colony; besides which, I consider myself only responsible to His Majesty's Government for my public acts.
2.—Appeals to Lord Bathurst's approval of several acts of his own administration, which Lord Charles Somerset reversed immediately after his return to the colony, and before he could have acquired any information of the expediency of the grounds upon which Sir Rufane Donkin had acted; hence it is inferred by him, that this reversal of acts and measures that had obtained the approbation of Earl Bathurst, must have been condemned by his Lordship. Sir Rufane disclaims any thing like personal hostility towards Lord Charles Somerset; he enters upon an examination of the points of Lord Charles Somerset's administration of the colony that he considers as open to most serious objection.	I am not aware of the reversal of any measure of Sir Rufane Donkin's administration, except the not proceeding in the intended removal of the seat of magistracy from Graham's Town to Bathurst, to the completion of which project there were so many powerful and irremediable * obstacles, that I should have considered myself unpardonably culpable in persevering in it; exclusive of which, all the respectable portion of the community in the district were averse to it, as may be seen by the acknowledgments expressed in an address to me on the determination to continue the seat of magistracy at Graham's Town being promulgated.
3.—Expresses his abhorrence of the system of espionage that has been established at the Cape, to the dismay of the whole colony.	Never having heard of the system of espionage here alluded to, or of any instance of the dismay created by this nonenity, I have of course no comment to make on this paragraph.
4.—Disapproves of the unnecessary destruction of Bathurst and Fredericksburg, and the subversion of the measures intended for the welfare of the new settlers, which had received Lord Bathurst's approbation.	So far from Bathurst being destroyed as here stated, erven are offered gratis to any one who will build there. A grammar school has been established there at the public expense, and every possible encouragement given to it. No check was given to the establishment at Fredericksburg; but it ceased to exist (as it was natural to suppose it would do) from

* The paucity of water; the absence of good water for drinking and washing.
The great objection to dividing the seat of magistracy from the chief military station.
The enormous expense that must attend erecting new buildings for every branch of the magistracy.
The position not so eligible or central as Graham's Town, with regard to other parts of the district.

from the very nature of its own composition, and was consequently gradually abandoned by all who have speculated there.

I have no conception to what the latter part of this paragraph alludes, and am totally unconscious of having subverted any measures for the welfare of the settlers which had received Lord Bathurst's approbation; on the contrary, from the moment of my return to the colony on the 1st December 1821, to my quitting it on the 5th of March 1826, I can conscientiously say that nothing has been omitted which it was within the limits of my authority to afford to promote the interests of the settlers; and I have every reason to believe that the major part, and all the respectable part of them, are ready to attest this assertion, although such extensive pains have been exerted to render them discontented with their government, by a few very evil intentioned persons.

5.—The astonishing and alarming declaration imputed to Lord Charles Somerset on landing, that he would undo all that had been done in his absence; without appearing to pledge himself to this declaration, Sir Rufane Donkin states, that Lord Charles Somerset proceeded to act upon it, without having received any authority from home.

I never heard of this imputation until I received the document I am now replying to from His Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry; and I positively assert, that no such declaration, nor any words directly or indirectly implying such intention, ever fell from me, nor was any such intention ever entertained by me. The latter part of this paragraph is already answered.

6.—Refers to a despatch from Earl Bathurst that followed Lord C. Somerset to the Cape, approving of the settlement of the African corps at Fredericksburg, and of the regulations for that settlement, as contributing mainly to the security of that part of the frontier, and to the future defence of the colony.

As the establishment was abandoned by those who undertook it, from the impossibility they found of continuing it with the materials of which it was composed, I consider that the contents of Lord Bathurst's despatch alluded to, were not in anywise intentionally counteracted.

7.—Refers also to the decisive terms in which Earl Bathurst expresses his approbation of the settlement of Bathurst, and the opening of the Kowie, and to the concluding sentence of the despatch, which is alleged to be in the last degree honourable and complimentary to Sir Rufane Donkin.

The establishment of a port at the Kowie has been the first object of my wishes; and so far from checking it, I have even been censured for the trifling expense which I authorized for objects indispensable to its success.

8.—Alludes, in strong terms, to the consequences of the system of frontier defence adopted by Lord C. Somerset on his return; the consequences of which are alleged to have been several murders committed by the Caffres, and the reduction of above thirty families to misery and despair.

I never heard of any murders by the Caffres since my return to the colony, except in the case of Stubbs, who sought his own death by illicitly trafficking with the Caffres; *vide* my letter to His Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry, under date 10th of January 1826, (copy of which is annexed, A.); and the system of defence pursued now, (which is the same

as

as that I laid down previously to my quitting the colony in 1820,) is ascertained, from experience, to be the *only* one that can ever avail for the safety of the border, and which can at the same time tend to alienate the Caffres from their predatory habits.

9.—In reviewing the finances of the colony, Sir Rufane Donkin states that he left a surplus revenue of 92,101 rix dollars at the end of 1821; and that, from the information he has received, "the colony is now in a state almost of bankruptcy, and that apprehensions are entertained that the government will stop payment of the ordinaries of the colony, as he was informed that it had already done, or at least delayed the payment of the extraordinaries."

In remarking on paragraph 9. I have to observe, that so far from a surplus revenue of 92,101 rix dollars being left at the end of 1821, the annexed document (B) will show that, independent of an additional annual expense of rix dollars 35,018. 6. 4. which had been permanently imposed on the colony during my absence, I have been compelled to direct, from time to time, the payment of a sum of rix dollars 96,517. 6. 3. for works, &c. authorized during the same period.

With regard to the present state of the finances of the colony, the paper hereunto annexed (C.) will, I trust, fully and satisfactorily account for it. It is therein shown, that no unnecessary waste of the public money has taken place; but that, on the contrary, the present embarrassment is to be attributed to a series of untoward circumstances and inavertible visitations, which the colony has had to encounter.

10.—In the year 1820, the first of Sir Rufane Donkin's administration, the ordinary expenditure increased by rix dollars 131,153, the extraordinary by rix dollars 331,632, owing to the various claims with which Lord Charles Somerset had saddled the expenditure before his departure.

It will be seen, by the annexed documents (D.) (E.) and (F.) that the ordinary expense, in the year 1820, had increased by rix dollars 20,011. 6. 5. (not by rix dollars 131,153. as stated in paragraph 10,) and the extraordinary by rix dollars 283,433. 7. 5½. (and not by rix dollars 331,632); and upon examination of the documents here referred to, it will appear that the causes of the increased expenditure principally arose from the unavoidable necessity I had been under of increasing the strength of the Cape corps, and of repelling the incursions of the Caffres, by sending an armed burgher force to the frontier; the expenses that attended these measures having amounted together to the sum of 300,000 rix dollars, or thereabouts.

11.—In the next year (1821,) the ordinary expenditure decreased rix dollars 21.930, and the extraordinary decreased rix dollars 263,585, making a decrease of rix dollars 284,515, in the general expenditure of the colony, as soon as Sir Rufane Donkin's system could be brought into operation, notwithstanding the pressure of the contract entered into by Lord Charles Somerset for the building

The statement in paragraph 11. appears equally in error, relative to the decrease stated to have taken place in the ordinary expenditure of the year 1821, of rix dollars 21,930.

It will be seen, from the annexed document (G.) that no such decrease took place, but that there was an actual increase of rix dollars 38,531. 1. 3½. in the ordinary expenditure.

ing of Newlands, which apparently created an expenditure only of 7,000*l.* sterling, and by which Lord Bathurst had been induced to give his sanction to the rebuilding.

It was natural that the extraordinary expenditure of 1821 should decrease, when the items of expenditure which had caused it (the augmentation and remounting of the Cape corps, and the expense of the burgher force,) had ceased to exist.

Enclosure 3.—(A.)

Gentlemen, Cape of Good Hope, 10th January 1826.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th ultimo, stating that it is asserted in Sir Rufane Donkin's letter to Mr. Wilmot Horton that several murders were committed by the Caffres, in consequence of the abandonment of the system of defence that he had established upon the frontier, and requesting to be furnished with any reports that may have been received from the commandant or from either of the magistrates upon the frontier, of any murders that were committed by the Caffres within the colony during the years 1822 and 1823; and in reply thereto, to transmit to you an extract of a letter from the commandant on the frontier to the late military secretary, Major Rogers, under date 24th June 1823, relative to the murder by the Caffres of a Mr. Stubbs, who, there appears to be little doubt, had been carrying on an illicit traffic with that people.

I am not aware of any other instance of a colonist having been murdered by the Caffres during the period you allude to, nor is there any document to that effect on record; it appears, however, from a report made by the commandant on the frontier, on the 13th October 1821 (a copy of which I understand you have in your possession), that forty-eight head of cattle, together with an English boy who herded them, were missing from Mr. Smith's location; and as nothing can be traced of the fate of this boy, it is more than probable that he must have been murdered by the savages.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(signed) *Charles Henry Somerset.*

His Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry.

(B.)

STATEMENT of Expenses in the Government of the Cape of Good Hope, authorized during the years 1820 and 1821, the payment of which Lord Charles Somerset was necessitated to direct after his return to the Colony in December 1821.

		Rds.	*sk.*	*sti.*
1821:–Dec. 31.	Alterations made and materials supplied to the town prison -	6,854	–	–
	The frame of a sloop purchased for the service of Government	3,965	–	–
	Building and launching the same - - - - - -	2,865	–	–
	Repairs done to the stores belonging to the new custom-house	3,186	–	–
	D° - - d° - and altering the front of the custom-house	2,340	–	–
	Repairs done and articles supplied to the town prison - -	1,824	–	–
1822:–Jan. 24.	Launching and completing the government cutter Winefred -	3,875	4	–
– Feb. 7.	An advance on account of the building of the drostdy-house at Bathurst - - - - - - - - - - -	4,000	–	–
– Mar. 22.	Stores supplied for the use of the cutter Winefred - -	3,693	6	–
– Aug. 6.	A further advance on account of the building of the drostdy-house at Bathurst - - - - - - - - - -	4,000	–	–
	Disbursements made on account of expenses incurred in the defence of the Colony against the inroads of the Caffres -	3,005	6	3 ½
	D° - - - d° - - - d° - - - - - -	4,674	–	1 ¾
– – 22.	Labour and materials supplied for the building of the drostdy-house at Bathurst - - - - - - - - - -	4,422	5	3
	Stores supplied for carrying on d° - - - - - -	3,611	2	4 ½
– Dec. 2.	Building a bridge across the Leiscbeek river near Cape Town	4,570	–	–
1823:–Dec. 23.	Balance of expenses incurred for repairs done to the wharf, Cape Town - - - - - - - - - - -	13,030	5	3
1824:–Jan 13.	Expenses incurred in the erection of a light-house at Green Point * - - - - - - - - - - - -	13,400	–	–
1825:–June 7.	Purchase of the Loan Place "Wolvegat" - - - - -	13,200	–	–
	Rds.	96,517	6	3 ¾

* *Memorandum*:—In addition to the sum expended on account of the light-house, extra remuneration to the amount of 5,200 rixdollars has been claimed by the contractor of the building, in consequence of a deviation from the original plan which was ordered by the acting governor.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	APPOINTMENTS:	Salaries per Annum. *Rds.*	*sk.*	*sti.*
1820:–Mar. 22.	Messenger and under sheriff at Simons town - - - -	500	–	–
– – 14.	Postmaster at Beaufort - - - - - - - -	300	–	–
– April 15.	Under sheriff at Graham's Town - - - - - -	360	–	–
– – 18.	Clerk to the deputy landdrost at Worcester - - - -	400	–	–
– – 19.	Deputy messenger to Orphan Chamber - - - -	240	–	–
– – 26.	Public executioner, Cape Town - - - - - -	1,200	–	–
– May 12.	Instructor to the lepers at Hemel and Aarile - - -	600	–	–
– Aug. 30.	Two boatmen for the Knysa establishment, at 420 rixdollars each	840	–	–
– Sept. 22.	Medical officer at Clan William - - - - - - -	500	–	–
– – 27.	Clergyman at Bathurst - - - - - - - -	2,000	–	–
– – 29.	Secretary at Clan William - - - - - - - -	1,000	–	–
– –	Presbyterian minister at Bathurst - - - - -	1,000	–	–
– Oct. 4.	Two constables at Clan William, at 180 rixdollars each - -	360	–	–
	Three black d° - - - - - - Co d° - each - -	180	–	–
– – 11.	Clergyman at Clan William - - - - - -	2,000	–	–
	Three post carriers in the Tulbagh District, at 320, 396 and 792 rixdollars per annum - - - - -	1,508	–	
1820:–Oct. 20.	Second assistant to the receiver-general - - - -	900		–
– 26.	Secretary at Cradock - - - - - - - -	1,000	–	–
– Nov. 8.	Three policemen in the Cape District, at 300 each - -	900		–
– 30.	Church clerk at Cradock - - - - - - -	177	4	
– Dec. 28.	Two constables at Bathurst, at 180 each - - - -	360		
1821:–Jan. 3	An additional signal-man at Saldanah Bay - - - -	300	–	–
– – 17.	Roman catholic clergyman - - - - - - -	1,000	–	–
– – 25.	Postmaster at Bathurst - - - - - - - -	300	–	–
– June 7.	Three postholders in the Stellenbosch District - - -	504		–
– July 25	An additional black constable at Caledon - - - -	60		–
– 28.	Government agent at Caffraria - - - - - -	1,000	–	–

	APPOINTMENS—*continued.*	Salaries per Annum *Rds. sk. sti.*
1821:-Aug. 3.	A pilot at the Kowie	600 – –
– – 22.	A woodman for the township of Bathurst	480 – –
– Sept. 18.	Four boatmen at the Kowie, at 360 Rds. each	1,440 – –
– – 26.	Two d° d° d°	720 – –
– Oct. 1.	A custom-house officer at Port Elizabeth	1,000 – –
– – 31.	Four constables in the Albany District, at 180 each	720 – –
Nov. 7.	Clerk to the functionary for the enregisterment of slaves at Stellenbosch	300 – –
– – 15.	An additional field-cornet in the Albany District	200 – –
	An additional messenger in d°	300 – –
	Clerk to the secretary of Albany	300 – –
– – 21.	D° d° d°	300 – –
	A porter at government-house, at 1 *s.* per diem	243 2 4
– – 30.	Postmaster at Worcester	300 – –
	Rds.	26,452 6 4

	INCREASE OF SALARIES IN CIVIL SERVANTS:	Increase per Annum. *Rds. sk. sti.*
1820:-Mar. 15.	Postholder at Swellendam, from 300 rixdollars to 384 rixdollars per annum	84 – –
April 4.	Director of the slave-lodge, from 288 rixdollars to 1,800 rixdollars per annum	1,512 – –
Nov. 30.	Overseer at Robben Island, from 300 rixdollars to 360 rixdollars per annum	60 – –
1821:-Nov. 30.	Commandant of Port Elizabeth, from 500 rixdollars to 1,200 rixdollars per annum	700 – –
– April 4.	Two postholders in the Swellendam District, from 198 rixdollars to 234 rixdollars, and from 198 rixdollars to 252 rixdollars per annum	90 – –
– – 19.	Sexton of the English church Cape Town, from 150 rixdollars to 350 rixdollars per annum	200 – –
	Church clerk of d°, from 200 rixdollars to 300 rixdollars per annum	100 – –
– August 1.	Second clerk in the court of appeals office, from 500 rixdollars to 700 rixdollars per annum	200 – –
	Third clerk in d°, from 240 rixdollars to 400 rixdollars per annum	160 – –
– Sept. 18.	Signal-man at the Lions Rump, from 300 rixdollars to 420 rixdollars per annum	120 – –
	D° at Wynberg, from 120 rixdollars to 240 rixdollars per annum	120 – –
– Nov. 15.	Ten constables in the Stellenbosch District, from 5 rixdollars to 10 rixdollars per mensem	600 – –
	Rds.	3,946 – –

	PENSIONS:	Amount per Annum *Rds. ks. sti.*
1821:-Oct. 4.	Mrs. Schutt's, widow of a clergyman	360 – –
– Nov. 30.	O. M. Bergh, esq. deputy Landdrost of Clan William	1,200 – –
	Rds.	1,560 – –

RECAPITULATION:

Amount of unfixed contingent expenses authorized during the years 1820 and 1821, the payment of which Lord Charles Somerset was necessitated to direct after his return to the Colony in December 1821			*Rds. sk. sti.* 96,517 6 3½
Situations created during the same period	26,452 6 4		
Increases to Salaries	3,946 – –		
Pensions	1,560 – –		
Maintenance of Light-house at Green Point annually	3,060 – –		
Permanent annual expense entailed on the Colony during the above period		*Rds.*	35,018 6 4

(Enclosure, No. 5.)—(C.)

Memorandum.—UPON a comparative review of the revenue and expenditure of the Cape of Good Hope from the commencement of the year 1822 to ultimo December 1825, a diminution in the receipts and increase in the expenditure of the government will appear to have taken place. It is the object of the present statement to account for the augumentation of the expenditure, and the decrease of the revenue during the period in question, and to expose the causes that have given birth to the difficulties that the finances of the Cape have had to contend with.

Vide Annexure, No. 1.

At the close of the year 1822, the aspect of the treasury was apparently favourable. Compared with the preceding year the revenue had increased by rix dollars 78,491. 2. 4¼, and the expenditure diminished by rix dollars, 71,251 4. 1. It should be observed, however, that this considerable difference in the receipts arose principally from an increase in the sums for which the wine and brandy farms were let from 1821 to 1822, and which were collected in the latter year, and from large arrears under the head of commando-tax having been paid up from as far back as the year 1818.

A lamentable deficiency had, however, in fact taken place in the receipts, arising from the staple branches of the revenue. The failure of the crops in 1821 sensibly affected the land revenue and vendue receipts, in which departments alone the public suffered to the extent of rix dollars 118,782. 7, so that the stated increase may actually be pronounced to have been incidental.

Notwithstanding the increased permanent expense entailed upon the colony during the years 1820 and 1821, and the considerable sums incurred in those years, the payment of which it became necessary subsequently to authorize, and notwithstanding the unforeseen calamities before stated, with which the colony had to contend, it will be deemed matter of astonishment, and afford proof of the economy observed in the expenditure of the government, that an actual decrease in the expenditure of 1822 took place when compared with 1821, amounting to rix dollars 71,251. 4. 1.

Vide Annexure, No. 2.

N.B. For this Document, *vide* (L'B.

Owing to a more favourable harvest of grain in some parts of the colony in 1823, which obviated the necessity of the import of foreign wheat, and of the large supplies of rice, &c. which were introduced into the colony in 1822, the receipts of the custom department show a considerable diminution, and the Pachter*, for the retail of wines and brandies, having become insolvent, a difference in the amount of tithes received in 1823 is apparent; upon a comparison of the revenues for 1822 and 1823, it will be seen that a decrease in the latter year took place, amounting to rix dollars 106,450. 4. 5 ¼, mainly attributable to the causes here adverted to.

* Holder of the Licence.

To a cursory observer it would appear by the accounts that the expenditure of 1823 exceeded that of 1822 by rix dollars 230,110. 7. –¼; but on a more minute inspection of the accounts it will be seen that the amount of this excess is calculated upon the whole expenditure of 1823, compared with only nine months, or three fourths of the expenditure of 1822, and this remark is likewise applicable to the disbursements made under the head of "Expense of Office."

The expenditure incurred in Albany for the erection of buildings, a measure consequent upon the establishment of the settlers in that quarter, amounted to upwards of rix dollars 50,000; the rebuilding of such works as had been destroyed, and the reparation of public buildings rendered uninhabitable by the unprecedented storms of 1822, estimated (in the governor's despatch under date the 5th August 1822, delivered by major Cloete) at 25,000*l.* sterling (and for which authority was *then* given to draw, but of which no part has been received), and the construction of a road over the Fransche Hoek mountain, which had been authorized by the secretary of state, threw a very considerable burthen upon the colonial treasury; and the enclosed statement of the expenses incurred for the erection of schools, and the annual charge on account of teachers, will prove, that in consequence of the expectation (or rather the assurance) held out by Earl Bathurst in his Lordship's circular despatch, dated July 9th 1823, that a grant to meet the expense on this head would be afforded by Parliament, an annual expense (unless the expected grant be made by Parliament) has been entailed upon the public of rix dollars 13,000.

Vide Annexure, No. 3.

In estimating, therefore, the net expenditure of the colony for the year 1823,

these are items which must be considered as extraordinary disbursements, and cannot be included in the regular and permanent expenses of the colony. If they be abstracted from the accounts of that period, it will be found that the augmentation is of too trifling an amount to merit consideration. In the year 1824 it does not appear that any diminution of the revenue took place, except in an item in the tithe department, viz. that which had been derived from the farming of the retail of Cape wines and brandies in Cape Town, in lieu of which the sale of licences had been substituted, and extra duties imposed by proclamations of the 1st October and 14th November 1823; this defalcation was unexpected, as the calculations made upon the probable receipts from letting the licences gave reason to suppose that the revenue would be benefited by the alteration. A very odious monopoly, which justly excited much dissatisfaction, was, however, thereby done away with.

On the other hand the expenditure increased during this period. The expense for the maintenance of the lepers had been hitherto defrayed out of taxes levied upon the inhabitants in the several districts, and appropriated to that especial purpose; but upon its being represented to government that the several districts were incapable of raising the amount annually required, it appeared just, as it was a humane institution, to relieve them from the burthen of it; and from the 1st of January 1824 the expense has been transferred to the government treasury. This item of expenditure alone in 1824 amounted to rix dollars 44,333. 4. 2.

The accounts for the past year (1825) not having yet been made up, it is not practicable to ascertain precisely the expenditure for this period, compared with the several items of disbursements in 1824. The revenue, however, has again laboured under considerable disadvantages; and a melancholy diminution has been the result. A loss of rix dollars 23,000 has been sustained by the substitution of the sale of licences for the system of farming the Pacht, before alluded to. The receipts in the custom department have fallen off nearly to the amount of rix dollars 30,000; in the land revenue to rix dollars 20,000; and a diminution has taken place in most of the branches of the public revenue. The natural consequence has been the necessity of negociating a loan with the East India Company to relieve the exigences of the colonial government.

Vide Annexure, No. 4.

Under such a combination of untoward and uncontrollable circumstances it will cease to awaken surprise that embarrassment should at this moment pervade the financial operations of the government. The revenue for a series of years has been gradually diminishing; and numerous additional and extraordinary expenses have been thrown upon the colony.

The additional expenses incurred in 1820 and 1821 already alluded to; the establishment of the settlers; and the construction of buildings and other expenses consequent thereupon; the reparation of the extensive damages brought on by the storms of 1822; the completion of the road over the Fransche Hoek mountain; the establishment of schools throughout the colony, and the appointment of teachers; the payment of part of the capital on the purchase of the buildings at the naval arsenal at Simon's town in 1815; the maintenance of the Leper institution, are all items appearing in the accounts of this government since the commencement of 1822; but as not having been contemplated, the greater proportion cannot in justice be considered to be comprehended in the ordinary expenditure of the government.

To these are to be added the following additional items of annual expense.

Pension to Colonel Bird - - - - - - - exclusive of an item of 1,750*l.* to convey himself and family to England.	£.	800	– –
Salary to clerk of the council - - - - - -		800	– –
Ditto to assistant to ditto - - - - - - -		150	– –
Ditto to Reverend Mr. Judge, master of the granmmar school, exclusive of the purchase of a house as a school for 2,000 *l.*		600	– –
Ditto to Lieutenant Governor - - - - - -		3,500	– –
Aide-de-camp's pay - - - - - - - - -		182	10 –
Forage, lodging, and other allowances - - - -		110	– –
Annual Increase	£.	6,142	10 –

To

To arrive therefore at a correct estimate of the expenses of the government from the 1st of January 1822 to the present time, these items should be subtracted from the expenditure of each year; and it will be seen on a comparison with 1820 and 1821 and former years, that the augmentation (if any) is trifling, and not exceeding that which the emergencies of a rising colony would naturally necessitate.

3d April 1826. *Charles Henry Somerset.*

(C.) No. 1.

ABSTRACT of the Net Revenues of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, commencing with the year 1821, 1822, 1823, and 1824; exhibiting the various sources from which the Revenue is derived.

COLONIAL REVENUE.	1821:	1822:	1823:	1824.
	Rds. sk. st.	*Rds. sk. st.*	*Rds. sk. st.*	*Rds. sk. st.*
Loan Bank	120,019 – 3	133,331 2 5	141,800 1 1	142,376 7 2
Customs	313,198 3 –	336,940 5 –	290,091 7 –	292,805 3 –
Transfer duty, tithes, and licences for retailing wine	290,130 2 – ¼	398,655 2 4 ½	314,020 – 1 ¾	373,014 – 2
Duty on public sales	208,346 4 2	169,157 – 5	166,996 2 4	148,658 6 5
Land revenues	178,572 1 –	98,979 5 3	97,490 7 5	102,278 6 –
Stamp-duty	150,929 7 –	145,953 6 –	148,568 6 –	154,059 4 –
Insolvent Estates Chamber	31,794 4 1	41,614 6 –	42,710 1 2	50,602 6 5
Printing-office	20,024 5 –	22,013 4 –	20,495 3 –	17,347 3 –
Port dues	13,443 – –	14,337 5 –	13,854 1 –	12,790 6 –
Postage	22,197 5 2	26,080 5 –	26,846 2 2	27,490 6 4
Fines	3,041 – 3	50 – –	966 5 2	566 5 2
Wine-taster	12,124 6 –	18,715 2 –	18,383 6 –	19,233 4 –
Fees of office	90,517 2 2	83,873 4 1	86,821 2 5	84,068 5 1
Caffre commando-tax	7,000 – –	57,990 6 –	72,000 – –	64,520 – –
Proceeds of articles sold	2,660 4 –	– – –	709 3 2	150 – –
Sums refunded	4,741 2 4 ⅛	– – –	69,111 1 4	109,446 6 1 ¼
Fees on comm. in Cape Corps	– – –	– – –	– – –	214 – 4
Loan contracted	– – –	– – –	110,000 – –	– – –
	1,468,740 7 5 ⅛	1,549,403 4 2 ½	1,620,866 3 4 ⅛	1,599,624 7 2 ¼

(C.) No. 2.

ABSTRACT of the Net Expenditure of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, commencing with the years 1821, 1822, 1823, and 1824; showing the various Services to which the Revenue has been applied.

COLONIAL EXPENDITURE.	1821:		1822:	
SERVICES.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.
	Rds. sk. st.	*Rds. sk. st.*	*Rds. sk. st.*	*Rds. sk. st.*
Salaries and pensions	776,967 7 2	- - -	750,940 3 -¾	—
Subsistence of convicts	21,132 5 4	- - -	22,214 - 4	—
Expense of office	40,754 7 2	- - -	40,916 - 3	—
Cape regiment	192,010 3 2	- - -	207,874 3 3¾	—
Colonial Corps	—	—	—	—
Roads, watercourses, &c.	—	—	—	—
Bible and school commission	767 3 4	- - -	1,059 7 3	—
Extraordinaries	—	—	—	—
Government schooner and sloop	- - -	57,829 6 3½	- - -	45,503 4 3
Commission of circuit	- - -	11,405 6 -	20,520 7 5	—
Buildings, &c.	- - -	97,335 6 -¼	- - -	125,689 5 2½
Expenses incurred on account of the Caffre warfare	- - -	7,425 4 4	- - -	4,674 - 1¼
Bills to the colonial agent	- - -	53,169 6 3¼	- - -	41,161 6 1
Commissariat expenditure	—	—	—	—
Advances made to burgher senate	- - -	40,000 - -	—	—
Interest on capitals	- - -	1,800 - -	- - -	10,996 5 2
Government farms	- - -	2,436 6 2	- - -	3,774 6 -
Expenses incurred on account of the settlers	- - -	48,705 5 3	- - -	9,236 6 2
Sundries	- - -	37,069 1 5	- - -	29,318 1 5½
Advance made to Loan Bank	- - -	- - -	- - -	100,000 - -
Grain supplied to the inhabitants for seed	- - -	- - -	- - -	13,678 7 3
Military survey of the colony, and construction of a road through Fransch Hoak Kloof	—	—	—	—
Expense on account of Leper Institution	—	—	—	—
Loan to the Albany district	—	—	—	—
	1,031,633 3 2	357,178 3 3	1,043,525 7 1½	384,034 3 2½
		1,031,633 3 2		1,043,525 7 1½
Total rix dollars		1,388,811 6 5		1,427,560 2 4

ABSTRACT of the Net Expenditure of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope—*continued.*

COLONIAL EXPENDITURE.	1823:		1824:	
SERVICES.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.
	Rds. sk. st.	*Rds. sk. st.*	*Rds. sk. st.*	*Rds. sk. st.*
Salaries and pensions	888,516 4 1¼	- - -	923,555 6 1	—
Subsistence of convicts	23,408 7 3	- - -	34,245 4 4	—
Expense of office	77,927 2 5	- - -	68,002 4 5	—
Cape regiment	231,729 4 -½	- - -	287,639 - 4	—
Colonial Corps	—	—	—	—
Roads, watercourses, &c.	—	—	—	—
Bible and school commission	4,804 1 4	- - -	3,226 4 1	—
Extraordinaries	—	—	—	—
Government schooner and sloop	- - -	39,764 - 2	- - -	47,679 3 -
Commission of circuit	9,814 2 -	- - -	14,766 5 2	—
Buildings, &c.	- - -	179,921 5 3	- - -	126,480 1 4
Expenses incurred on account of the Caffre warfare	- - -	- - -	- - -	351 - -
Bills to the colonial agent	- - -	34,843 3 3	- - -	27,750 - -
Commissariat expenditure	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,764 7 5¾
Advances made to burgher senate	—	—	—	—
Interest on capitals	- - -	1,200 - -	- - -	2,533 2 4
Government farms	- - -	3,096 6 -	- - -	2,458 5 2
Expenses incurred on account of the settlers	- - -	1,321 4 4	- - -	11,135 7 4
Sundries	- - -	14,561 7 3	- - -	15,131 - 4
Advance made to Loan Bank	—	—	—	—
Grain supplied to the inhabitants for seed	—	—	—	—
Military survey of the colony, and construction of a road through Fransch Hoak Kloof	- - -	29,435 2 -	- - -	51,542 5 4
Expense on account of Leper Institution	- - -	7,325 6 -	- - -	44,322 4 2
Loan to the Albany district	- - -	3,672 - 2	—	—
	1,236,200 6 1¼	315,142 3 5	1,331,436 1 5	331,149 6 5¾
		1,236,200 6 1¼		1,331,436 1 5
Total rix dollars		1,551,343 2 -¾		1,662,586 - 4¾

(C.) No. 3.

STATEMENT of Expenses incurred by the Colonial Government since 1st January 1822, for the Erection of Schools at the Cape of Good Hope, and the Annual Expense on account of Teachers, &c.

		Rds. sk. st.	*Rds. sk. st.*	*Rds. sk. st.*
	ORDINARY EXPENDITURE:			
1822:	Salary of two schoolmasters for instructing slaves in the Christian doctrine, from 1st January to 30th September 1822 - - - - - - - -	360 - -		
	D° - of the schoolmaster and schoolmistress of the government slave children, from 1st January to 30th September 1822 - - - - - - - -	420 - -		
			780 - -	
August 6.	Salary of the English teachers in the county districts, from 2d July to 1st October 1822 - - - -	1,739 - -		
Dec. 23.	D° - of the schoolmaster at Simons Town, from 1st July 1821 to 30th June 1822 - - - -	200 - -		
			1,939 - -	
				2,719 - -
	Fixed Contingent Expenditure:			
	Allowance for house-rent to the schoolmaster for instructing slaves in Cape Town, from 1st January to 30th September 1822 - - - - - - -	- - -	72 - -	
Feb. 27.	Sum paid in aid of the School Commission Fund -	- - -	1,059 7 3	
				1,131 7 3
	Unfixed Contingent Expenditure:			
Oct. 21.	Articles of haberdashery supplied for the use of the government slave children - - - - - -	- - -	19 6 -	
Nov. 5.	Board and lodging of Mr. Rattray, English teacher at Tulbagh, from 2d July to 11th October 1822 - -	- - -	628 4 -	
Dec. 16.	Provision supplied to Mr. Innes, English teacher at Uitenhague, on his passage to Algoa Bay - -	- - -	60 - -	
				708 2 -
	Expense incurred in the year 1822 - - -	- - -	- - -	4,559 1 3
	ORDINARY EXPENDITURE:			
1823:	Salary of two schoolmasters, for instructing slaves in the Christian doctrine, from 1st October 1822 to 30th September 1823 - - - - - - -	480 - -		
	D° - of schoolmaster and schoolmistress of the government slave children, from 1st October 1822 to 30th September 1823 - - - - - - -	560 - -		
			1,040 - -	
	Salary of the English teachers in the country districts, from 2d October 1822 to 30th September 1823 -	6,638 - 3		
Dec. 9.	D° - of the public schoolmaster at Simons Town, from 1st July 1822 to 30th June 1823 - - -	250 - -		
			6,888 - 3	
				7,928 - 3
	Fixed Contingent Expenditure:			
	Allowance for house-rent to the schoolmaster for instructing slaves in Cape Town, from 1st October 1822 to 30th September 1823 - - - - - - -	- - -	96 - -	
March 18.	Sum paid in aid of School Commissioned Fund - -	- - -	2,255 7 -	
				2,351 7 -
	Unfixed Contingent Expenditure:			
Jan. 28.	Stationery supplied to the school of the government slave children - - - - - - - -	- - -	41 - -	
March 18.	Waggon hire, to convey Mr. Dawson, English teacher, and his family to the district of George, and Mr. Rattray's baggage to Tulbagh - - - - -	- - -	85 - -	
- -	Waggon-hire, to convey Mr. Rattray and family to Tygerberg - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	18 - -	

		Rds. sk. st.	Rds. sk. st.	Rds. sk. st.
1823:	Unfixed Contingent Expenditure:—*continued.*			
June 6.	Medical and surgical attendance on Mr. Blair, English teacher at Caledon	- - -	183 - -	
Oct. 21.	Waggon-hire, to convey Mr. Arnold, English teacher, to his station at Swellendam	- - -	96 - -	
- 29.	Purchase money of a lot of ground adjoining the free-school, bought for the purpose of enlarging the said school	- - -	2,166 2 4	
				2,589 2 4
	Expense incurred in the year 1823	- - -	- - -	12,869 2 1
	ORDINARY EXPENDITURES:			
1824:	Salary of two schoolmasters for instructing slaves in the Christian doctrine, from 1st October 1823 to 30th September 1824	480 - -		
	D° - of the schoolmaster and schoolmistress of the government slave children, from - D° - to - D° -	767 - -		
			1,247 - -	
	Salary of the English teachers in the country districts, from - D° - to - D°	8,588 7 4		
	D° - of the public schoolmaster at Simons Town, from 1st July to 30th September 1824	375 - -		
			8,963 7 4	
				10,210 7 4
	Fixed Contingent Expenditure:			
	Allowance for house-rent to the schoolmaster for instructing slaves, between 1st October 1823 to 30th September 1824	- - -	96 - -	
April 7.	Sum paid in aid of the School Commissioned Fund	- - -	3,226 4 1	
				3,322 4 1
	Unfixed Contingent Expenditure:			
Jan. 23.	W. Vowser, for stationery, haberdashery, &c. supplied for the school of the Slave Lodge	- - -	50 - -	
July 17.	D° - - - D° - - - - - D° - - -	- - -	29 - -	
				79 - -
	Expense incurred in the year 1824	- -		13,612 3 5

RECAPITULATION:

	ORDINARIES.	FIXED.	UNFIXED.	TOTAL.
	Rds. sk. st.	Rds. sk. st.	Rds. sk. st.	Rds. sk. st.
Expense incurred in 1822 -	2,719 - -	1,131 7 3	708 2 -	4,559 1 3
- - D° - - - 1823 -	7,928 - 3	2,351 7 -	2,589 2 4	12,869 2 1
- - D° - - - 1824 -	10,210 7 4	3,332 4 1	79 - -	13,612 3 5

(C.) No. 4. - - - - - -

Comparative STATEMENT of the Revenues derived from the system of Farm-Liquors, in Cape Town; and from the substitution of the Sale of Licences, Proclamation of 1st October, and

		From 1st September 1818 to 31st August 1819.
By the farm of the retail of Cape wine and brandy, &c. -	- - -	121,000 - -
N. B. For the month of Sept. 1822, the pagter paid -	9,444 3 3	
Oct. Nov. and Dec. 1823 -	33,333 2 4	
The high price paid for the pagter between 1822 and 1823 is attributable to the competition which took place between the bidders at the time.		
By the substitution of the Sale of Licences, &c.:		
45 licences to retail Cape wine, Cape and foreign brandies, &c. at 1,500 - - - - - - - - -	67,500 - -	
66 licences to export or sell d° - - d° - - d° at 250	16,500 - -	
21 licences to import or sell foreign brandy, rums, &c. 200	4,200 - -	
1,140 gall. of foreign brandy sold for consumption, 1 p. gall.	1,140 - -	
extra duty upon Cape wine brought to market - -	2,613 - -	
additional duty on rum, gin and arrack - - - -	11,210 - -	
		- - -
36 licences to retail Cape wine, Cape and foreign brandies, &c. at 1,500 - - - - - - - - -	54,000 - -	
55 licences to import or sell d° - - d° - - d° at 250	13,750 - -	
13 licences to import or sell foreign brandies, wines, &c. 200	2,600 - -	
714 gal. of foreign brandy sold for comsumption, at 1 p. gal.	714 - -	
extra duty upon Cape wine brought to market - -	1,621 4 -	
additional duty on rum, gin and arrack - - - -	7,515 4 -	
		- - -

(D.) - - - - - - - -

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE

SERVICES.	1819:	1820:
	Rds. sk. st.	*Rds. sk. st.*
Cape Corps (cavalry and infantry) - - - -	57,722 - 3 ½	100,553 5 -
Pensions - - - - - - - - -	2,007 7 - ½	1,102 4 5
Hottentot captains - - - - - - - -	2,284 5 1 ¼	3,717 3 - ½
Salaries to civil servants, paid in sterling - - -	274,390 - -	231,179 3 1
D° to D° paid in paper currency - - - -	483,586 - - ¾	503,449 3 4 ½
		Deduct decrease - - -
		Ordinaries have increased - - Rds.

- - - - - - - (C.) No. 4.

ing the Retail of Cape Wine, Cape and Foreign Brandies, or other Spirituous and the imposition of extra Duties in lieu thereof, as established by a 14th November 1823.

1819-20:	1820-1:	1821-2:	From 1st October 1822 to 30th Sept. 1823.	1824:	1825.
131,666 5 2	86,000 2 4	113,333 2 4	133,333 2 4		
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	103,163 - -	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	80,201 - -

- - - - - - - - (D.)

ORDINARIES of 1819 and 1820.

INCREASE.	DECREASE.	REMARKS.
Rds. sk. st.	*Rds. sk. st.*	
42,831 4 2 3/4	- - -	One additional troop of cavalry, and two companies of infantry, having been organized on the 20th October 1819, causes the increase in 1820.
- - -	905 2 1 1/2	To arrears due to the widow of an officer, and several men discharged from the late Cape Regiment paid for a longer period in 1819.
1,432 5 5 1/4	- - -	To arrears of pay to several Hottentot captains.
- - -	43,210 4 5	The half of his Excellency the Governor's salary was not drawn from the 13th January 1820.
19,863 3 3 1	- - -	To several increases in the salaries; also to additional appointments in the country districts, partly on account of the settlers.
64,127 5 5 1/4	44,115 7 1/2	
44,175 7 - 1/2		
20,011 6 5 1/4		

(signed) *Walter Bentinck*
Aud' Gen

(E.) - - - - - - - -

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE

SERVICES.	1819.			1820.		
	Rds.	*sk.*	*st.*	*Rds.*	*sk.*	*st.*
Provisioning of criminal and civil prisoners - - -	2,561	4	1 ¾	4,556	–	5
D° of convicts, &c. - - - - - - -	11,927	1	5 ¼	12,376	7	–
Boat-hire - - - - - - - - - -	430	–	–	410	–	–
Executioner's allowances - - - - - -	390	–	–	375	–	–
*Government farm at Buck Bay - - - - -	3,366	1	4 ¼	1,341	4	5
Lodging money and house-rent - - - - -	8,200	4	4 ¼	6,443	1	1
Allowance of forage to the signal-man at St. Helena Bay - - - - - - - - - -	192	–	–	117	–	–
Victualling of the government servants at Plettenbergs Bay - - - - - - - - - -	514	–	–	683	–	–
Committee for farming out the wine and brandy licences	1,350	–	–	1,200	–	–
Allowances to a field-cornet for forwarding despatches -	845	4	–	874	–	–
Government constantia wine - - - - -	4,802	–	–	4,990	–	–
Commission of circuit - - - - - - -	10,443	4	4	9,183	7	5
Government vessels - - - - - - - -	15,492	2	–	15,262	4	–
Medicine to prisoners and constables - - - -	1,328	2	–	1,593	5	–
Sundry expenses to the town prison - - - -	323	6	5	921	3	2
Expenses of offices - - - - - - - -	20,752	1	5	32,672	2	–
Cape Corps (cavalry and infantry) - - - -	15,720	5	4	125,889	1	1 ½
Allowance of forage to colonial chaplain - - -	-	-	-	217	7	5 ¼
Officiating clergyman at Somerset - - - -	-	-	-	120	–	–
School Fund - - - - - - - - -	3,084	5	–	216	6	–
Deduct decrease - - - - - - - -						
Fixed contingent expenses have increased - - - *Rds.*						

(E.)

FIXED CONTINGENCIES OF 1819 and 1820.

INCREASE.			DECREASE.			REMARKS.
Rds.	*sk.*	*st.*	*Rds.*	*sk.*	*st.*	
1,994	4	3 ¼	-	-	-	Owing to an increased number of prisoners having been confined in the town prison, and to a number of Caffres having been sent from the interior, who are detained as prisoners of war at Robben Island.
449	5	- ¾	-	-	-	
-	-	-	20	-	-	
-	-	-	15	-	-	
-	-	-	2,024	4	5 ¼	
-	-	-	1,757	3	3 ¼	No lodging money was issued to colonial chaplain, colonial aide-de-camp, and director of the Slave Lodge since the month of February 1820.
-	-	-	75	-	-	
169	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	150	-	-	
28	4	-	-	-	-	
188	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	1,259	4	5	The repairs of waggons and other necessaries have been less expensive.
-	-	-	229	6	-	
265	3	-	-	-	-	
597	4	3	-	-	-	
11,920	-	1	-	-	-	Owing to the purchase of books for the office for enregisterment of slaves, for paper for the use of the stamp-office, and a greater quantity of paper used throughout the different offices.
110,168	3	3 ½	-	-	-	Vide the remark in the statement of Ordinaries.
217	7	5 ½	-	-	-	Not drawn for in 1819.
120	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	2,867	7	-	The sum advanced in aid of the fund in 1820 was only for three months, whilst that in 1819 has been for the whole year.
126,119	-	4 ¾	8,399	2	1 ½	
8,399	2	1 ½				
117,719	6	3 ¼				

(signed) *Walter Bentinck,*
Aud^{r} Genl

(F.) - - - - - - - -

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE

SERVICES.	1819.			1820.		
	Rds.	*sk.*	*st.*	*Rds.*	*sk.*	*st.*
Sundry supplies and repairs to government houses at Cape Town and Newlands - - - - - -	61,837	4	– ¾	88,807	7	1 ½
D° to government buildings - - - - - -	38,810	6	1	44,644	4	–
Expenses of offices - - - - - - - - -	10,340	7	2	14,544	5	–
Purchase of vessels, also supplies and repairs of boats -	23,717	–	2 ¾	36,447	1	– ½
Government stone-quarry at Robben Island - -	1,594	4	–	881	4	4
Government travelling waggons - - - - - -	4,090	3	–	3,361	6	–
Cape cavalry - - - - - - - - - -	13,556	–	–	5,335	7	–
Commissariat expenditure - - - - - - -	155,581	7	2 ¾	265,385	3	– ½
Articles supplied to armed inhabitants, &c. on the frontiers	28,363	–	–	-	-	-
Colonial agent - - - - - - - - - -	27,969	5	1 ¾	72,926	2	– ½
Government farms, Groote Post, and Somerset - -	6,498	5	4	4,012	–	–
Hire of vessels - - - - - - - - - -	5,690	1	– ½	1,158	4	4
Sundry charges - - - - - - - -	9,290	–	2 ¾	32,549	1	1 ½
Purchase of houses - - - - - - - - -	17,000		–	-	-	
Deduct decrease - - - - - - - - -						
Unfixed contingent Expenses have increased - - - *Rds.*						

- - - - - - - (F.)

UNFIXED CONTINGENCIES of 1819 and 1820.

INCREASE.			DECREASE.			REMARKS
Rds.	*sk.*	*st.*	*Rds.*	*sk.*	*st.*	
26,970	3	– 5/8	-	-	-	Owing to the rebuilding of government house at Newlands.
5,833	5	5	-	-	-	To the taking down the buildings formerly belonging to the naval department.
4,203	5	4	-	-	-	To the purchase of a printing press, and an increase in the expenses of the fiscal's department.
12,730	–	3 3/4	-	-	-	To the purchase of the brig Locust, with stores, &c.
-	-	-	712	7	2	
-	-	-	728	5	–	
-	-	-	8,220	1	–	The corps having been furnished with saddlery, &c. on their formation in 1819, these articles were not required in 1820.
109,803	3	3 3/4	-	-	-	Chiefly owing to provisions issued to armed inhabitants, &c. stationed on the frontiers during the Caffre war in 1819.
-	-	-	28,363	–	–	No expenses incurred in 1820.
44,956	4	4 3/4	-	-	-	The amount remitted to agent exceeded that of the preceding year.
-	-	-	2,486	5	4	A new thrashing and grinding machine having been erected at Groote Post in 1819, which is the cause of the expenses being less in 1820.
-	-	-	4,531	4	2 1/2	In 1819, a vessel was hired to convey troops to Algoa Bay, the charge in 1820 being only for compensation of expenses to the master of a vessel that conveyed Lord Charles Somerset to that place.
23,259	–	4 3/4	-	-	-	Owing to expenses incurred for provisioning a division of armed inhabitants on their march to the frontiers. To surveys effected on account of the settlers. The hire of a house at Wynberg for the use of his Excellency the acting Governor. To travelling expenses incurred by the deputy colonial secretary on public duty to the interior, and sundry unavoidable charges.
-	-	-	17,000	–	–	No expenses incurred.
227,757	–	3 5/8	62,042	7	2 1/2	
62,042	7	2 1/2				
165,714	1	1 1/4				

(signed) *Walter Bentinck,*
Aud^{r} Genl.

(Enclosure 9.)—(G.)

Comparative STATEMENTS of the Ordinaries of 1820 and 1821.

SERVICES.	1820.	1821.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	REMARKS.
	Rds. sk. st.	*Rds. sk. st.*	*Rds. sk. st.*	*Rds. sk. st.*	
Cape Corps (cavalry and infantry) - - - - -	100,553 5 –	100,868 2 – ½	314 5 – ½		
Pensions to the widow of an ensign, and to men discharged from the late Cape Regt.	1,102 4 5	1,573 4 –	470 7 1	- - -	Principally owing to arrears of pensions to men discharged from the late Cape regiment residing at the Institution at Enon.
Hottentot Captains - - - - - - - - -	3,717 3 – ½	3,306 5 2 ¼	- - -	410 5 4 ¼	To arrears.
Salaries to the civil servants whose salaries are paid in sterling	231,179 3 1	261,852 7 4 ¾	30,673 4 3 ¾	- - -	To the appointment of the commandant on the frontiers, and the increased rate of exchange.
Salaries, &c. to the civil servants whose salaries or pensions are paid in paper currency.	503,449 3 4 ½	510,932 2 1	7,482 6 2 ½	- - -	To the establishment of the Landroost Department at Albany, to appointments in the Post Office, missionary on the Chamie, and a pressman; increases in the number of constables in the Cape and several country districts, and boatman at Port Elizabeth; increase of the commandant's salary at Port Elizabeth, in that of the second and third clerks in the Court of Appeals Office, and in that of the sexton and clerk of the English church at Cape Town.
			38,941 7 1 ¾	410 5 4 ½	
		Deduct Decrease	410 5 4 ¼		
		Ordinaries have increased in 1821, *Rds.*	38,531 1 3 ½		

Schedule, No. 2.

FURTHER PAPERS.

No. 1.—Copy of a Despatch from Sir Rufane Donkin to Earl Bathurst, dated Cape Town, 12th January 1820.
No. 2.—Copy of a Letter from Sir Rufane Donkin to Earl Bathurst, dated Pall Mall, 17th June 1823.
No. 3.—Copy of a Letter from Mr. Wilmot Horton to Sir Rufane Donkin, dated Downing-street, 21st June 1823.
No. 4.—Copy of a Letter from Sir Rufane Donkin to Mr. Wilmot Horton, dated 23d June 1823.
No. 5.—Copy of a Letter from Mr. Wilmot Horton to Sir Rufane Donkin, dated 3d July 1823.
No. 6.—Copy of a Letter from Sir Rufane Donkin to Mr. Wilmot Horton, dated Pall Mall, 16th July 1823.
No. 7.—Extract of a Letter from Lord Edward Somerset to Earl Bathurst, dated 25th July 1823.
No. 8.—Copy of a Despatch from Earl Bathurst to Lord Charles Somerset, dated 15th November 1822.
No. 9.—Copy of a Despatch from Earl Bathurst to Lord Charles Somerset, dated 5th January 1823.
No. 10.—Copy of a Despatch from Earl Bathurst to Lord Charles Somerset, dated 31st January 1824.
No. 11.—Copy of an Instruction from Earl Bathurst to the Commissioners of Inquiry, dated 31st January 1824.
No. 12.—Copy of a Report from the Commissioners of Inquiry to Earl Bathurst, dated 21st April 1825.
No. 13.—Copy of a Report from the Commissioners of Inquiry to Earl Bathurst, dated 24th December 1825.—(Three Enclosures).
No. 14.—Copy of a Letter from Earl Bathurst to Sir Rufane Donkin, dated 8th December 1826.
No. 15.—Copy of a Letter from Mr. Hay to Sir Rufane Donkin, dated 31st March 1827.

-- No. 1.

Sir Rufane Donkin to Earl Bathurst.

My Lord, Government House, Cape Town, 12th January 1820.

I HAVE the honour of acquainting your Lordship that I have this day received charge of this government from Lord Charles Somerset, who has embarked for England. No. 1.

In making this communication to your Lordship, I beg to be allowed to add that no efforts shall be wanting on my part to obtain your Lordship's approbation during the time that I may hold this important situation; and I am impressed with the belief that the most likely means to obtain it will be by adhering to the general system, and by following up the plans of Lord Charles Somerset.

As I am well aware of the interest which is attached by His Majesty's Government to the effectual colonization of Southern Africa, I shall not fail to direct my attention and exertions in a particular manner to that object; and as the first embarkation of colonists may now shortly be expected here, it is my intention to proceed to the interior, so as to be myself on the spot at the time of their establishment, with a view to aid and encourage their endeavours, as well as to remove at once difficulties, as far as it may be in my power to do so.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. S. Donkin.*

The Right honourable Earl Bathurst, K. G.
&c. &c. &c.

—No. 2.—

Sir Rufane Donkin to Earl Bathurst.

My Lord, 89, Pall Mall, June 17th 1823.

WHEN I was at Rome last winter, from which place I am just returned, I received a letter from Mr. Wilmot, written by your Lordship's order, which has given me the greatest pain, and which is but little alleviated even by the consciousness of not having really merited such a measure of your Lordship's disapprobation.

During the time I was at the Cape of Good Hope I had the good fortune to obtain, what I anxiously strove after, your Lordship's good opinion and approbation; and on my return to England, your Lordship was pleased to repeat your favourable sentiments of me in the most flattering manner. I cannot abandon without a struggle a reward I prize so highly; and I maintain with the firmness of conscious integrity that I have never deserved to lose it.

If I did not enter into Mr. Wilmot's letter point by point in my answer (which I trust arrived safe, and has been seen by your Lordship), and if I confined myself to expressions of general regret at having received such a communication, it was because I felt that it did not become me to enter into any thing like a controversial or disputatious correspondence with one of His Majesty's Secretaries of State, for whose person as well as office I entertain the highest respect; but I trust and hope that I may be allowed to do verbally that which I forbore to do in writing; that is, to explain fully to your Lordship some points of Mr. Wilmot's letter, which I respectfully beg leave to say, seem founded on a misapprehension of the real state of the case.

But admitting even that I have fallen into the errors pointed out by Mr. Wilmot, I in vain look to them for a cause sufficient to produce such a despatch as that which I have received, and which seems to imply a total loss of your Lordship's favour; and I am not without my fears that the unceasing and active endeavours of the man who has announced himself as my determined enemy, not in Africa only, but throughout England, and who to that enmity has sacrificed and ruined our settlement in Albany, because it was my work, may have operated unfavourably on your Lordship's mind; but all I ask is to be heard on any and every insinuation coming from that quarter; and if forced to do so, I can and will make disclosures which will at once astonish and shock your Lordship, and cover him with utter ruin! but I feel that my honour and name must and will stand on their own foundations, and need not the downfal of another for their security. I rely in the fullest confidence on your Lordship's justice, candour, and, I will add, support; for I expect and look for support when such attempts have been made (most unaccountably and causelessly) to injure me. I request, therefore, to be permitted to wait on your Lordship, in a full confidence that I shall satisfy you that I have still the same claim to your Lordship's good opinion which I ever had.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. Donkin.*

The Right honourable Earl Bathurst, K. G.
&c. &c. &c.

—No. 3.—

Mr. Wilmot Horton to Sir Rufane Donkin.

Dear Sir, Downing-street, 21st June 1823.

FROM the extreme press of public business at this time, I have not hitherto been able to answer either the letter or the note which you did me the honour to send me.

Lord Bathurst had given me instructions for an answer to your letter to him previously to my receiving a message through Mr. Forbes, in the spirit of your note, to request I would see you before an answer was returned.

With respect to the answer which you sent to my letter of the 30th December, upon the subject of grants of land at the Cape, I am directed by Lord Bathurst to request you would, without loss of time, prepare that more complete reply which you have stated that it was in your power to have given, but which you were induced to withhold. You must be aware that it is of extreme importance that such an answer should be received for your own sake; for if these letters are laid before

Parliament, it will be unsatisfactory for me to have to state that the most conclusive part of your reasoning in defence of your own principle had been left for verbal explanation.

The chief observation which Lord Bathurst directed me to make had reference to passages written by yourself; his Lordship is therefore naturally surprised that you should have attributed them to any other cause or source than to your remarks upon grants which had made such observations necessary, and which were actually quoted in my reply.

No retractation was therein made of those general expressions of satisfaction at your conduct at the Cape which Lord Bathurst had felt himself justified in conveying to you, nor was it intended to impute to you any sort of improper motive; but simply to protest, for reasons so completely detailed, against the principle upon which, according to your own showing, you had in one particular branch conducted the administration of that government.

With respect to the charges which you have more than implied that it is in your power to establish against Lord Charles Somerset, Lord Bathurst feels that after having received such an intimation, it is impossible for him to do otherwise than call upon you to communicate to him the substance of those charges, the nature and tendency of which, from the manner in which you have characterized them, his Lordship considers it imperative upon him to investigate.

I have, &c.

Sir Rufane Donkin, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *R. W. Horton.*

—No. 4.—

Sir Rufane Donkin to Mr. Wilmot Horton.

Sir, 89, Pall Mall, June 23d 1823.

IF in the letter I had the honour of addressing to you from Rome on the 20th of March last, I did not enter so fully as recent circumstances now induce me to do into the points adverted to in your despatch of the 30th of December 1822, it was because I was discouraged from so doing by three considerations: first, because I was apprehensive that such a detailed and analytical reply might possibly have the appearance of entering into a contentious discussion with Earl Bathurst, which would not only have been highly improper, but contrary to that feeling of respect I personally entertain towards his Lordship; secondly, because I was unwilling to impose upon your department, occupied as it is with more important concerns, the irksome task of going into a long detail of personal explanation; and lastly, because I did not see how I could do myself justice without running so close to Lord Charles Somerset as almost to have the appearance of censuring him, which, of all things, I have ever wished to avoid. My sole aim and object have been, and still are, to preserve the good opinion, which I had flattered myself I had obtained, of Earl Bathurst, but never upon any account to attack another with whom I have had so little personal acquaintance and concern; whose habits, views and character are so entirely dissimilar from my own as to render the discussion of any common subject between us very undesirable; and with whom I neither have, nor wish to have, any thing to do, further than may be necessary for my own justification.

The first thing that struck me on reading your despatch was, that it must have originated in, and taken its general tone from causes of greater magnitude than those alluded to in it; for feeling within myself the strongest consciousness that the points alluded to were such as could be explained or answered, my mind dwelt on the more painful and serious impression, that your despatch conveyed to me an intimation that Earl Bathurst's sentiments towards me had undergone a total change. You have re-assured me, in some degree, on this most material subject; and I will now beg leave to proceed in my explanation, in reply to your despatch of the 30th December 1822.

I need say but little on the grant near the custom-house to Colonel Bird, as the matter has been referred to the Commissioners; but in justice to that very honourable and deserving public servant, I must say that my conviction is, that if he could have seen or believed that in any way the grant could have been prejudicial to the public, he would himself have set me right and rejected it.

The next passage in your despatch says, that "in theory I had the power to

reverse, instantly, every reverseable act of the administration of former governors, but that such a summary and unexplained way of proceeding would itself have been checked and reversed by a superior power—the Government at home."

Although this is put chiefly by way of elucidation, I feel sensibly such a proposition even in that way; for the whole of my conduct was marked (so at least I had flattered myself) by the most scrupulous adherence to the principle, *not* to reverse, or even interfere, with any one act or measure of Lord Charles Somerset's, where I could possibly avoid it; and I look back in vain for any instances in which I have deviated from it; and never was a declaration made with more perfect sincerity, nor acted upon, as I thought, in more entire good faith, where I could act on it, than that to which you refer lower down in your despatch, and which I made to Earl Bathurst in my first communication to his Lordship; viz. " that it was my intention to carry on the government on Lord C. Somerset's system," and I never lost sight of the declaration as a general rule, wherever I could abide by it.

I further beg leave to refer to my strong disclaimer of all desire after innovation in my letter to Lord Bathurst of November 9th 1822, which was written before your despatch of the 30th of December, and must have therefore been made in perfect sincerity, as announcing a fixed principle of original action, and not in reply to any thing coming from Lord Bathurst; indeed I beg leave to recal to his Lordship's notice the whole of my letter above cited; yet your despatch of the 30th of December reminds me of the promise I had made to go on in Lord C. Somerset's system, which made it impossible for Lord Bathurst not to suppose that I should continue to administer the government in all its branches, with reference to the authority which was at no distant period to be resumed; a sentence which seems to reproach me with a breach of that promise; and the whole context seems to imply, that an impression had been made on Lord Bathurst that my leading principle was to overthrow Lord C. Somerset's system: an opinion with which, however strongly Lord C. Somerset may himself be impressed, I was in hopes that the general tenor of my conduct must have excluded from Lord Bathurst's mind.

I shall now beg leave to point out the particular cases in which I found myself obliged to depart from Lord C. Somerset's mode of government; and although I was aware, as is so clearly stated in your despatch, that I was not precluded " by my expressed approbation of the principles on which Lord C. Somerset's administration had been conducted, from offering any remonstrances against his proceedings to the Secretary of State," I felt all along the same reluctance which I now feel to make any animadversions on his conduct, a feeling which pervaded also my whole private life at the Cape; for from the very outset I checked all remarks concerning him or his government, and on more than one occasion I reminded persons who were overstepping that line, that I was there not as a censor on the conduct of another, but to take care that my own should be without reproach; and I appeal to all the despatches I ever addressed to Lord Bathurst in proof of my most scrupulous avoidance of all, even implied, animadversion on Lord Charles Somerset; in fact, from first to last, down to this hour, my study has been to avoid all collision or comparison with him.

My *first* departure from the system I found established was to put a stop to what appeared an excessive quarterly expenditure at the government house, under the title of Repairs for Furniture and other Contingencies, into which were introduced as public charges many items which I thought improper. I stopped all this, and put matters on such a footing as reduced the quarterly charge (as well as I can now recollect) four fifths in its amount.

The amount of our account from 1818 to 1821 may be easily compared in the Audit Office here. This enraged the tradesmen and others who had lived on this sort of plunder; and they, and certain others who encouraged them, made the place resound with their complaints, which no doubt were conveyed to Lord Charles Somerset in England, and represented as a censure on him.

My next departure was, in putting down a system of espionage and tale-bearing about the government house, to which I could not stoop, and which I found operating in the most injurious manner on the society of the colony. I announced at once that I would hear no tales, nor receive any tale-bearers; that if any man had any thing to say of another in office under me, he must bring it forward openly and officially, and that no man should be screened by the hand of power if he did wrong. This determination was very mortifying to many who were disposed to make themselves useful in that way; and their complaints were loud when they found

found my doors shut against them; but I had the satisfaction of seeing the confidence of the inhabitants established, both in regard to one another and myself.

The next change I made, and an important one it was certainly, was in the mode of promulgating the decrees of the court of Appeal. It had been the practice of the Governor to settle all the appeal cases in his private room, with the secretary of that court; and the secretary then wrote to the suitors announcing the sentence. This way of doing the business of that most important and delicate tribunal had given rise to surmises and expressions of doubt as to the mode in which decisions there were brought about, which were highly injurious to the character of that court. I must here stop to declare distinctly, that I never found the least trace which could justify such doubts and surmises; and I bear a willing testimony in favour of the secretary, Mr. Rowles; but as the appearance of secrecy and mystery resulting from the closeting up of *two* persons only, in a court where nothing ought to be secret or mysterious, was injurious to it in public opinion, I adopted the practice of pronouncing my decrees myself, in open court, from notes written with my own hand on the backs of the several cases, all of which I carefully perused, and this practice gave the greatest satisfaction to the colony. It threw, certainly, on myself the *whole* responsibility of the decisions, which responsibility I might at least have shared with the secretary had I adhered to the old practice of deciding in private; but his responsibility I willingly took. The character of my court was the only thing I thought of; and the result was an entire confidence, on the part of the colony, in the court of Appeal, of which I had so many proofs. I shall mention only one: that given by Mr. Shortt, whose case has been before Lord Bathurst.

The day after I was out of office Mr. Shortt called upon me: I did not recollect him, and he announced himself as Mr. Shortt, and went on to say that he was the person whom I had ruined some months before by my decision in the court of Appeal. This seemed a prelude to abuse; and as I made it a rule to hear every body patiently, I begged Mr. Shortt to sit down, that he might say what he had to say at his ease; this he declined, but went on thus:—

"Now you are out of office, Sir, I may venture to tell you what I think of your decree, and your mode of conducting the court of Appeal. I cannot now be suspected of flattery; and although I am ruined by your decision, I am come to discharge a duty I owe to my conscience, by telling you that I feel certain that your decision was founded on what, to you, appeared just and conclusive reasoning, although I cannot see what it was; and you have acquired, Sir, for your Appeal Court, the most unbounded confidence of this whole colony:" after which he retired.

Fourthly.—On the frontier I was obliged of necessity to depart from Lord Charles Somerset's plans; I had not money to carry on the system of fortification and building he had commenced, to omit other reasons; on which subject I wrote fully to Lord Bathurst. I moreover, as an act of courtesy, wrote to Lord Charles Somerset, explaining my views and reasons; but this gave him the greatest offence I am told; and buildings and fortifications for which I had not funds, and which I could not bring myself to think necessary, are now going on again.

Fifthly.—I found the beautiful and extensive gardens round the government house ploughed up in many parts, and sown with oats for Lord Charles Somerset's horses; this gave great offence to the Dutch. This garden is the pride of Cape Town, and the only place of resort for the people. I discontinued the ploughing and sowing, and restored the garden to its former beauty, to the delight of the inhabitants. This was represented to Lord Charles Somerset as an attempt at popularity at his expense.

Sixthly.—I made it a rule to see all persons who had business with me at the government house, and not to refer them, without a hearing, to the Colonial Office. This was represented to Lord Charles Somerset, not only as a tacit reproof to him, but as an overthrowing of the usual mode of doing business.

Seventhly.—The merchants of Cape Town had easy access to me, not only at my table, but their own concerns; I attended much to their interests. I established Mariott's code of signals above Table Bay, by which they could communicate with their shipping in the offing, where they were sometimes detained by contrary winds for several days together; this was a matter of great importance. I was also constructing a light-house at their desire, and at the earnest request of all the commanders of vessels trading to Table Bay, as well as under a formal and strong recommendatory report from competent naval officers and surveyors, in which His

Majesty's naval commissioner fully concurred. The completion of this light-house is an object of vital importance, and will prevent numberless wrecks in that difficult and often dangerous bay. All this was warmly acknowledged by the merchants in an address they presented to me *after* I was out of office; but was represented to Lord Charles Somerset as an invidious departure from that system of awe and distance at which he had kept the merchants, which might perhaps accord very well with his high birth, but which would have been most ridiculous in me had I even been so disposed.

Eighthly.—Although the departure from Lord C. Somerset's system, of which I am about to speak, does not fall strictly within Earl Bathurst's department, it was one which gave great offence to Lord Charles Somerset, and was represented, I am told, by him as a reflection on his military proceedings. I found the whole military system extremely relaxed, and it became my duty immediately to re-establish discipline. One cause of this relaxation I found at once, as far as the private soldiers were concerned, in the great number of them who were employed about the government house, on the farm at Newlands, and elsewhere, in agricultural or menial offices, and who were chiefly covered in the military returns as in "public employ," or the "barrack department." My first general orders went to remedy this; I meant no reflection or censure on Lord C. Somerset. I made no allusion to him; but that only my own military habits and feelings would not allow me to continue this mode of employing the King's troops, particularly when they were so much wanted elsewhere for military duties; but the whole was, according to my construction of them, contrary to His Majesty's regulations. I made the men join their several corps, and put the duties of the garrison on such a footing as to enable the soldiers to perform them with ease and cheerfulness, instead of with great fatigue and complainings of the severity of their guard-mountings, from such drafts having been made in the above manner from the efficient strength.

Ninthly.—I left the gentlemen on the race-course to make their own matches, without interposing my personal authority in those matters, and which no man would have dared to oppose. I simply gave my plate, and never possessed nor entered a horse of my own. This mode of proceeding was very agreeable to the inhabitants, who said, it reminded them of Sir John Cradock's days, but was represented to England as a direct satire on the absent Governor. How it could be so construed it is not easy to say, nor did I ever inquire.

To the above heads may be traced, I apprehend, the strong feeling entertained by Lord Charles Somerset, and the complaints he has made that I had overturned his system and reversed all his measures.

I am not aware of any other charges or deviations from Lord Charles Somerset's system on my part; and I respectfully submit to Earl Bathurst that it would have been highly invidious in me to have addressed his Lordship on any one of these changes.

I made them *sub silentio*, and never expected to be charged with a subversion of Lord C. Somerset's system by him, because I did not go, and could not go all the lengths he did on certain points foreign to my own habits and character.

I have stated the foregoing particulars not in accusation, nor even in blame, but in answer and in defence.

I left all the details of the Colonial Office just as I found them; I adhered most closely to all the established forms of carrying on the government. I do not know of one from which I deviated. I left the colonial secretary, Colonel Bird, in full possession of all his official authority as I found it, and I had reason to be satisfied with the able and honourable manner in which he seconded me throughout. I also consulted him in all financial matters, knowing his integrity and ability. I gave to the several courts of law my best support, as was distinctly acknowledged by the Chief Justice in his address to me *after* I was out of office; but which address, as well as one from the merchants, Lord Charles Somerset positively refused to admit into the Cape Gazette, although I wrote officially to the colonial secretary on the subject; but this I never mentioned to Lord Bathurst before, as I have always wished to avoid all complaint and discussion about Lord C. Somerset as much as possible.

As I have alluded to these addresses, I take the liberty of enclosing copies of them, as by them you will see how little the sentiments of Lord C. Somerset accord, in my regard, with those of the most dignified, most honourable, and most respectable part of the colony. In short, I look round in vain for those devi-

ations

ations (which seem to have been imputed to me) from an established system; yet I have been given to understand from no doubtful source that Lord C. Somerset has been loud in his complaints that I had overturned every thing, ruined the colony, and left him an almost endless labour to remedy the mischiefs of my two years mal-administration; and if these be his opinions and feelings on this head, they have no doubt been strongly enforced by him on Earl Bathurst's mind, and every isolated act of my administration brought to bear, if possible, on that point, and coloured by the same hand which wrote the "Remarks" to which I am now replying.

I now come to the specific point of my having granted lands as a remuneration for public services, as referred to by you.

It would, indeed, have been a monstrous piece of arrogance and presumption in me, if I had gone to any extent on a *general principle* of redressing wrongs, and bestowing rewards on persons whom Lord Charles Somerset had overlooked; but I thought I might fairly assume, where a case of public service was made out clearly, and the applicant for more land showed me that he had the means of improving it, that Lord Charles Somerset had either not had the case before him, or that the impulse given by the settlers had made land more an object of solicitation than it had been in Lord Charles Somerset's time, and that with all the circumstances so before me, I was only doing that which Lord C. Somerset would himself have done had he been there; but I am hurt at the bare supposition that I was setting myself up as the redresser of wrongs, and thereby, by inference, accusing my predecessor of neglect of his duty; and although private character and the general tenor of a man's proceedings will not overturn adduced facts, yet, when motives such as I allude to are contemplated, I think I may fairly appeal to my private character, and likewise to my general proceedings at the Cape in refutation; as well as protest, as I now most earnestly do, against my being supposed even to have been actuated by any such views or intentions. The fact is, I find on reference to my answer to the "Remarks," that I have introduced too vaguely the granting of lands for "public services." I was at a distance (in Scotland) from every document, and I took that general mode, too loosely, of explaining what I well knew in my own mind could have been justified could I have got at all the particulars. Where cases were made out, and many such were made out, of individuals having a claim on the government for pecuniary compensation, or an increase of salary, it became every way desirable to satisfy such claims by a grant of land, instead of drawing on the colonial treasury, which was not only spared thereby, but the agriculture of the colony promoted; but I shall be very glad, should not this explanation be deemed satisfactory to Earl Bathurst, to have every grant made by me as a reward for public services inquired into and reported on on the spot, on its own merits, provided it be done by impartial persons, and I feel confident that the result will be satisfactory to his Lordship.

The next point in your despatch is my neglect of obtaining the landdrost's report. It is impossible not to acknowledge and bow to the general reasoning you have gone into on the mischiefs which would result if the principle which I had laid down, viz. "that of acting from my own personal knowledge, &c." were carried to any extent. I stated this much too strongly and vaguely, and I took on myself thereby a responsibility which in reality did not belong to me. The truth is, the neglect lay with the colonial officers, whose duty it was to place before me *all* the papers connected with every grant, when my signature was called for. I did not wish to throw blame on gentlemen who had acted honourably and well under me for two years; particularly on Mr. D'Escury, the inspector of lands and woods, whose peculiar province it was to see that all the papers and formalities were in order. How the landdrost's reports came to be overlooked in those cases I cannot imagine. It could not have been from design or from any sinister motive. In some cases, where I really did decide from personal knowledge and inspection, as I have stated, it may have been when there was no landdrost within many days journey; but I have no doubt but Colonel Bird and Mr. D'Escury can satisfactorily explain why that document was omitted in most, and probably all the cases; a document so easily obtained too, except just at the moment of locating the settlers, and on the frontier, that of all the formalities I most wonder at its omission; but I beg leave to repeat my former observation, that this single omission is characterized in the "Remarks" sent from the Cape as a neglect, and setting aside of "*all*" the colonial regulations for granting lands! When such an assertion is made, I respectfully sub-

mit that it shows the *animus* with which the paper was drawn up; but I have still stronger proofs of the temper and view with which these remarks were made. Since my return from the Continent, I have received a letter from Mr. D'Escury, the inspector of lands and woods, expressing his hope that I will not for a moment suppose that he was aiding in drawing up the "Remarks" in question. When he first got notice that such a plan was in agitation he used his utmost endeavours to prevent it, from knowing the principles which actuated me in all my arrangements about government lands; and when he found that all his efforts were in vain, he drew, as he says, a "triple bar" after the numeral list he had been obliged to make out, to mark distinctly that the "Remarks" beyond it *were not from him!*

Here, then, is the official guardian of the government lands opposing by all the means in his power the attack made on my grants, because he knew that they were all pure and perfectly justifiable; and he then writes to me to express his hope that I will not do him the injustice to believe that he could have lent himself to such an undertaking!

I submit to Lord Bathurst that the fact alone of this public officer refusing to lend himself to the drawing up of an attack on my grants of land, even at the request of the Governor on the spot, is of itself convincing proof that there was nothing improper in those grants.

Of Mr. D'Escury's integrity I have had occasion to speak fully in my answers to those "Remarks," and this I did too when I was under the persuasion that he *had* lent himself to the work which I since find he so honestly and manfully declined; but this impression on my mind did not prevent my doing justice to him; for had he ever yielded to the dread of instant power, as I supposed he had, it would not have obliterated from my mind his upright and independent conduct all the while he acted under me. Had I attempted to make an improper grant of land, both he and Colonel Bird would have remonstrated, and the slightest remonstrance from either of these honest and meritorious public servants would have stopped me at once.

In regard to the last paragraph of your despatch, relative to my not having reported my grants conformably with the orders of the Secretary of State of February 18th, 1814, I have only to say (as I stated in my letter from Rome), that I really believe the practice had fallen into disuse. I never saw the least trace of it. Had I, I should at once have seized so desirable an opportunity of getting a sanction from Lord Bathurst, which I am sure I should at once have obtained on his Lordship's seeing the real grounds on which I was acting at the time, and which sanction would have so completely covered me from all responsibility. To neglect arming myself with such a shield as that when it might have been certainly obtained by a simple statement of facts at the moment (for I know that all was fair, open and justifiable), may look like a wanton exposure of myself; but, in the first place, I never could contemplate such an attack as has been made upon me from a quarter where, at the time, I had no reason to suspect the slightest hostility; and, moreover, I always felt the greatest reluctance to encumber your office with unnecessary correspondence.

I had no need of concealment or silence; but after all, if there existed any habitual and technical mode of making such reports, it was the duty of the colonial secretary to have laid them periodically before me for signature; and his known and scrupulous accuracy is such, that his not having done so fortifies me in the opinion that the practice had fallen into disuse before my time, which I flatter myself a reference to the papers in your office will prove to be the case.

I have now brought this long and fatiguing detail to a close; but this encroachment on Earl Bathurst's time has not been of my seeking. My sole objects have been peace and quiet, and the conservation of Lord Bathurst's good opinion, which I will not lose while I have the means of showing that I do not deserve to lose it. I have been goaded and penned up in a corner by Lord Charles Somerset, who has allowed himself to be kept in a state of violent and blind irritation by a set of persons by whom he is unhappily surrounded, who have done infinite mischief to him personally, and to the colony at large. But with Lord Charles Somerset and his proceedings I wish to have no concern; and I again beg leave distinctly to assure Earl Bathurst, that in no one instance, either at the Cape of Good Hope or since my return to England, have I done any thing with a view to disparage Lord C. Somerset's administration by bringing mine in contrast with it. If others have done so, they have received no encouragement from me. I feel that I have no need to

pull

pull down another to raise myself; but that the *whole* of my conduct at the Cape of Good Hope can and will stand on its own merits unsullied and proof against all attack; and I cannot too strongly repeat that my only object in this paper, as well as in every other communication of mine connected with this subject, has been *self defence.*

Robert Wilmot Horton,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. S. Donkin.*

— No. 5. —

Mr. Wilmot Horton to Sir Rufane Donkin.

Sir, Downing-street, 3d July 1823.

I HAVE received your letter of the 23d ultimo, and am directed by Lord Bathurst to inform you that the passage which you have quoted from my letters of the 30th of December last, was there introduced simply for the purpose of elucidation, as the context clearly shows; and that consequently the observations which you have made with reference to it, "not" (as you say) "in accusation, nor even in blame, but in answer and in defence," were gratuitous, and in no degree called for by any expression which I had employed, as you may be well assured that if any accusation had been intended to be made, I should have been instructed to have expressed the charge in a clear and direct manner, and not to have left it to be discovered by mere implication.

With respect to the charges which you have more than implied that you are ready to prefer against Lord Charles Somerset, I have to inform you that Lord Bathurst in no degree relaxes from the determination which was expressed to you in my former letter. If however your request, instead of being directed to the point of that letter being returned to you wherein reference was made to the subject in question, had gone to the extent of a distinct retractation of those charges, Lord Bathurst, in that case, would not have thought it necessary to require your production of them; but his Lordship cannot on any account consent to their being withheld if you are not prepared to communicate to him that, upon due consideration, you have retracted them.

Sir Rufane Donkin,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. W. Horton.*

— No. 6. —

Sir Rufane Donkin to Mr. Wilmot Horton.

Sir, 89, Pall Mall, 16th July 1823.

I HAVE had the honour of receiving your letter of 3d instant, and I need hardly add that I have given it my most serious consideration.

If by "retracting" is meant that I shall unsay any thing which I have said, on the ground of my having advanced that which I feel not to be fact, it must be evident that no man having pretensions to the name of gentleman could take such a step, which would have the effect, in my case, of not only banishing me from that society in which I have hitherto moved, but it would render me unworthy of the high rank I hold in the King's service; but if I may take the word "retracting" in its literal and grammatical sense, that of "drawing back" that which I have advanced without due consideration of all the consequences, I have no hesitation in saying, in that sense, that I wish to retract the particular expression I used in my letter of 23d ult. to Earl Bathurst; for besides a change of circumstances, and considerations with which it is not necessary for me to trouble his Lordship, I feel, on due reflection, that my coming forward just now in any official way on such a subject, would appear like an ill-timed interposition on my part between the Commissioners now at the Cape and the object of their inquiries; and I trust that this explanation will be satisfactory to his Lordship, and will render unnecessary the urging of the other part of the alternative to which your letter points, namely, my preferring "charges," which I respectfully submit no expression in my letter to Lord Bathurst pledges me to do; for it is not a mere verbal distinction when I say that there is a wide difference in fact and in essence between an officer who

had held a high public situation, as I had done, saying that he *could* make "*disclosures*" connected with that situation to one of His Majesty's Ministers, and that he would prefer "*charges*" against an individual.

All I want, or ever wanted, is to stand in Earl Bathurst's opinion where I did stand on my first arrival in England; for I never will admit that any *true* information *or new fact* can have reached his Lordship relative to my administration at the Cape, which ought to shake that good opinion generally in the slightest degree; and I say with the same confidence, that the more his Lordship looks into my administration and gets at additional *facts*, the more he will be confirmed in the judgment he originally formed on the data he had before him, namely, the official details, not of my opinions, but of my conduct, and the universally expressed sentiments, *after* I was out of office, of the whole body of public officers, and of the most respectable of the colonists and merchants.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. S. Donkin.*

R. W. Horton, esq.

— No. 7.—

EXTRACT of a Letter from Lord R. Edward H. Somerset to Earl Bathurst, dated Chipping-Norton, 25th July 1823.

WITH respect to the insinuations which you state Sir R. Donkin to have frequently thrown out against my brother, and his declaration that he has charges of the grossest corruption to bring against him, I am confident your Lordship will not permit language of this description to be held without bringing the question to an issue, requiring him either to make good his charge, or to withdraw it altogether. I cannot at the same time refrain from taking this opportunity of mentioning, that on Tuesday last Sir Rufane Donkin solicited an interview with me, for the express purpose of assuring me in the strongest manner that he had never at any time made any attack whatever upon my brother; and that it was neither his wish or his intention to do so, unless driven to it in self-defence, in consequence of what he termed my brother's hostility towards him.

— No. 8.—

Earl Bathurst to Lord Charles Somerset.

My Lord, Downing-street, 15th Nov. 1822.

47. I HAVE had the honour to receive, by the hand of Major Cloete, your Lordship's despatch of the 5th of August last, giving an account of the destructive effects of the late severe and terrific storms which have been experienced at the Cape of Good Hope, and detailing the measures which, in consequence of that calamity, your Lordship proposes to adopt for the relief of the sufferers.

His Majesty has learned with the deepest concern the destruction of public and private property to the extent communicated by your Lordship, and the distress and misery into which so many of the inhabitants have been driven by this unforeseen calamity. These unfortunate circumstances are such that His Majesty cannot but approve of the measures which your Lordship proposes to adopt in this extremity; and it has been a considerable source of satisfaction to him to learn that the unincumbered state of the colonial finances leads your Lordship to anticipate with so much confidence the capacity of the colony to maintain itself through its various difficulties, and gives you an opportunity of affording to the suffering population the relief which their situation so urgently requires, without calling upon the mother country for more than for a partial and temporary assistance.

With the view of rendering that assistance more speedy and effectual, I have to acquaint you that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have agreed to a proposition which I have submitted to them, of permitting your Lordship to draw on the secretary of the Treasury, at thirty days sight, for the sum of 100,000 *l.* to enable your Lordship to make the necessary advances to the different districts requiring assistance, and the sum of 25,000 *l.* for the restoration and reparation of the churches, barracks or other public buildings which have been destroyed or injured on this lamentable occasion. At the same time it will be for your Lordship

ship to exercise the most careful discrimination in the application of this money, and to exercise the most rigid economy compatible with the fair execution of the benevolent and necessary purposes for which this loan has been afforded.

I shall have the honour of communicating to your Lordship more fully, by a future opportunity, the principle on which the above loan on the part of the King's Government will be advanced; but for the present I am only enabled to state that your Lordship will be required to provide for the payment of the interest thereon at the rate of five per cent, and to make provision for the repayment of the capital in the manner and at the period proposed in your Lordship's despatch.

I have, &c.

General the Lord Charles Somerset, &c. &c. &c. (signed) *Bathurst.*

— No. 9. —

Earl Bathurst to Lord Charles Somerset.

My Lord, Downing-street, London, 5th January 1823.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 47. of the 15th November last, I do myself the honour of transmitting to your Lordship the copy of a communication made to this department by desire of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, stating that their Lordships would direct the acceptance and payment of bills to the amount of 125,000*l.* (payable out of the Army Extraordinaries), in order to enable your Lordship to afford relief to the inhabitants of the Cape whose property has been damaged or destroyed by the recent hurricanes, and for the purpose of repairing public buildings injured or destroyed on the same occasion.

Your Lordship will observe that the Lords Commissioners have acceded to the proposition submitted to them, upon the faith and understanding that adequate measures will be immediately adopted in the colony for making effectual provision for payment of interest at the rate of five per cent on the sums to be advanced, and for repayment of the principal money in the manner and at the period proposed in your Lordship's despatch of the 5th of August last.

It is unnecessary that I should impress on your Lordship's attention more fully than I have already urged in my despatch of the 15th November, the necessity of using the most vigilant care in the application of the means advanced for the support of the colony. His Majesty has full reliance on your Lordship's discretion in administering the relief the colonists will require, and in guarding the colonial interests by requiring adequate security in all cases where the parties are capable of entering into engagements for repaying the sums for which the colony generally is made answerable; and I have only further to request that your Lordship would be pleased to give the earliest notice of the bills you will have occasion to draw, and of the manner in which you propose to apportion the proceeds of each bill so drawn.

I have, &c.

General the Lord Charles Somerset, &c. &c. &c. (signed) *Bathurst.*

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 11th January 1823.

HAVING laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury your letter of the 18th ult. with copy of a despatch from Lord C. Somerset to Earl Bathurst, respecting the measures taken for affording relief to colonists at the Cape of Good Hope, in consequence of the destruction of their property by the late hurricanes, I have it in command to acquaint you, for the information of his Lordship, that my Lords will direct the acceptance and payment of the bills intended to be drawn on this board by Lord C. Somerset, amounting in the whole to 125,000*l.* (out of the Extraordinaries of the Army), upon the faith and understanding that adequate measures will immediately be adopted in the colony for making effectual provision for the payment of interest on the said advances, at the rate of five per cent; and also for the repayment of the principal money in the manner and at the period proposed in his Lordship's despatch to Earl Bathurst.

I am, &c.

R. Wilmot, Esq. &c. &c. &c. (signed) *Geo. Harrison.*

— No. 10. —

Earl Bathurst to Lord Charles Somerset.

My Lord, Downing-street, London, 31st Jan. 1824.

No. 83. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, No. 60, of the 4th November last, stating that you had commenced drawing bills upon His Majesty's Treasury for the sum of 125,000 *l.* sterling, in order to provide for the relief of the inhabitants of the Cape of Good Hope, agreeably to arrangements sanctioned in my despatch of the 15th of November 1822.

After having been encouraged to hope, from previous communications received from your Lordship, that you would not have occasion to draw for any part of this money, it is with great concern, as well as surprise, that I find, from your despatch now before me, that the whole amount thereof will probably be required. Such an intimation has imposed upon me the necessity of directing that the circumstances which have caused so unexpected a demand should be fully explained by your Lordship, and that your explanatory despatch should be accompanied with an exact statement of the distribution which you propose to make of the money in question.

As the Commissioners of Inquiry have been directed to report upon the expediency of the measures your Lordship has considered it necessary to adopt, with a view of relieving the difficulties of the colonists, it will be advisable that you should communicate with those gentlemen upon the subject, apprising them of the arrangements you have made for the distribution of the assistance to be granted, and placing in their possession whatever information may have decided your Lordship to avail yourself, at the present time, of the arrangements sanctioned in my despatch before mentioned. With such information, in addition to their own observation of the state of the colony, the Commission of Inquiry will be enabled to fulfil the instructions which are now sent to them—instructions which are equally necessary on your Lordship's account, and for the satisfaction of the Treasury and Parliament.

I have, &c.

General the Lord Charles Somerset, &c. &c. &c. (signed) *Bathurst.*

— No. 11. —

Earl Bathurst to His Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry.

Gentlemen, Downing-street, London, 31st Jan. 1824.

83. 31 Jan. 1824. I TRANSMIT to you herewith a copy of a despatch which I have addressed to Lord Charles Somerset, in answer to a letter which I have recently received from his Lordship, in which he states that the distresses of the colonists had induced him to commence drawing bills upon the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to the amount of 125,000 *l.* agreeably to arrangements sanctioned in my despatch of the 15th November 1822, of which a copy is also transmitted herewith.

47. 15 Nov. 1822. And I have to desire you would take the subject of this correspondence into your immediate consideration, and after communicating with Lord Charles Somerset thereupon, report to me, for the information of His Majesty's Government, your opinion upon the expediences of the measures which His Lordship has now considered it necessary to adopt, with a view to relieve the present distresses of the inhabitants of the Cape of Good Hope; and that you would also report upon the distribution which his Lordship proposes to make of the money in question.

I have, &c.

The Commissioners of Inquiry, Cape of Good Hope. (signed) *Bathurst.*

— No. 12. —

REPORT of Commissioners of Inquiry.

LOAN from the Treasury, for Relief of the Sufferers by the Tempest in July 1822.

Note:—The calculations in the current denomination of rix dollars have been preserved in the following Report, for the convenience of reference to the documents in the Appendix; and the conversion of the rix dollars into sterling value in the margin, has been made at the rate of eighteen pence per rix dollar, a value that does not differ materially from the average rate at which the drafts upon His Majesty's Treasury were negotiated.

My Lord, Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, 21st April 1825.

ON the 30th May last, soon after our return to Cape Town, we had the honour to receive your Lordship's despatch of the 31st January 1824, directing us to report, for the information of His Majesty's Government, our opinion of the expediency of the measures which his Excellency Lord Charles Somerset had considered it necessary to adopt, with a view to relieve the distresses of the inhabitants of the Cape of Good Hope; and that we should also report upon the distribution which his Lordship proposed to make of the sum of 125,000 *l.* sterling, for which he was authorized to draw upon the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, agreeably to the arrangements sanctioned by your Lordship's despatch of the 15th November 1822.

Having ascertained, in our personal communications with his Excellency the Governor, immediately after the receipt of your Lordship's instructions, that he had no intention of negotiating any further drafts upon His Majesty's Treasury on this account, and that the amount that had been drawn between the 4th November 1823 and the 6th January 1824, did not exceed 35,097 *l.* 10 *s.* 7 *d.* of which 30,000 *l.* had been absorbed in redeeming the issues of paper currency that had been created to relieve the distress occasioned by the storms that occurred in the month of July 1822, and in replacing the colonial funds that had been antecedently applied to the relief of the agriculturists who had sustained loss from the failure of their crops in successive seasons, we were induced to postpone, for a few weeks, the execution of your Lordship's instructions, in order that we might enter upon the special inquiry that we had received your Lordship's directions to institute, and which had been delayed on account of our absence in the country districts.

We have now the honour to report to your Lordship, that in the month of July 1822, a severe storm, accompanied with heavy rains, occurred in Cape Town, and in the contiguous districts of the Cape, Stellenbosch and Tulbagh, the continuance of which, with but little intermission during several days, occasioned a great destruction of property, especially in buildings, and produced a very general apprehension that the vineyards and cultivated lands would be injured by the floods, which in some situations had carried away the soil, or deposited heaps of sand, which much labour would be required to remove. The communications with the remote districts of the colony being intercepted by the overflow of the rivers, it was not at first known how far the devastation occasioned by the storm had extended, and his Excellency the Governor being anxious to anticipate the sufferings of the inhabitants by obtaining timely relief for them, appears to have hastened the departure of Major Cloete upon receiving the reports of the magistrates in Cape Town, and from the districts of the Cape, Stellenbosch and Tulbagh. In the apprehension of receiving similar communications from the remoter districts, his Lordship was led to consider that 100,000 *l.* would be required to relieve the agriculturists, and 25,000 *l.* to restore the public buildings.

The failure of the crops throughout the colony in preceding years, occasioned by seasons of intense drought, and the recurrence of blight in the corn, had induced the

£. 15,000. *See* Proclamation of 21st June 1822, Appx. No. 1. £. 375.

Governor to advance from the colonial funds, in the month of June 1822, for relief of the agriculturists, the sum of 200,000 rix dollars, which was directed to be lent in sums not exceeding 5,000 rix dollars, to landed proprietors who could give full security for the repayment of the principal to the Lombard Bank, by the usual instalments of six per cent in the country districts, and of ten per cent in Cape Town, together with an interest of six per cent per annum, according to the regulations of that establishment. These advances, which were made to the inhabitants of the five districts constituting the south western division of the colony, and in the proportions exhibited in the margin, were stated to be derived from the following sources, viz:—

Viz. 1. To the Inhabitants of Cape Town and District - - *Rds.* 81,933
2. Stellenbosch - 92,050
3. Swellendam - 9,933
4. George - - 7,000
5. Worcester - - 8,266

	Rds.
From the colonial treasury (advance) - - - - -	100,000
See Appx. No. 2. From the "Rix Dollar 500,000 Fund," created by Sir John Cradock in 1812, for the execution of public works -	50,000
From the proceeds of the government farm established for the supply of the troops on the frontier districts - - -	50,000
	200,000

Appx. No. 1. And as it was declared that these issues did not arise from any new creation of paper currency, directions were given that it should not be added to the capital of the bank, but a separate account was to be kept of the principal and interest, with a view to the reimbursement of the colonial treasury. The distributions were made pursuant to these instructions, and according to lists that have been furnished to us Appx. No. 3. by the bank.

Appx. No. 4. On the 8th of August 1822, and immediately after the severe storms already mentioned, the Governor published a further proclamation, in which it was declared that the relief before extended to the agriculturists had not left sufficient means at the disposal of the colonial treasury to meet the new exigency; and that his Lordship deemed it advisable to direct the preparation and issue of a sum of £. 15,000. 200,000 rix dollars of paper money, which, though constituting a present addition to the paper in circulation, was not permanently to be added to the colonial currency, but to be redeemed and destroyed as soon as the measures which were then adopting for the relief of the sufferers were completed.

£. 6,750. Appx. No. 9. £. 412. 10*s.* *Ibid.* Ninety thousand (90,000) rix dollars were distributed in loans from this fund to inhabitants of the Cape and Stellenbosch districts, between the 30th August 1822 and the 15th January 1823. Five thousand five hundred (5,500) rix dollars were advanced on the 7th February 1823 to the inhabitants of Simon's Town; £. 7,500. and on the 15th January 1823, one hundred thousand (100,000) rix dollars were advanced to the magistracy of Tulbagh, for the purpose of defraying in part the expenses attending the erection of new public buildings at Worcester, to replace those at Tulbagh, which were reported to have received such serious injury from the tempest, that it would be inadvisable to repair them. These loans, bearing an Appx. No. 13. interest of six per cent per annum, were directed to be made through the respective boards of district magistracy, who, together with the district at large, were declared to be ultimately responsible for the principal and interest advanced; that the repayment was to be made by instalments of ten per cent, to commence after the lapse of Appx. No. 13. two years; and that any defalcation should be made good by increased assessments upon the districts.

£. 525. Appx. No. 16. £. 169. On the 1st August 1823, an advance of 7,000 rix dollars was made to two inhabitants of the district of Graaff Reinet, who had represented that their crops had been destroyed by the rust; and on the 30th December 1823, an advance of 2,250 rix dollars was made to six emigrant settlers in Albany, who had suffered from the storm and flood that occurred in October of that year.

Appx. No. 9. In the statement that we have the honour to transmit, your Lordship will also observe that several advances were made during the year 1824, and subsequently to the negotiation of the drafts upon His Majesty's Treasury. In March 1824, £. 250. 3,333 rix dollars were lent for the erection of a missionary chapel at Stellenbosch; £. 225. and in May 1824, 3,000 rix dollars to an inhabitant of that district, whose property had

had been destroyed by fire. In September, 2,692 rix dollars were advanced to the district of Swellendam, for the relief of one of the inhabitants who had complained of loss from the failure of his crops. In July 1824, 7,000 rix dollars were advanced to certain British settlers in Albany; and, according to the account furnished to us, various sums, amounting to 11,392 rix dollars, were advanced to them between the 10th August and the 5th of November 1824; and a further advance of 18,500 rix dollars was made on the 28th December 1824, to be distributed in loans to the settlers in Albany, through the medium of the district board. £. 202. £. 325. £. 804. £. 1,387.

The several advances that have been enumerated comprehend, with the exception of a trifling balance, the appropriation of the entire sum of 35,097 *l.* drawn for by Lord Charles Somerset on His Majesty's Treasury. *See* Appx. No. 9.

We have now the honour to report to your Lordship, that according to the best information we have been enabled to obtain, the effects of the storms that occurred in the month of July 1822, were severely felt in Cape Town, and in the districts of the Cape and Stellenbosch, and in parts of Tulbagh; and we beg to refer your Lordship to the returns of the damage caused to the property of individuals who were claimants for relief, and from which it appears that 626 of the inhabitants of the Cape and Stellenbosch districts, and 65 inhabitants of Cape Town, suffered loss from dilapidation of buildings. We are at the same time bound to observe, that from the defective mode in which buildings are commonly constructed in this colony (the expense of mortar occasioning the substitution of mud), they are dependent upon a coating of plaster for protection from the effects of the ordinary rains, and that the continuance of rain for successive days might at all times be expected to cause much destruction of property in the colony. The ordinary structure of the Dutch farm-houses, with front gables, tends also to expose the walls to saturation, by the deposit of moisture in the angles of the roof, which in the country is usually of thatch; while the terraced roofs of houses in Cape Town are also exposed to injury from the use of unseasoned timber and other bad materials. We are led to make these observations from the frequent injuries that are sustained by buildings of this description in the western parts of the colony, where the periodical rains are copious, and as buildings of a more substantial and durable structure have been found to remain uninjured from the severest storms, and during a long succession of years. Appx. No. 70

On the receipt of communications from the remoter districts, it became apparent that the effects of the storm had not extended beyond the western division of the colony; and although it was reported, by the landdrost of Tulbagh, that several dwelling-houses in the town had suffered severely, and that some of the crops had been washed away by the torrents, the principal object of the report of this magistrate was to represent the state of the public buildings at Tulbagh. As this, and subsequent reports of a similar nature from the same person, have led to the appropriation of the large sum of 100,000 rix dollars for the purpose of erecting a new establishment at Worcester, and transferring thither the seat of the provincial magistracy, that had for upwards of twenty years been fixed at Tulbagh, and as it is a measure that was adopted in opposition to the earnest remonstrances of many of the inhabitants of the remoter subdivisions, who suffered great inconvenience by it, and to the inhabitants of the village of Tulbagh, whose property was greatly deteriorated in value by the removal, we deem it necessary to submit to your Lordship, in this place, a somewhat detailed explanation of the circumstances under which it was effected, and of the result to which it has led. Appx. No. 35. £. 7,500.

It appears that the principal reason that influenced the determination of the colonial government, was the very slow increase that had taken place in the population of the town of Tulbagh, in spite of the great attractions that are created by the circumstance of its having been the seat of a drostdy, or the residence of the chief magistrate, and still more of its containing the church and the residence of the clergyman of the district. The establishment of Tulbagh took place in the year 1804, during the occupation of the colony by the Batavian government; and it was formed by the separation of the northern divisions of the Stellenbosch district, adjoining to the district of Graaf Reinet. The village had previously existed with the church establishment, to which was attached a spacious house for the residence of the clergyman, and the use of an excellent garden, and land adjoining. *See* Appx. No. 28.

See Evidence of Mr. Fisher, Appx. No. 56.

We understand that it was contemplated by the Batavian authorities to have appropriated this house to the district magistrate, for which it was well adapted, being at the same time far too spacious for the parsonage; but for reasons that are not explained, the erection of a new mansion was determined on. An estate contiguous to the village was purchased for 20,000 guilders, and a donation of 25,000 rix dollars was made by government towards the erection of the mansion. An advance was made of a like sum for the erection of other public buildings required for completion of the establishment; and a further donation of 4,000 rix dollars was subsequently made by Sir David Baird for the completion of a handsome portico to the house; with exception of the foregoing gratuities, amounting to 29,000 rix dollars, the expenses of establishing the seat of magistracy at Tulbagh devolved on the inhabitants of the new district, who contributed by carting and carrying the materials for the buildings, and who ultimately redeemed the debt of 25,000 rix dollars to the general treasury, together with other expenses which were subsequently incurred, to the amount of 8,333 rix dollars, for the erection of additional buildings.

£. 500.

£. 1,875.

£. 300.

£. 2,175.

Evidence of Mr. Fisher, Appendix, No. 56.

From considerations more of private than of public interest, the drostdy house had been placed at a distance of two miles from the original village of Tulbagh; and a house for the district secretary, a gaol, and a house for the gaoler, were subsequently erected and paid for out of the district funds. A competition seems thus to have been encouraged in the increase of the two villages, and the growth of the larger and more ancient of the two was impeded by some unnecessary restriction upon the sale of certain portions of the church land, which the elders had consented to alienate for the enlargement of the town. The separation of the offices in which the business of the district was carried on from the village of Tulbagh (or Church-street) tended likewise to impede the growth of the latter, as one of the principal sources of gain to the inhabitants of drostdy towns arises from the influx of the inhabitants of the distant districts for the purpose of transacting business and paying their proportion of the annual taxes.

The situation of the village was not ill chosen, either with respect to the supply of water, or as a place of resort to the inhabitants of the northern and eastern districts of the colony passing to and from Cape Town. It is placed at one end of a fertile valley that lies between the two great ranges of mountains that form natural barriers to the western and eastern districts of the colony. The approach to the valley through the eastern range is effected by a mountainous road called Witzenberg Pass, that is capable of great improvement; and it is by this pass that the cattle and sheep that supply the market of Cape Town are driven, for the purpose of avoiding the dangerous passage of the Hex River, that leads through the pass into the plain of Worcester. The road that leads from the valley of Tulbagh to Cape Town, passes through a kloof or opening in the western range of mountains called Roodesand Kloof, of not very difficult ascent, having the village of Tulbagh at a distance of three miles on the right.

Notwithstanding these advantages of position, they had failed to produce the increase that had been expected in the population of Tulbagh. The number of houses in Church-street previously to the establishment of Tulbagh as a seat of magistracy, was represented to have been fourteen, and this number had only been augmented to thirty-seven in the course of twenty years. On the church land that was at length permitted to be disposed of to new settlers in 1821, four houses had been built, and the foundation of two others had been laid. The allotments in favourable situations had also augmented in value.

Impressed with these circumstances, and with the greater advantages of position of the plain of Worcester, which he visited in 1817, Lord Charles Somerset resolved to make it the seat of a sub-drostdy. Two estates that now constitute the site of the town of Worcester, the landdrost's farm and residence, were purchased in the year 1818 for 140,000 guilders by means of an advance to the district from the Lombard Bank, which was to be repaid * by the sale of building allotments. The formation of this establishment was recommended by the former magistrate of Tulbagh, who contemplated an improving intercourse through that part of the country from the opening of a new road over the western range of mountains called the "French Hook," which is now nearly completed, and which will certainly render

See Appx. No. 49.

£. 3,500.

* *See* Appx. No. 62, Document, (C.) Appx. No. 49.

render the passage between the eastern districts and Cape Town more direct than by Witzenberg Pass and the Roodesand Kloof.

The improvement, however, of a very difficult pass called " Du Toit's Kloof," and leading directly out of the valley of Worcester, would still be necessary to secure to the town and district a full participation in these facilities of communication.

The soil of the valley of Worcester is peculiarly fertile, and the command of water more considerable than is usually found in situations where attempts have been made to form new settlements. Its selection for a sub-drostdy was justified, we think, by these and other advantages, to the natural operation of which might have been left the progressive augmentation of the town, and the future establishment of a more extensive jurisdiction. We are bound to observe, however, that some material objections apply at present to the situation as the seat of a drostdy or chief magistracy, which it has been thought right to remove from Tulbagh, leaving only at the latter place a subordinate magistrate, named a " special heemraad," whose jurisdiction is so very limited that nearly all the inhabitants of the district find it necessary to resort to Worcester for the transaction of their business; an addition is thus made to the length of their journies, and they are exposed to great difficulty as well as detention from the sudden rising of the rivers that cross the principal roads leading to Worcester. These difficulties impede the progress of all travellers, and as they cannot be avoided while the passes are unimproved, and are attended with danger to cattle and sheep, the road by Tulbagh is most frequently preferred to that of the Hex Valley and Worcester. It is further observable, that the latter place is situated at the south-western extremity of the district. It was upon a view of these circumstances that a sub-drostdy was established at Worcester; but it was not until the heavy storm that occurred in 1822 that the resolution was adopted of transferring thither the drostdy and seat of provincial magistracy. The letter of the landdrost addressed to the colonial government, and describing the damage that had been done to the drostdy and public buildings at Tulbagh, was the immediate motive of this resolution, although, in an answer of the Governor that was made to a memorial of several of the inhabitants of Tulbagh, complaining of the injury that the removal would occasion to their property there, it was stated that " the measure had for some time been in contemplation, and had not been adopted without the fullest consideration."

Appx. No. 65.

Appx. No. 28.

It does not appear to us that the heemraaden, or members of the district council, had been consulted upon this measure; but they express their concurrence in the expediency of the arrangements that were proposed to defray the expenses of making a new establishment at Worcester, and upon which the removal of the seat of magistracy from Tulbagh appears to have been ultimately decided by the colonial government.

Evidence of Capt. Trappe's, Appx. No. 54, and of Mr. Kery's, No. 61. Appx. No. 38. Appx. No. 41 & 42.

It had been reported by the landdrost of Tulbagh, soon after his appointment in April 1822, that the drostdy house and buildings stood in need of much repair, and the expense was estimated at 5,000 rix dollars. On the 17th July 1822, the landdrost in reporting the effects of the rains that had fallen, represented to the colonial government that the buildings at Tulbagh had received so much injury that the estimate of repairs before given in would be greatly exceeded. This was followed by another report of the landdrost alone, that the storm that had commenced on the 19th July, and had continued without intermission till the 25th, had destroyed or rendered unfit for habitation the whole of the buildings appertaining to the seat of magistracy. We conceive that this statement, written under the impression of the general and extensive damage that the storm had occasioned, was not justified by the injury that the buildings had sustained.

Appx. No. 33.

Appx. No. 34.

Appx. No. 35.

The drostdy house, which is a spacious and substantial building, and much more extensive than would be required for the landdrost's accommodation, had certainly sustained some injury, and especially in the end walls of the gables, and in that part of a flat roof that covered a portion of a principal passage. Some of the public offices that were detached from the principal building had suffered more material injury in consequence of their bad construction, but as no regular estimate was formed of the expenses that would have attended the repairs, we are unable to form any precise opinion of the sum that would have been required to restore the buildings; but we think it right to add, that the individual who purchased the

landdrost's house at Tulbagh has been able to inhabit it for the space of two years without incurring any greater expense than from 500 to 600 rix dollars in repair; and from the state in which the house appeared in the month of April of last year, we are of opinion that the sum of 6,000 rix dollars would have been found ample to repair all the damage that it had sustained by the storm, and to have placed it in a very habitable condition.

£. 37 to £. 45.
Appx. No. 30.
£. 450.

Appx. No. 39 & 42.

The resolution of the government for the removal of the seat of magistracy from Tulbagh to Worcester, was finally passed on the receipt of an estimate of the sums that it was calculated the district could realize for the purpose of defraying the expenses attending the erection of the new buildings. These sums it was proposed to raise from the sale of the government buildings at Tulbagh; a farm attached to the drostdy at some little distance; the proceeds of one hundred and forty-two building allotments in the new town of Worcester, and the produce of a new tax upon slaves in the district for three years; the collective amount of which was estimated at 387,952 guilders. Upon this estimate the sum of 100,000 rix dollars was advanced as a loan to the district, to be redeemed from the proposed funds as they might be progressively realized; and it was directed to be exclusively applied to the erection of the usual buildings required at the seat of a district magistracy, consisting of a residence for the landdrost, court-house and public offices for the landdrost, the secretary and his clerk; the same for the district clerk and registrar of slaves; a church, a gaol, and messenger's house, with apartments for the gaoler.

Appx. No. 39.
£. 9,699.
£. 7,500.

Appx. No. 42.

Appx. No. 42.

The erection of the landdrost's house was commenced in January 1823, upon a plan that had been approved of by the Governor, and on the intimation that 68,000 rix-dollars was the amount estimated for the building by the inspector of public works. No detailed estimate or specification would appear to have been furnished for the guidance of the builders; all contracts and purchases of materials were placed in the hands of the landdrost, who also in the first instance superintended the execution of the work. This duty was afterwards transferred to a gentleman who had formerly served in the engineer department of the East India Company at Bombay, and who resided in the colony on account of his health.

Appx. No. 36.

Evidence of Mr. Hemming (Appendix, No. 60.)

According to the accounts that were made up to the end of February of this year, the whole sum expended on the house amounted to nearly 87,000* rix dollars, including a certain quantity of timber that may be applicable to other buildings, scaffolding, and the foundation walls of a gaol. It is expected that the house will be finished in July; and in consequence of an alteration made in the height of the rooms of the basement story, it is contemplated to apply some of them to the use of the landdrost and heemraaden for holding their courts, for offices for the landdrost and his clerks, and the district secretary.

Evidence of Captain Trappe's, Appendix, No. 54.
* £. 6,525.

No estimates have yet been framed of the other buildings that were ordered; but we have reason to think that the cost of the landdrost's house will not be less than 90,000 rix dollars, and that the remaining portion of the sum advanced will be utterly insufficient to meet the charge of any other building.

£. 6,750.

Having accounted to your Lordship for the distribution of the funds realized by drafts upon His Majesty's Treasury, and having added such explanations as our inquiries have enabled us to afford, we now proceed, in obedience to your Lordship's instructions, to report our opinion of the expediency of the measures pursued by Lord Charles Somerset, in their application to the relief of the inhabitants, and to the erection of public buildings.

The advances to the amount of 200,000 rix dollars, that were made to the distressed agriculturists in June 1822, through the government bank, were expressly declared to be subject to the regulations by which that establishment was guided in the loans it was authorized to make from its own capital, and the bank became responsible in the same manner for the recovery of the sums it was thus empowered to advance. The usual conditions of its loans, which were made on mortgage of real property, and the responsibility of two personal securities, required the repayment of the principal by instalments of six per cent per annum from inhabitants of the country districts, and ten per cent per annum from inhabitants of Cape Town and its environs, together with an interest of six per cent per annum.

Appx. No. 1.

The measure of negotiating these loans through the bank appears to us to have been

been in some respects judicious; for as the paper currency, representing the capital of that establishment to the extent of 1,310,255 rix dollars, had already been negotiated in loans to the inhabitants upon the foregoing terms, and as great indulgence had been shown to individuals who had failed to discharge their obligations, by which the accommodation had in many instances been indefinitely prolonged, it was desirable that the president and directors of the bank should be apprized of the applications of individuals for relief, many of whom might already have been indebted to that establishment in considerable sums, which they were unable duly to repay, although the security afforded by them might be ample. We accordingly find it stated by one of the directors of the bank that they exercised their discretion in selecting from the numerous applicants the individuals who could afford the best security for the sums to be advanced to them.

£.98,269.

Evidence of Mr. Maasdorf, Appendix, No. 22.

In considering the sources from whence these advances to the agriculturists were derived, we have already observed that 100,000 rix dollars were contributed from the colonial revenues, 50,000 rix dollars from the government farm on the frontier, and 50,000 rix dollars from the "500,000 Rix-dollar Fund" created by Sir John Cradock for the execution of public works, and which, by your Lordship's letter to Lord Charles Somerset of the 30th July 1814, had been directed to be redeemed and cancelled.

Appx. No. 2.
£. 7,500.
£. 3,750.
£. 3,750.

As the application to His Majesty's Government would not appear to have been contemplated at the period when these colonial funds were placed at the disposal of the bank for the relief of individuals, we are to conclude that it was in the contemplation of the colonial government to depend for their reimbursements either upon the resources of the bank, or eventually upon the parties to whom the advance should be made through the bank; and if the delay in the recovery of its funds by instalments from the parties were likely to have occasioned any embarrassment to the colonial government, we submit that it would have been practicable to have required the bank to make over to the government the first instalments of its capital progressively recovered from individuals indebted to it, and to have carried the sum of 200,000 rix dollars advanced under the proclamation of June 1822, to the account of its outstanding debts.

From a capital consisting of 1,310,255 rix dollars, lent by the bank upon condition of repayment by annual instalments, a sum equal to the amount of these advances might have been expected to be recovered by the time that the reimbursement was ultimately effected by drafts upon His Majesty's treasury; and as it has been the practice of the bank to re-issue its capital in new loans to individuals, a practice that is still continued, this accommodation to the community of the Cape might have been legitimately suspended in redeeming to the colonial government the charge it had incurred expressly to relieve the agriculturists.

£.98,269.

From June 1822, when the advances were made, to December 1823, when the amount was reimbursed, the sum of 196,891 rix dollars was issued in new loans from the bank; and as these were derived from the ordinary receipts of the instalments of former loans that had become due to the bank within the period mentioned, the government might have reclaimed from this source the amount of its advances to agriculturists.

Appx. No. 24.
£. 14,766.

On reference to the bank returns, we observe that in February 1823, 100,000 rix dollars might thus have been repaid to the colonial treasury; and in June 1823, a further sum of 50,000 rix dollars could have been paid to the government farm; the remaining sum of 50,000 rix dollars, re-issued from the paper currency created for public works, might also, if required, have been redeemed in the course of the same year, without recourse to the funds of His Majesty's treasury; and the colonial government would have continued to receive the same interest of six per cent per annum upon the loans to the agriculturists, that it has done from the other inhabitants who received the accommodation from the bank.

Appx. No. 24. *See* Note in red ink.

In the disposal of the fund that was deposited with the bank in June 1822, for the relief of the agriculturists, we have observed that the directors were allowed to exercise a discretion; and according to their returns the sum of 173,983 rix dollars would appear to have been distributed to inhabitants of the Cape and Stellenbosch districts; and 25,200 rix dollars to inhabitants of Swellendam, Worcester and George. The two former districts being more populous than the others might

Appx. No. 3.
£. 13,048.
£. 1,890.

might be expected to absorb the principal share of the relief afforded, and the failure of the crops in the interior parts of the country would be less severely felt, where the profits of the farmer depended more upon the breeding of stock than on the returns of agriculture; this observation, however, is more applicable to the Cape district, in which corn is generally cultivated, than to Stellenbosch, where wine is the principal produce.

In the extensive district of Graaff Reinet no advances were made by the bank pursuant to the proclamation of June 1822; and in reply to the overture of assistance held out by the government in 1823, after the receipt of advices from your Lordship, it was stated by the magistrate, that two individuals only were disposed to avail themselves of the offer; and from the subsequent explanations afforded by the same magistrate to ourselves, it would appear that one of those persons had withdrawn his request, and that the sum of 3,000 rix dollars remitted for him had subsequently been advanced, without sufficient attention to the original intentions of government, to a gentleman who had sold his land and relinquished his agricultural speculations.

Appx. No. 16.

Appx. No. 16.

£. 225.

As the effects of the "rust" and of drought in the destruction of the corn crops had equally extended to the district of Graaff Reinet, the indisposition of the inhabitants to accept the proffered assistance on the terms proposed may be attributed to the fact of their chief dependence being placed upon their extensive pastures, and of the tillage of their farms being less a source of profit than of economy. The same considerations may have also weighed with the inhabitants in the remoter parts of the district of Tulbagh, although in the neighbourhood of the town the lands were more generally cultivated; and we have no doubt that many individuals would have accepted relief if the loans had been tendered upon more indulgent terms.

See Evidence of the Landdrost, Captain Trappe's, Appendix, No. 28.

On the other hand, the correspondence furnished to us by the Governor, in explanation of the losses sustained by an inhabitant of Swellendam, who had memorialed his Excelleney in August 1824, to be relieved from the payment of some arrears of taxes, would indicate the great distress to which the farmers of that district were exposed, who had participated to no greater extent than the districts of Tulbagh and of Graaff Reinet in the relief afforded through the bank. In adverting to this case, we would not appeal to it as exemplifying the condition to which the agriculturists of this colony had been reduced from the failure of their wheat crops. We are aware that in the district of Swellendam the cultivation of corn for the Cape market had increased; according to the official return furnished to us the produce had augmented from 81,897 bushels that were raised in the year 1816, to 236,178 bushels raised in 1819. As the quantity of grain sown in the years 1820 and 1821 exceeded the quantity sown in 1819, the losses occasioned by the failure in those years must have been considerable; but the "rust" having been chiefly destructive of the wheat crops, a greater quantity of barley and oats were sown in 1822, and the general returns of that year were very favourable to the agriculturists, the whole quantity reaped being estimated at 226,674 bushels, which, though inferior in quality, was nearly equal in quantity to the produce of 1819. In 1823 the crops were again attacked by the "rust," and from the increased quantity of wheat sown in that year by the farmers of Swellendam, they must again have suffered considerable loss.

Appx. No. 17.

Appx. No. 18.

Under these circumstances the pressure of taxation occasioned by district debts, antecedently contracted, bore heavily upon the farmers.

According to the lists furnished to us by the bank the claims of thirty-six of the principal inhabitants of Swellendam, who had applied for advances to the amount of 74,866 rix dollars were rejected, and only nine individuals in the district received advances, amounting in all to the sum of 9,933 rix dollars. Comparing this amount with the considerable sums advanced to the agriculturists of the Cape district, and more particularly that of Stellenbosch, in which the cultivation of corn had been a secondary object to the production of wine, we are of opinion that the farmers of Swellendam did not receive from the bank the due share of the relief to which the extent of their losses entitled them, provided the security they had to offer was not proved to be inadequate. At the same time we are constrained to observe, that the subsequent application in 1824 of the sum of 2,692 rix dollars to a distressed inhabitant of that district, named Fouché, was not justified either

£. 5,614.

£. 745.

£. 202.

Appx. No. 17.

by

by the circumstances or the claims of that individual. The object of his memorial to the Governor was to obtain a remission of taxes, and to effect this object he pleaded his sufferings from absolute want, occasioned by the failure of his crops. The subsequent report of the magistrate to whom the Governor referred his memorial was calculated to discredit his statements; but even if the Governor had felt justified in acceding to his request, by remitting the amount of his taxes, it was apparent that the same poverty which prevented him from paying the sum of 62 rix dollars, the amount of the district's claims for four years, would equally preclude him from affording adequate security for an advance of 2,692 rix dollars, for which the district at large was made responsible to the general treasury. We have but just ascertained that the district board, influenced by these considerations, has withheld the advance on account of the declared inability of this individual to afford the required security, and from the apprehension of loss to the district.

Appx. No. 17.

Ibid.

£. 4. 13 s.

£. 202.

Evidence of Mr. Schonnberg, Appendix, No. 23.

There can be no doubt that much distress did prevail in the corn districts from the failure of the crops; and we conceive, from the general accommodation that the bank has been allowed to afford to the colonists, that its resources might have been judiciously applied to the relief of the agriculturists; and that if the sum of 200,000 rix dollars had been advanced on indulgent terms from the colonial funds to such of the inhabitants throughout the colony as were proved to have suffered loss, and who could have afforded adequate security, that essential benefit would have been conferred; but that the real and personal security required by the bank, added to the high rate of interest of six per cent per annum, excluded many distressed individuals from a participation in the relief, which was extended rather to those who could afford the security required than to such as had sustained the greatest loss, and whose support was connected with the interest of the colony.

Although we are of opinion that the negotiation of the loans through the bank was judicious, we conceive that the directors ought not to have been entrusted with the sole discretion in admitting or rejecting the applications of individuals. No returns were required from the magistrates or the district boards, and no reference for information appears to have been made to them by the directors of the bank: it is not, therefore, surprising that the relative claims of individuals were not duly considered; and we have the authority of the late landdrost of Swellendam for stating, that many farmers of his district, whose claims were rejected by the bank, were in circumstances to have afforded the security required.

See Proclamation, Appx. No. 1.

Appx. No. 23.

In the distribution of the funds applied to the relief of the sufferers from the storms that occurred in July 1822, the paper money that was added to the amount already in circulation was placed at the disposal of the district boards, who were held responsible for the recovery of the sums respectively entrusted to them; and although this measure was intended to secure the public from the risk of eventual loss, and was in conformity with a precedent established by the Batavian government in the advance made to the district of Stellenbosch, we do not recognize the justice of imposing upon the inhabitants of the district in which the funds were distributed the responsibility for sums advanced to individuals for their private benefit. Although the arrangement might be calculated to induce caution in the magistrates, it was apparent that any deficiency would require to be made up by increased assessment upon the inhabitants at large; and as the assessed taxes are indiscriminately levied upon the poorest classes who are not entirely destitute, they have thus been made liable for personal debts contracted by those individuals who were in circumstances to afford security for the loans.

Proclamation, Appx. No. 4.

In the accommodations afforded to the inhabitants after the storms, we have no reason to doubt that the individuals relieved in most instances sustained some loss from the dilapidation of their buildings; and although a discretion was vested in the district boards in respect to the security that would be required, we are not aware that it was imprudently exercised. We are of opinion, however, that in these loans, as well as in the advances to the agriculturists, it would have been expedient to have caused a special examination to be made into the reports of the local magistrates, and a comparison of the relative claims and circumstances of individuals, advances being made through the bank to those who had sustained the greatest loss or damage, without reference to the districts that they inhabited, but proportioned to the security that they might have been able to afford.

Letter of Lieut.-Colonel Bird, Appendix, No. 13.

We would further have recommended that the funds of the bank should have been

been made specially applicable to the relief of those of the inhabitants who had suffered from the storms and calamitous seasons; and that the usual discretion of the bank directors in the re-issue of these funds, to individuals applying for general accommodation, should have been limited in favour of those who had more immediate and more urgent claims to such assistance.

£. 7,500. The advance of the sum of 100,000 rix dollars for the erection of new public buildings at Worcester, from the paper currency created in August 1822, though constituting a legitimate charge upon the district resources, we conceive to have been injudicious at a time that the colony at large had suffered so severely from the effects of the seasons, and when the colonial resources were declared to be inade-

See Proclamation, Appx. No. 4. quate to relieve the prevailing distress. The abrupt removal of the seat of magistracy from Tulbagh to Worcester was injurious to many private interests, and inconvenient to the inhabitants of that district, with the exception of that portion of them who resided in the valley of Worcester, and whose convenience had been consulted by the establishment of the sub-magistracy at Worcester in 1818.

The appointment of a special heemraad or petty magistrate to reside at Tulbagh, was not calculated to relieve the inhabitants of the town from the inconvenience occasioned to them by the removal of the district board to Worcester; and although by improving the passes in the mountains, and providing for the passage of the rivers, the new town of Worcester may eventually become a place of more general resort, the expense that will be entailed by these undertakings will unavoidably delay their completion, and occasion the inhabitants to be exposed for a considerable time to much inconvenience.

The public buildings at Tulbagh might have been repaired at an expense far less considerable than the erection of the new buildings at Worcester has already involved; but if the situation of the magistrate's house in the former place had been deemed objectionable, we are of opinion that the appropriation of the parsonage-house in Tulbagh to the use of the magistrate, would have been an eligible arrangement; and that the erection or purchase of a smaller house for the clergyman would have provided sufficiently well for his accommodation, without any considerable expense to the district, beyond the sum for which the old buildings have been disposed of. The erection of a gaol and of public offices in the town would have been rendered necessary by this arrangement, but the inhabitants would have been benefited by the proximity of the public establishments.

Proclamation, Appx. No. 43. The charges made on the district, and especially the imposition of a new assessment, were objectionable as burthensome to the people at a time of distress, and

Appx. No. 62. as inadequate to the proposed expenses. From the observations of Lieutenant-Colonel Bird, we are led to conclude that the government adopted the estimate framed by the magistrate, and recommended through the board, without due consideration, and that the recovery of the sum advanced for the erection of the new buildings must depend upon other resources than those which have been assigned.

As the house and farm that were purchased in 1818, as a residence for the sub-magistrate at Worcester, has been occupied by the landdrost during the last year, and as it affords comfortable though limited accommodation, and the convenience of an excellent garden, we are disposed to think that the erection of the spacious

Appx. No. 52. building, of which an elevation is to be found in the Appendix, and which has nearly absorbed the funds that were supplied, might have been altogether postponed till other indispensable works had been executed; and in particular a gaol for the district.

We are informed by Lord Charles Somerset, that in approving the plan of the magistrate's house, it was in the contemplation of his Lordship to suspend the execution of a considerable part of it; but the landdrost who was entrusted with the execution of the work, would appear to have been left to the exercise of his

Letter of Captain Trappe's, Appendix, No. 52. discretion in the disbursement of the funds; and as no specific tion or detailed estimate was furnished, the intentions of the Governor have been l t sight of, and an edifice has been erected under the superintendence of the landdrost, which has nearly absorbed the sum originally advanced to defray the expenses of the new establishment.

Appx. No. 28. As the principal argument for the removal of the magistracy was founded on the slow

slow progress that the village of Tulbagh had made, we conceive that it will be incumbent on the government, after completing the establishment at Worcester, on which the progress of the new town will much depend, to improve the communications with the district.

'The enforcement of the conditions upon which the building allotments have been sold is also indispensable to the settlement of the town, as few of them have hitherto been occupied, and many are held by persons on speculation of their improving value. We conceive that the opportunity should not be lost of promoting the settlement of industrious labourers and mechanics, while the execution of the public works may continue to hold out profitable employment to them. Appx. No. 48.

The progress of the establishment at Worcester will not supersede the necessity of replacing a limited establishment or sub-drostdy at Tulbagh, upon the footing of that which was formed at Worcester in 1818; and we conceive that the present parsonage-house would be desirably appropriated as the residence of the deputy landdrost, by which arrangement the public convenience would be promoted in the reunion of the church establishment with the magistracy.

In considering the nature of the funds that were offered as security for the advance from the Lombard Bank, it would not appear to have been adverted to, that the sums arising from the disposal of building allotments at Worcester had originally been pledged for the repayment of the loan of 140,000 guilders advanced by the bank for the purchase of the land. This sum, no part of which has yet been accounted for to the bank, will accordingly have to be deducted from the resources applicable to the repayment of the sum due to His Majesty's treasury. The old buildings at Tulbagh, which were estimated at 50,000 guilders, were sold upon credit for the sum of 35,100 guilders on payment of interest at five per cent, and repayment of principal in fifteen years. The cattle place at Witzenberg forming part of the public property of the drostdy of Tulbagh, which was valued at 20,000 guilders, was sold for that sum on similar terms; consequently no part of the proceeds have been yet realized. The produce of the slave tax for three years, estimated at 90,000 guilders, or 30,000 rix dollars, will not exceed the aggregate sum of 13,263 rix dollars; and no part of it has hitherto been remitted in liquidation of the treasury advance. The original advance therefore of 100,000 rix dollars may be considered to have been absorbed, or nearly so, in the expense of constructing a house for the landdrost (including some public offices to which a part of that building has been applied), and consequently new funds will have to be raised to the probable extent of 40,000 rix dollars for the erection of a gaol, church, secretary's house and parsonage.

Appendix, No. 39 & 42. £. 3,500. Appx. No. 62, Document, (C.) £. 1,250. £. 877. Appx. No. 47. £. 500. Appx. No. 47. £. 2,250. £. 994. £. 7,500. £. 3,000.

The district of Worcester having been called on to provide for the erection of two principal establishments since its formation, and its resources having proved inadequate to meet the expense of the last, we recommend that the charge of interest at six per cent per annum upon the sum of 100,000 rix dollars advanced to that district in January 1823, should be remitted in arrear; and on a reference to the interest account that accompanies our general statement of these transactions, your Lordship will perceive that the colonial government, after remitting to His Majesty's treasury the interest due to it for the year 1824, will still retain a considerable surplus of interest arising from loans created by the issue of paper currency.

£. 7,500. Appx. No. 10.

We would then propose that the principal sum of 100,000 rix dollars advanced to Worcester, should be recovered by the bank in common with the several charges upon the fund of 500,000 rix dollars (paper currency created in 1812 for public works); and as this fund has subsequently been applied to other objects, and in particular as 50,000 rix dollars were advanced from it to the agriculturists in June 1822, and as 79,879 rix dollars are still employed in private discounts, we recommend that the credits of this fund should be held as a present security to His Majesty's treasury for the principal and interest of this advance. The sums that have been raised upon the sale of public buildings and lands in Tulbagh and Worcester, would thus be receivable by the bank to the credit of the fund for the public works, to which the advance of 140,000 guilders for the purchase of two farms at Worcester, to form the sub-drostdy in 1818, had already been charged.

Rds. 46,666⅔ £. 3,500.

With respect to the private loans, we have already stated to your Lordship our opinion that the advance of 200,000 rix dollars from colonial funds for the relief of

£. 15,000.

the agriculturists in June 1822, might have been redeemed from the bank without any appropriation of the funds of His Majesty's treasury, the receipts of the bank between June 1822 and November 1823, having averaged nearly 11,000 rix dollars per mensem, or 132,000 rix dollars per annum; but as the paper currency applied to the relief of sufferers from the storms in July 1822 was created in anticipation of assistance from His Majesty's Government, the application of 15,000*l.* to the redemption of that paper which had been thus added to the amount in circulation, was a just fulfilment of the pledge to the public creditor.

Appx. No. 24.

£. 9,900, per ann.

See Proclamation, Appx. No. 11.

Appx. No. 4.

As, however, the loans granted to individuals pursuant to the proclamation of August 1822 were not negotiated through the bank, although upon terms that are generally accordant with its regulations, we beg leave to propose to your Lordship as a measure calculated to simplify the various transactions, and to relieve particular districts from a responsibility for loans to individuals, that the whole may be accounted for to the Lombard or loan bank, whose capital employed in affording private accommodation, may consitute a present security for the treasury advance, in the same manner that the fund for public works may constitute the immediate security for the advance to the district of Worcester.

When we have the honour of reporting to your Lordship the result of our inquiries into the affairs of the colonial banks, we shall resume the consideration of these preliminary arrangements.

As the advances to the British Settlers in the district of Albany have not been made in pursuance of the measures originally taken by Lord Charles Somerset, we have not noticed them in the consideration of these measures. The distresses of the settlers in the first years of their emigration had obtained for them the liberal assistance of government, in the distribution of rations upon the security of sums originally deposited by them; and a gratuitous distribution of rice was subsequently made in aid of their means of subsistence. In these circumstances, it is not to be supposed that they could have afforded the necessary security for advances from the funds of His Majesty's treasury. The partial success that has recently attended their exertions may have enabled the more prosperous to afford the security required for the loans, although in considering the amount that has been distributed, and the terms on which the parties have accepted the loans tendered to them, we doubt whether any essential benefit will be derived by the settlement from this accommodation; while the parties who had suffered from the failure of crops in former years, or from the effects of the floods that devastated that district in October 1823, had either surmounted their distress, or been already relieved from other sources. The advance of these sums has been made through the district magistracy on the general security of the district revenues, which have hitherto been wholly inadequate to the expenses of the establishment: we have not yet received any detailed statement of the distribution of these funds.

Appx. No. 19.

Appx. No. 71.

In bringing under your Lordship's consideration the letter of Lord Charles Somerset, in answer to the inquiry that we had the honour to address to his Lordship, as to his intentions of making any further application of the funds of His Majesty's treasury, we beg leave most fully to concur in the importance of erecting a church in Cape Town for the English congregation. We are also of opinion that the erection of a new gaol will become necessary, upon a plan that will admit of the introduction of suitable regulations, and be calculated to provide for the proper custody of the prisoners, who have increased with the population of the town and the colony since the present building was erected. The gaol in Cape Town, as well as those in the country districts, are generally defective, both in point of plan and accommodation, and to which cause their defective management may in a great degree be attributable; and we conceive that, in the erection of new gaols, it would be very desirable that an approved plan should be furnished that would be applicable to the amended system of regulations which it would be desirable to introduce. A gaol will have to be erected at Worcester; and those in most of the districts will require to be progressively altered or rebuilt. Of the churches, that of Uitenhage has not been raised above the foundation, owing to the misconduct of the contractor. The Simon's Town church was destroyed in a storm that occurred last year; and the church of the George district is also in ruins, while the debts contracted for their erection are unredeemed. We are therefore strongly impressed with a conviction of the importance of entrusting the superintendence of public works in this colony to scientific builders, and of framing the estimates for them upon

upon such specifications as may ensure the application of the best materials, and their execution upon approved plans. By the bad materials and defective structure of buildings in this colony much loss has already been sustained, while the saving effected has been comparatively trifling. The public buildings at Tulbagh, which were sold in 1823, were only erected twenty years ago; while the state of the old buildings erected by the Batavian government, in the early periods of the colony, will amply attest the economy of erecting solid and durable structures.

When the expense that would attend the execution of the public works we have enumerated is considered, and the large sums that are still unredeemed of the advances of paper currency for the execution of public works, from the fund created in the year 1812, we regret that we cannot recommend to your Lordship that any further sums should be drawn for in aid of such undertakings, however useful and even essential, until measures for the settlement of the currency and finances of the colony may obtain your Lordship's sanction.

We have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble servants,
JOHN THOMAS BIGGE,
WILLIAM M. E. COLEBROOKE.

To the Right hon. the Earl Bathurst, K. G.
&c. &c. &c.

—No. 13.—

His Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry to Earl Bathurst.

My Lord, Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, 24th December 1825.

IN obedience to your Lordship's instructions, that we should report to you the result of the information that we have acquired in the colony, upon several points referred to in a letter addressed by Sir Rufane Donkin to Mr. Wilmot Horton on the 23d of June, and which constitute the grounds upon which he has represented himself to be at issue with Lord Charles Somerset, regarding the principles upon which they respectively administered this government, we do ourselves the honour to state, that the various allegations contained in the letter of Sir Rufane Donkin have appeared to us to be classed under two general heads; and for the sake of perspicuity we will notice them in this order, in the observations that we are called on to make.

The first of these heads comprehends the measures more immediately connected with the formation of the new settlements in the eastern districts; and the second relates to the finances of the colony, in which Sir Rufane Donkin has contrasted the effects of the economical system which he alleges to have pursued, with the ruinous consequences that have attended a lavish expenditure of the public resources under the administration of Lord Charles Somerset.

As the circumstances connected with the settlements of the British emigrants in Albany had already been the subject of a very detailed Report to your Lordship, in which we endeavoured to form an impartial estimate of the measures successively pursued by Sir Rufane Donkin and by Lord Charles Somerset, it may not be necessary in this place to repeat the observations that we took occasion then to make upon the establishment of Fredericksburg and Bathurst; but as that Report was not framed with any view of discriminating between the measures of Sir Rufane Donkin's administration and those of Lord Charles Somerset's, and as Sir Rufane has impugned the motives of Lord Charles in the measures he pursued on his return to the colony, we will add such observations to our former statement as may enable your Lordship to form a judgment whether Lord Charles may have been actuated by the motives imputed to him in superseding or reversing any of the measures of the acting Governor, premising, however, that on a subject of this nature we feel ourselves precluded from offering any direct opinion of our own, without a reference to the sources of information upon which Sir Rufane has made the imputation. Dated 25th May 1825.

Sir Rufane has stated in his letter that Lord Charles Somerset landed with the astonishing and alarming declaration that he would undo all that had been done in his absence! and upon this he has grounded an imputation that Lord Charles was

influenced in his measures by personal pique rather than by considerations of the public advantage.

As we have reason to believe that Lord Charles Somerset and Sir Rufane Donkin did not meet on the return of the former, nor during the interval of Sir Rufane's detention in the colony, such a declaration, if made by Lord Charles, must have transpired from the disclosure of some person in habits of familiar intercourse with his Lordship at the period referred to. In order to obtain the most direct testimony upon this point we have referred to Major Cloete, who in the capacity of aid-de-camp to Sir Rufane Donkin, proceeded by his desire on board His Majesty's ship Hyperion, in which Lord Charles had arrived, and who was subsequently in daily communication with his Lordship; and although he admits that a very general report prevailed in the colony of the intention of Lord Charles to reverse the measures of Sir Rufane Donkin, he does not recollect to have heard him expressly avow any such determination.

Strong feelings of irritation appeared to have been excited in the Governor by some communication that was made to him by his son who accompanied Major Cloete on board, and with whom his Lordship held a private conversation as soon as they had reached the ship; and as Major Cloete saw the Governor immediately after this interview, and while the effect had been recently produced on his mind, we think it likely that he would have heard such a declaration if it had been made at that time, or subsequently when he was in daily communication with him upon subjects in which the acting Governor was immediately concerned.

We have been thus particular in our explanations upon this point, as Sir Rufane Donkin has not referred to his authority for the report, and as we are not aware that we could have obtained any more direct and impartial testimony than that of Major Cloete respecting any declaration that Lord Charles might have indiscreetly made when he first arrived, especially as he was a witness of the irritation suddenly produced on the mind of the Governor by the private communications of his son.

It may still, however, be supposed, that whether such a declaration was made or not, this irritation might have operated to bias the judgment of Lord Charles in respect to the measures of the acting Governor. There is no doubt, we believe, that the misunderstanding between them immediately arose from a transaction in which Captain Somerset had been personally at issue with Sir Rufane Donkin, and which was unconnected with any of the measures which it was the alleged intention of Lord Charles Somerset to subvert; but admitting the influence of this transaction in biassing the mind of Lord Charles against the acting Governor, and creating a prejudice against the measures he had pursued, we do not think that Sir Rufane Donkin is justified in concluding that Lord Charles had no previous knowledge of his measures, and could consequently have formed no impressions with regard to them until the moment of his arrival.

From the earliest communications that were made to us by Lord Charles respecting the state of the settlers, we ascertained that he had received information while in England from persons residing in the colony; and we remember in particular that the establishment of Bathurst, which in some degree supplanted Graham's Town, was the subject of a communication to him from an official person, whose authority he might very naturally have relied on, both on account of his local experience, and the high and confidential situation that he held. It is also within our knowledge that Sir Rufane Donkin was in the habit himself of advising Lord Charles Somerset of the progress of his measures, and as Lord Charles might be expected to apply his own experience to the subjects of these communications, and as the prominent measures of Sir Rufane were likely to be regarded by the Governor as in some degree militating against his own arrangements made previous to his departure from the colony, it is probable that Lord Charles had given them much consideration before his return, and that he had formed a judgment of them before any personal misunderstanding between him and Sir Rufane Donkin had arisen. If, therefore, such a declaration was made to any person by Lord Charles Somerset when he landed, it might not unreasonably be ascribed to the opinions he had formed of the measures of the acting Governor from information he had received when in England, and upon subjects with which he was already familiar.

These observations will particularly apply to the view taken by Lord Charles of the establishment of Bathurst and Fredericksburg by the acting Governor. The former,

former, from being erected into a seat of magistracy for the district, was considered by his Lordship to be subversive of the establishment of Graham's Town; and the occupation of the lands beyond the Fish River was also regarded by him as a departure from the policy that had induced him to interpose a neutral space between the colonists and the Caffres.

We have already had the honour to report to your Lordship the opinion that we entertain of these measures, as well as of the arrangements that were generally made in the formation of the new settlements; and we have taken occasion to express our regret that Lord Charles should have been prevented from visiting those settlements soon after his return.

As his Lordship had quitted the colony previous to the arrival of the British emigrants, he possessed no opportunity on his return of forming his own opinion of the condition of the settlements; and as prompt exertions were required to relieve the settlers from the most pressing disabilities, arising from the inadequacy of the lands in the first instance assigned to them, it was unfortunate that in separating the military command from the civil magistracy, the important and multifarious duties of landdrost of the district were entrusted by Lord Charles Somerset to a person who neglected the interests of the settlers, and who aggravated the feelings of the Governor by attributing the dissatisfaction that undoubtedly from this cause prevailed, to a spirit of turbulence and disaffection to the government. On the other hand we are bound to observe, that the disappointments of the settlers did not commence with the arrival of Lord Charles Somerset and the appointment of Mr. Rivers to be landdrost; complaints had previously existed, and had been the subject of the interference of the magistrate. The distresses occasioned by the failure of their crops had previously rendered the situation of the settlers extremely critical; and at the period of the return of the acting Governor to Cape Town from the eastern districts in July 1821, various important arrangements devolved on the officer who was appointed to the situation of landdrost and commandant, and who was thus burthened with the most extensive duties, which it was quite impracticable for one individual adequately to perform.

Sir Rufane Donkin's Despatch, dated 20 July 1820.

When it is considered that these duties comprehended the whole of the dispositions for the defence of the frontier with the military details at Graham's Town, the judicial and financial administration of the district, and the inspection and distribution of the lands, it may be easy to account for the delay of those arrangements on which the welfare of the settlers in a great degree depended; but we have not observed, from the correspondence of the Colonial Office, that these delays were noticed to the landdrost, or that any of the preliminary arrangements of the acting Governor were confirmed in Cape Town in the interval between his return from the eastern districts in July and the arrival of Lord Charles Somerset in December. The separation of the civil and military functions was therefore a judicious measure, although, from the indolence or neglect of the magistrate appointed by his Lordship, no advantage resulted from it.

The re-establishment of the seat of magistracy at Graham's Town was too suddenly effected by Lord Charles, and the expensive establishment that was formed might have been desirably suspended at a time that so much expense had been incurred on account of the settlers. We have already stated to your Lordship our opinion that it would have been more conducive to the interests of the settlement to have retained a subordinate magistracy at Bathurst, where some expense had already been incurred in the erection of public buildings; but, as a permanent arrangement, we are disposed to consider that an advantage has been gained by fixing the seat of magistracy at the head quarters of the frontier force, and that the settlers are not now dissatisfied with the arrangement, as the presence of the military has rendered Graham's Town the principal market for the produce that they have been enabled to raise.

The remarks of Colonel Scott upon the settlement of Fredericksburg accompanied our former Report; the final abandonment of this station was the immediate consequence of withdrawing the military guard, but representations had been antecedently made by the officers who were settled there of the disappointments they had experienced in the delay that had occurred in putting them in possession of the lands that were stipulated to be granted to them. If the settlement had been encouraged by Lord Charles Somerset we do not doubt that it would have succeeded,

Report, dated 25th May 1825.

ceeded, although we are still of opinion that the men of the African corps were a description of settlers that it was not advisable to have established in the neighbourhood of the Caffres, and it is certain that their dispersion upon the lands assigned to them would have destroyed the control of the officers, which already had been weakened by the withdrawing the military guard.

Although we think that the occupation of the lands between the Fish River and the Kieskamma may be desirably promoted, we consider it an object of great importance to establish in the neighbourhood of the Caffres a class of settlers who would not by their conduct provoke a renewal of the hostilities that already have entailed so much ruin upon the inhabitants of the frontier districts, and such expense and sacrifices to the colony at large; and with this view we should equally object to the settlement on those lands of the boors, on account of their hereditary prejudices; and to the soldiers of the African corps, whose conduct had already given occasion to the complaints and apprehensions of the officers who had settled with them.

Sir Rufane Donkin has stated in his letter that several murders by the Caffres were the result of the new system of frontier defence established by Lord Charles Somerset.

The system of defence established by Lord Charles Somerset previous to his departure from the colony, was one that required vigilance and activity on the part of the troops. Lieutenant-colonel Scott, who was appointed by his Lordship to the command of the troops in 1822, was more disposed to rely upon conciliatory measures for preserving the peace of the frontier. The system established by Lord Charles was relaxed by Colonel Scott, who took some pains, however, to preserve a good understanding with the Caffre chieftains, and was very desirous of promoting the establishment of fairs.

Report, dated 25th May 1825.

From causes that we have already had the honour to explain, the depredations by the Caffres were certainly much increased in the years 1822 and 1823, and we had equally to express our regret at the consequences of the irregular incursions of the boors into the Caffre country, and of the attempt that was made to seize the person of the chief Gaika, for detaining the cattle of the missionaries, and of the Caffres who resided with them. But when it is stated by Sir Rufane Donkin that several murders were the consequence of a new system of defence established by Lord Charles Somerset, it is just that we should remark, that one of the earliest measures that Lord Charles was called on to pursue was in enforcing the punishment of a Caffre who had murdered an English settler in the month of September 1821, sometime before his Lordship's return to the colony, and in obtaining restoration of forty-eight head of cattle, which were at the same time stolen. These outrages were reported to Sir Rufane Donkin by Major Jones, the commandant, on the 13th October 1821, who at the same time detailed the result of his ineffectual attempt to obtain information about the murdered settler, and to recover the stolen cattle.

These measures were subsequently followed up by Lieutenant-colonel Scott, under instructions from Lord Charles Somerset; and, as we formerly reported to your Lordship, a Caffre was executed for the murder, in presence of the troops.

Another murder was committed in the year 1823, upon a settler, who with others had crossed the boundary, and had been detected in trading illicitly with the Caffres in cattle. The accomplices in this illegal traffic were tried, and found guilty of the offence.

We are not aware of any other murders that were committed by the Caffres, unless in the instance of a boy who, in the year 1824, was found murdered near his location, an act that by many was attributed to the Caffres.

The depredations of these people have at no time been wholly repressed; and it is deserving of remark, that notwithstanding the activity and vigilance of the troops that have unquestionably prevailed during the last two years, and the success that has attended the establishment of fairs, complaints of cattle stealing are still made, and the barter of hides is said to have encouraged the Caffres to commit depredations in order to supply them.

Upon the subject of the finances of the colony, Sir Rufane Donkin has briefly recapitulated the results of his own and of Lord Charles Somerset's measures, by stating that at the end of the year 1821 he left a surplus revenue of 92,101 rix-dollars;

dollars; and that he had been enabled to accomplish this, notwithstanding the improvident expenditure in which Lord Charles had involved the government previous to the year 1820, and in consequence of which the ordinary expenses had increased in that year 131,153 rix dollars, and the extraordinary charges 331,623 rix dollars, amounting to the sum of 462,785 rix dollars, that was required to defray the various expenses which his Lordship had left to be provided for, in addition to the charges of the year preceding. That this increased expenditure was in a great degree occasioned by the repairs of the public buildings at Newlands, the country residence of the Governor, and which had been undertaken upon an erroneous representation to your Lordship that the expenditure would not exceed the moderate sum of 7,000*l.* sterling.

Sir Rufane Donkin has proceeded to remark, that after providing for these considerable charges in the year 1820, in the following year, 1821, the ordinary expenses decreased 21,930 rix dollars, and the extraordinaries decreased 263,585 rix dollars, making a reduction in the general expenditure of the colony for that year, of 284,515 rix dollars, as soon as his "system" could possibly operate. Sir Rufane Donkin has added, that if he can rely on the statements he has subsequently received, the colony is now in a state of bankruptcy. For the present state of the finances of the colony, we beg leave to refer your Lordship to the abstract statement of its revenues and expenditure, which we had the honour to transmit on the 6th October 1825; and we will confine our observations in this place to the points to which Sir Rufane Donkin has referred, and on which he relies for the inferences he has drawn, in contrasting the effects of his measures with those that were pursued by Lord Charles Somerset.

Sir Rufane Donkin succeeded to the charge of the government in the beginning of the year 1820. The repairs of the government buildings at Newlands had been commenced in September 1819, by agreement that had been entered into upon an estimate furnished by a house carpenter and upholsterer in Cape Town, and under the superintendence of the inspector of public works. We have already had occasion to notice to your Lordship the very defective mode in which contracts for public works have been made and executed in this colony. In this instance the work was commenced without any sufficient specification, or the execution of any contract whatever with the builder; and from alterations that were subsequently made in the plan upon which the original estimate was framed, greater expense was incurred in completing the buildings than had been originally contemplated. The work having proceeded during the year 1820, was examined by order of Sir Rufane Donkin, in January 1821, by the inspector of public works and another builder of Cape Town, and on the report of these persons it became apparent that the work had been defectively executed, and that many alterations would be required to render it complete. It does not appear that any new agreement or contract was entered into at this time for the execution of the work that remained to be performed; but the builder proceeded with it in conformity to the suggestions of the inspector, and on an intimation from the government that the alterations required would be insisted on under the conditions of the original contract.

The builder who was associated with the government inspector in examining the work, is of opinion that a good building ought to have been erected for the sum that was stated in the original estimate, viz. 72,126 rix dollars; but from our observations upon the buildings in their present state, and considering that a summer residence is required for the Governor, we are not of opinion that they are unnecessarily extensive, or that any superfluous expense has been incurred in work of an ornamental description. It would undoubtedly have been proper that an accurate estimate and specification had been originally framed by competent persons, and that a work of that extent had not been undertaken upon the mere proposal of an interested builder, in which we observe no other estimate for the masonry of the building than that it should be executed for the gross sum of 25,770 rix dollars; and when the defects of that estimate were discovered in 1821, it was equally to be regretted that a regular contract was not then prepared, by which the expense required to complete the work would have been correctly ascertained and determined. If, according to the report of the surveyors in January 1821, the defects of the original plan were apparent, and that the work had proceeded according to verbal instructions received from Lord Charles Somerset, it was very desirable that some more specific terms of agreement should have been made, as the condition relied on by the acting Governor specified only that the "whole of the building was

to be completed according to the plan, in a workmanshiplike manner, and to be subject to the inspection and approval of persons appointed by government for that purpose;" but it did not specify that the buildings were to be erected for the sum stated in the estimate.

Vide Document (B.)

A reference to the original document itself will fully satisfy your Lordship of the defective manner in which it was framed; for it appears to have consisted alone of an estimate signed by the builder, and approved by the inspector and by the governor; subjoined to which estimate was "a memorandum of certain particulars to be stated in a contract, &c." which were "approved" by Lord Charles Somerset, but not executed or signed by the builder; and it is from this memorandum that we have made the foregoing extract.

As Sir Rufane Donkin succeeded to the government in January 1820, three months after the work had commenced, it would have been competent for him at that time to have corrected any defects in the original agreement of Lord Charles Somerset with the builder; and as the amount of his estimate did not exceed the sum of 7,000 *l.* it would have been most desirable that the whole expense likely to attend the prosecution of the work should have been then carefully considered, and in what manner the labour and carriage were to be provided for that were not included in the estimate.

In January 1821, when the survey was ordered by Sir Rufane Donkin, a sum of 98,067 rix dollars had been disbursed, of which 42,000 rix dollars had been paid on account of the contract, and previous to the return of Lord Charles Somerset in December 1821, 135,514 rix dollars had been disbursed, of which 60,000 rix dollars were on account of the contract. According to the latest accounts that have been rendered the sum of 214,983 rix dollars had been disbursed, besides advances to the amount of 15,816 rix dollars, and a further claim from the contractor for extra work to the amount of 30,835 rix dollars, which has been reduced to 12,684 rix dollars, making the expenditure upon the building 243,484 rix dollars, or 18,261 *l.* 6 *s.* at the exchange of 1 *s.* 6 *d.* sterling.

In our examination of the accounts, we have had occasion to observe that great irregularities prevailed, both in the manner of preparing and in passing them; for the extra work paid to the contractor and to other tradesmen, the estimates and the certificates of prices for materials were often deficient; and in one instance we observed that an estimate was dated after the account for the work had been rendered. The charges for the buildings being often included in those for other public works that were carrying on at the same time, rendered it impracticable in many cases to ascertain the precise amount of expense incurred at Newlands; and the auditor-general, in passing the accounts, does not appear to have noticed these irregularities, nor the original deficiency of a contract with the builder, to whom, as well as to others, several advances were made without any securities being taken for the due execution of the work; and we are of opinion, that from the omission of these securities, the builder could not have been legally compelled by the acting Governor to adhere to the conditions that had been approved by Lord Charles Somerset, and which Sir Rufane Donkin, in his letter to Mr. Wilmot Horton, has erroneously called a "contract."

We believe that Sir Rufane Donkin was desirous of promoting the public economy, and that he paid attention, in some instances, to the means of abridging the expenditure upon government buildings; but we regret that his attention was not more particularly drawn to the extensive works that were commenced at Newlands about the end of the year 1819, and that during the years 1820 and 1821, in which he administered the government, he did not introduce a greater degree of regularity, and check the expenditure, which had already exceeded the sum that your Lordship had authorized to be disbursed. We do not introduce these remarks in order to excuse the existence of the same irregularities under the administration of Lord Charles Somerset, but as Sir Rufane Donkin has attributed to the lavish expenditure at Newlands the great expenses that were incurred by the government in the year 1820, and which were reduced in the following year by the operation of "his system," we have considered it to be just to point out the degree of responsibility that he incurred for the execution of so extensive a work, and the disbursement of the public money to so considerable an amount.

On a reference to the accounts of the colony in the years to which Sir Rufane Donkin has referred, we do not find that he is correct in stating that there was an

increase

increase in the ordinary and extraordinary expenditure in the year 1820, to the amount of 462,785 rix dollars, although some considerable charges were defrayed in that year on account of the Caffre war of 1819, and preceding years.

The total expenditure of the colony in 1819 was 1,597,679 rix dollars, and in 1820, 1,637,478, making an increase of 39,799 rix dollars; but as advances were made by the colonial government in 1819 to the Burgher senate, on loan for the purchase of grain, amounting to 267,273 rix dollars, this sum should be deducted from the actual expenses of that year, and the increased charges in 1820 would be 307,072 rix dollars.

In 1820, we observe that a sum of 220,875 rix dollars was paid on account of expenses incurred in the subsistence of the armed inhabitants during the war, and 284,743 rix dollars on account of the Cape corps that had been raised in 1819; in which year the charge for the Cape corps had been 89,006 rix dollars, and for the frontier service, 25,143 rix dollars; and 155,581 rix dollars refunded to the commissariat, in all 180,724 rix dollars; so that the war charges of 1819 were 269,730 rix dollars, and of 1820, 505,618 rix dollars; making an increase of 235,888 rix dollars in consequence of the increased establishment of the Cape corps in that year, and the discharge of the arrears due for the subsistence of the armed inhabitants.

From the liquidation in 1820 of arrears due on account of the Caffre war, we find that in 1821 the war charges did not exceed 205,827 rix dollars, of which 198,402 rix dollars were for the Cape corps, being a reduction in those charges of 299,791 rix dollars less than in 1820; and as Sir Rufane Donkin stated the aggregate decrease of expense in 1821 at 284,515 rix dollars, it is manifest that the expenses of the Caffre war had been the material cause of the fluctuations in the charges of successive years, although there was an increase of 13,367 rix dollars in the charge for buildings in 1820, and a decrease in the same charge of 37,665 rix dollars in 1821.

As we are not aware of any system pursued by Sir Rufane Donkin, in the administration of the colonial finances, differing from that which had prevailed in the time of Lord Charles Somerset, we can only conclude, that he has referred either to the greater degree of attention with which he controlled the expenditure on public buildings and works, or to the conciliatory system that he had pursued towards the Caffres, by which the great expenses that had been occasioned by the wars with that people had been prevented for the future, and the military establishments proportionably reduced. On the first of these points we have already explained the extent to which we conceive that Sir Rufane Donkin is generally entitled to credit, and also in how far he may be responsible for the irregularities that prevailed in the execution of the public works at Newlands, in the years 1820 and 1821, and in regard to the policy that has been pursued towards the Caffre tribes. The war had been terminated in the year 1821, previous to the departure of Lord Charles Somerset from the colony, and we do not think that the comparative tranquillity that prevailed in the years 1820 and 1821, was attributable to any other cause than the desire of the Caffres, as well as of the colonists, to avoid a renewal of the devastations from which both parties had largely suffered, and without any correspondent benefit to either.

Before Sir Rufane Donkin quitted the colony, a mistrust of the Caffre chief, whose supremacy had been recognized on the border, began to prevail, and, as we have already explained, the depredations of the Caffres were partially renewed.

The only change in the previous system that was effected by Sir Rufane, was in the erection of a walled barrack on the Kieskamma River, instead of the completion of the fort that had been commenced by Lord Charles Somerset, and in the settlement of the neutral lands at Fredericksburg.

We are disposed to think, that the necessity of obtaining shelter for the troops stationed in advance, at an earlier period than it could have been afforded by the slow progress of Fort Willshire, may have justified Sir Rufane Donkin in suspending that work; but the settlement of Fredericksburg was liable to the objections that we have already explained.

As the fruits of the economical system of which Sir Rufane Donkin has taken credit to himself, he has stated in his letter, that on his departure from the colony,

at the end of the year 1821, he left a surplus of revenue amounting to 92,101 rix dollars, and which he brings forward with the object of contrasting it with the state of "bankruptcy" to which, he alleges, the colony is *now* reduced. Upon these subjects we beg leave to explain, that from the manner in which the annual accounts of the colony have been made up, a considerable surplus has appeared in every year since the capture of the colony in 1806.

In the accounts certified by the Governor and the auditor-general, this balance has in some years been greater than in the accounts of the receiver-general, which are certified by the same auditor and the fiscal; and it was not until the return of Lord Charles Somerset to the colony that an error in the Governor's account was discovered, and which had arisen from certain sums, amounting to 50,490 rix dollars, having been erroneously credited to the public that were due to the fund created for public works in 1812.

At the close of the year 1819, the certified balance in the treasury was, rix dollars 84,586. 6. 5 ½; and in the Governor's account, made up to the same date, the balance stated was, rix dollars 136,379. 6. 3 ½. On the 13th of January 1820, the balance of the Governor's account (again closed) is stated to have been, rix dollars 132,453. 1. 3 ½. (or, rix dollars 80,660 in the treasury). As large arrears were defrayed in 1820, it might have been expected that this balance would have been absorbed; but we find, on the contrary, that on the 31st December 1820, there was a surplus in the treasury of 87,115 rix dollars, and on the 31st December 1821, a surplus of rix dollars 183,742. 7. 2 ½. In the official account, certified by the acting Governor on the 30th November 1821, there appears a balance of rix dollars 366,564. 1. 0 ½. which, for reasons that we have explained, was erroneous. In the following year (1822) the error we have alluded to was corrected, and the Governor's account, and the receiver-general's, exhibited a balance on the 31st of December of 291,058 rix dollars; and in the years 1823 and 1824, the surplus balances of the annual accounts were still more considerable, after providing for the extraordinary as well as for the ordinary expenses of the colony.

Rejecting from these accounts various contingent receipts and disbursements that made no part of the revenues and expenses of the colony, such as loans of paper money, created or repaid, &c. and charging the colony with the current expenses of its establishments (part of which have been provided for by the commissariat advances, and from other extraneous sources), we have already shown to your Lordship that, in the four years from 1821 to 1824 inclusive, the average annual revenue has not been equal to the *ordinary* expenses of the colony, and that the extraordinary and miscellaneous charges are wholly unprovided for.

Statement enclosed with the Letter of 6th October 1825.

As this result has been deduced from an average of the revenue in four years, of which 1821 was the first, and as no alteration has taken place in those years in the establishments, excepting in the addition of two troops to the Cape corps, it entirely supersedes any inference that either Lord Charles Somerset or Sir Rufane Donkin might draw from the exhibition of a large surplus balance in closing their official accounts; but as the state of the finances in 1821, and that in the subsequent years, have been contrasted by Sir Rufane Donkin with a view to attribute the embarrassments of the colony to a departure from the system on which he administered its finances, it is necessary that we should explain, that having observed a sudden and unusual increase in the land revenue in the years 1820 and 1821, we ascertained that they had been thus augmented by the profits of the government farm on the frontier, the sum of 135,000 rix dollars having been blended with the land revenue in 1820, and 50,000 rix dollars in 1821.

In the abstract statement that is annexed to the printed return of the establishment for 1821, we observe that the latter sum was entered as the "profits" of the Somerset Farm, and we have had occasion to observe that these profits were derived from the supply of rations to the troops and the English settlers in the frontier districts at the rates that the commissariat were directed by the commander of the forces to pay for them. As this addition to the land revenue in 1821 was included in the calculation that we made of the average for four years, we think it necessary to point out that as the Somerset Farm has been reduced, a proportionate deduction will have to be made from our statement. Through the exertions of the superintendent of the Somerset Farm, the supplies were collected upon terms that enabled him to make a profit to this amount in the years 1820 and 1821; but as it was derived either from the payments of the commissary on account of the British

treasury,

treasury, or from the deposits of the emigrant settlers, we feel compelled to reject the admission of it as a legitimate source of colonial revenue.

The interference of the commander of the forces in fixing the rates at which the rations should be paid for to the farm did not originate in the time of Sir Rufane Donkin, nor does the practice appear to have been adopted in the first instance with any view to profit, as the failure of the contracts upon the frontier had led to the establishment of the farm with the view of obtaining a more certain supply for the troops. As the supplies, however, were collected by the superintendent throughout the frontier districts, we think that the same object could have been attained in later years through the exertions of the commissariat and without the intervention of such an establishment.

The profits derived in the years 1820 and 1821, amounting to 185,000 rix dollars, after defraying the expenses of the farm, considerably exceeded the surplus balance which Sir Rufane Donkin has stated that he left in the treasury when he made over the charge of the government at the close of the year 1821; and we can only observe that if such a surplus really existed after defraying the expenses of the colonial government, it ought in strictness to have been refunded to the commissariat department on account of His Majesty's treasury.

On a reference to the accounts, we find that independently of all profits the sum of rix dollars 120,265. 3. 5. was due at that period (December 1821) by the colonial government for advances that had been made by the commissariat (including the subsistence for the Cape corps for the year 1821,) and of these advances 95,427 rix dollars were refunded by Lord Charles Somerset in 1822.

But independently of the commissariat claims upon the colonial treasury at the period of Sir Rufane Donkin's departure, we beg leave to explain that various sums, to the amount of 51,000 rix dollars, had actually been advanced in the year 1821, without being noticed in the public accounts.

A practice had been introduced for the first time in that year by Sir Rufane Donkin, and which has been subsequently continued by Lord Charles Somerset, of making advances from the treasury upon what are called "temporary warrants," and also upon verbal authority, either communicated by the Governor or the colonial secretary, which advances were not brought to account until the forms and vouchers were complete, so as to admit of their being passed by the auditor-general in conformity to the treasury instructions.

On the quarterly examinations that have been made of the receiver-general's accounts by the auditor-general and the fiscal, it has been customary with these officers to consider the temporary warrants, and also the receipts for sums advanced without warrant, as *cash*, and to certify the amount of them to be a part of the effective balance in the treasury. On the accounts being subsequently passed and regular warrants prepared, the temporary warrants have been cancelled, and the sums brought to account.

The advances that were made in this manner by Sir Rufane Donkin in 1821, consisted of 30,000 rix dollars upon temporary warrant, as a loan to the Vendue department, and 29,767 rix dollars upon verbal authority to aid in the execution of public works, for which no previous authority had been obtained from your Lordship. In these works were included the repairs of the wharf and the erection of a light-house at Cape Town, and of public buildings at Bathurst; and these advances which were brought to account in the years 1822 and 1823, should have been deductions from the surplus for which Sir Rufane Donkin has taken credit, instead of being charged in the accounts of Lord Charles Somerset.

We have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servants,

JOHN THOMAS BIGGE.

WILLIAM M. E. COLEBROOKE.

(Enclosure, No. 1.)—(A.)

EVIDENCE of *Major Cloete*, given before the Commissioners of Inquiry at the Cape of Good Hope, 29th November 1825, relative to the circumstances attending the arrival of Lord C. Somerset at the Cape, on the 30th Nov. 1821, upon his return from England.

Major *A. J. Cloete*, Examined.—Cape Town, 29th November 1825.

Referred to in the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry, dated 24th Dec. 1821, upon the allegations of Sir Rufane Donkin.

WERE you in the colony on the return of his Excellency Lord Charles Somerset in the year 1821?—I was.

What situation did you then hold?—I was aide-de-camp to Sir Rufane Donkin, acting deputy quartermaster-general, and town major.

Had you any early access to Lord Charles Somerset on the arrival of the ship and its anchoring in Table Bay?—I went on board immediately as the "Hyperion" anchored.

Who accompanied you on that occasion?—Lieutenant-colonel (then Captain) Somerset and Doctor Barry.

Did Lord Charles Somerset remain long on board before he landed?—He remained on board till the next morning at six o'clock.

Did you remain with his Lordship during that time?—No, I landed the same evening.

Had you any conversation with Lord Charles Somerset upon the measures that had been pursued during the administration of the acting Governor Sir Rufane Donkin in his Lordship's absence?—Yes, I had, but it was of a general nature.

Did his Lordship express himself in terms of disapprobation of those measures?—He did; but he seemed to speak more under feelings of irritation than of particular disapprobation of Sir Rufane Donkin's measures.

Did his Lordship appear to you to be under the influence of any feelings of irritation in consequence of previous information or communications made to him?—He appeared to be under great irritation in consequence of a communication of some personal altercation that had taken place between Sir Rufane Donkin and Colonel (then Captain) Somerset, which had been made by the latter during the first period of their meeting.

Do you recollect whether Lord Charles Somerset avowed any determination to undo every act or measure that had been adopted by Sir Rufane Donkin?—I do not recollect that he did.

Did any report or belief prevail, soon after Lord Charles Somerset landed, that he would reverse the measures that had been taken in his absence?—It did very generally.

Did you land with him the following morning?—No, I did not.

Did Sir Rufane Donkin remain for any time in the colony after Lord Charles Somerset's return?—About a fortnight, I believe.

Had you occasion to be near his Lordship's person at that time, or to have frequent communications with him?—Yes, I had.

Did you at any time hear him declare that he would reverse the measures of the acting Governor?—No, not in specific terms.

Can you state the names of the persons who were near Lord Charles Somerset after his return?—Colonel Bird, Doctor Barry, Captain, now Colonel Somerset, and Captain Hare. I was also much with his Lordship.

Had you repaired on board the ship in which Lord Charles Somerset arrived on any official business, or merely to greet his Lordship on his return?—I was selected by Sir Rufane Donkin, as well on account of being on his staff as of being the friend of Lord Charles Somerset, to announce to his Lordship that government house was ready for his reception.

Are you enabled to state whether Lord Charles Somerset proceeded immediately to reverse any measures of Sir Rufane Donkin?—He did. He proposed to me to proceed to the Albany district, as landdrost in the room of Major Jones, who had been appointed by Sir Rufane Donkin, which I refused.

Was Major Jones removed immediately?—I believe in the following week or the week after.

Do

Do you know of any other measures that were immediately reversed?—The seat of magistracy of the Albany district was immediately removed to Graham's Town. There were also some other local arrangements which were reversed at the same time.

(signed) *A. J. Cloete*, T. & B. M.

A true copy of the original evidence given before the Commissioners of Inquiry at Cape Town, 29th November 1825.

John Gregory, Sec.

(Enclosure, No. 2.)—(B.)

COPY of the Estimate for the Erection of the Government House at Newlands.

Referred to in the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry, dated 24th Dec. 1825, upon the allegations of Sir Rufane Donkin.

Sir, Cape Town, 30th Sept. 1819.

I BEG leave to enclose herewith an estimate of the expense of carpenters and masons work, including the materials therein specified, for rebuilding the Government House at Newlands, amounting to the sum of 72,126 rix dollars, which I have examined, and to which I have affixed my signature for his Excellency the Governor's approval.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

H. Ellis, Esq. Dep. Col. Secretary. (signed) *J. Melvill.*

(A true Copy.)

(signed) *Walter Bentinck*, Aud. Gen.

(A true Copy.)

John Gregory, Sec.

Cape Town, 30th September 1819.

ESTIMATE of the Expense of Carpenters and Masons Work, including the under-mentioned Articles and Materials, for rebuilding the Government House at Newlands.

	Rds.
10,499 feet of flooring	5,250
1,288 cubic feet timber for floor joists	2,676
3,020 ditto - ditto in roof	7,550
644 ditto - ditto beams portico	1,610
200 ditto - ditto bressemmers	500
Turned columns, with base and capital	810
3,395 feet boarding for roof of portico	1,060
31 sash frames, sashes, shutters, backs and elbows, architraves, lintels and glass	8,750
15 casement sashes, framed lintels and window boards	1,200
14 six-pannel two-inch doors, jambs and lintels	2,100
26 four ditto - - ditto	2,600
14 chimney pieces	420
5 circular bulls-eyes and frames	250
1,000 feet of one-inch and a half wood for ridges and slips for roof	395
2 pair mahogany folding doors, Venetian frames	650
2 pair mahogany folding doors, with fanlights	750
1 ditto - deal - ditto	200
Sheet lead for portico	2,585
Lead	2,000
Shingles	2,500
Labour for roof	2,000
Masons working including	25,770
Labour for colonnade	500
Rds.	72,126

(signed) *E. Durham.*

(signed) *J. Melvill*, Insp^{r} of Buildings.

(Approved.)

(signed) *Charles Henry Somerset.*

Memorandum of Particulars to be stated in Contract for Building at Newlands.

Government is to provide and lay down at the building, stones, bricks, lime, sand, clay, spars for scaffolding, &c.; and every material that may be required from Cape Town is to be delivered at Newlands.

The contractor is to allow 5,000 rix dollars for the old materials, and to be allowed to use such part of them as may be found good and perfect, and which may answer to the plan.

The foundation to be of such depth as shall be satisfactory to government, and three feet six inches wide; the walls to be two feet thick.

The floor to be raised three feet above the present level, and the walls to be built with stones three feet from the floor.

The inside of the principal rooms to be prepared for painting or paper, and the other to be white-washed.

All the rooms to be ceiled, and to be eighteen feet in height.

Servants apartments to be made over the back part of the house.

The wood to be good Norway deal.

The sashes to be eight panes of glass high, and four wide, each fifteen by twelve inches, best crown glass, with window shutters complete.

The roof to be framed, and covered with shingles; gutters to be laid with sheet lead.

Arches to be turned over the windows and doors with brick and mortar.

The whole of the building to be completed according to the plan, in workmanship-like manner, and to be subject to the inspection and approval of persons appointed by government for that purpose.

(Approved.)

(signed) *Charles Henry Somerset.*

(A true Copy.)

(signed) *Walter Bentinck*, Auditor General.

(A true Copy.)

(signed) *John Gregory*, Sec.

— N° 14. —

Earl Bathurst to Sir Rufane Donkin.

Sir, Downing-street, 8th December 1826.

Mr. HAY has communicated to me that the object for which you have requested an interview with me at this moment, is to express your hope that if my opinion of your services at the Cape remains the same as it was at the time I addressed to you my letter of the 28th September 1821, I should not be indisposed to show by some mark of favour that your conduct while you administered there was satisfactory to the department under which you were employed.

When I consider the temporary nature of your appointment there, and for how short a time you held the Cape government, I do not feel that I am called upon to supply any further testimony in regard to the light in which your services were received by His Majesty's Government, nor that I can with justice be expected to convey to you any other mark of His Majesty's approbation.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Bathurst.*

Lieut.-General Sir Rufane Donkin, K. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

—N° 15.—

Mr. Hay to Sir Rufane Donkin.

Sir, Downing-street, 31st March 1827.

I HAVE received Earl Bathurst's directions to transmit to you enclosed an extract of certain instructions which are stated to have been extracted from the Orderly Book of the 54th Regiment, for the guidance of the troops on the frontier of Caffre Land.

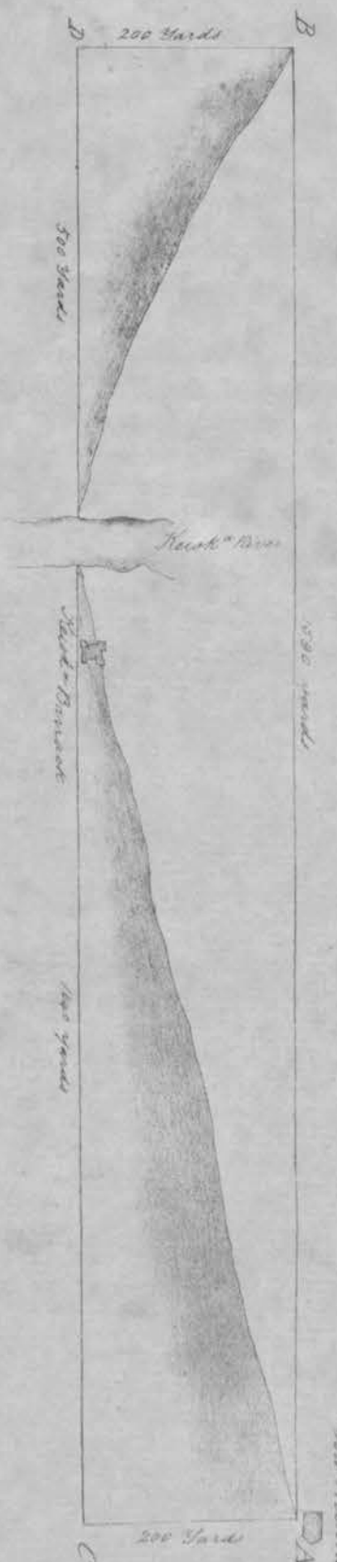
These instructions are stated to have been communicated to Mr. William Parker by Captain Blakeman, late of the 54th Regiment; and his Lordship requests that you will furnish him with any explanation which you may be desirous of offering on this subject.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(signed) *R. W. Hay.*

Lieut.-General Sir Rufane Donkin, K. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

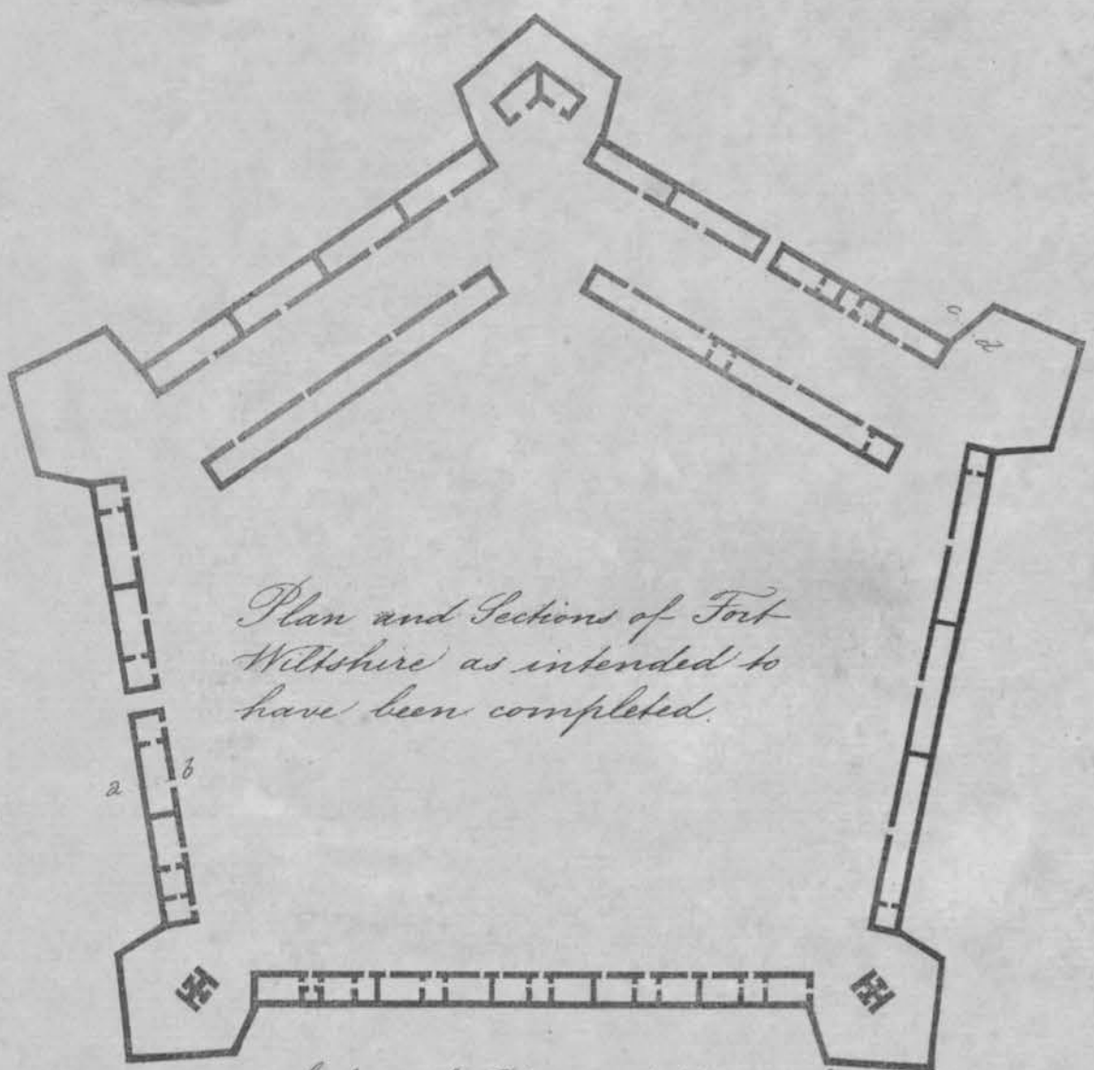
EXTRACT of an Order issued to Captain Richard Blakeman, late of the 54th Regiment, dated Fort Willshire, 6th April 1826.

37.—All male Caffres found over the boundary, armed *or not, are to be* shot. Female Caffres found over the boundary, to be taken and sent to head quarters with an escort.



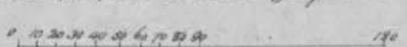
Section on a line drawn from Fort Wiltshire to the Kaaskamma Barrack passing through the River and opposite Bank shewing that is, where a horizontal line as AB would probably cut that Bank.

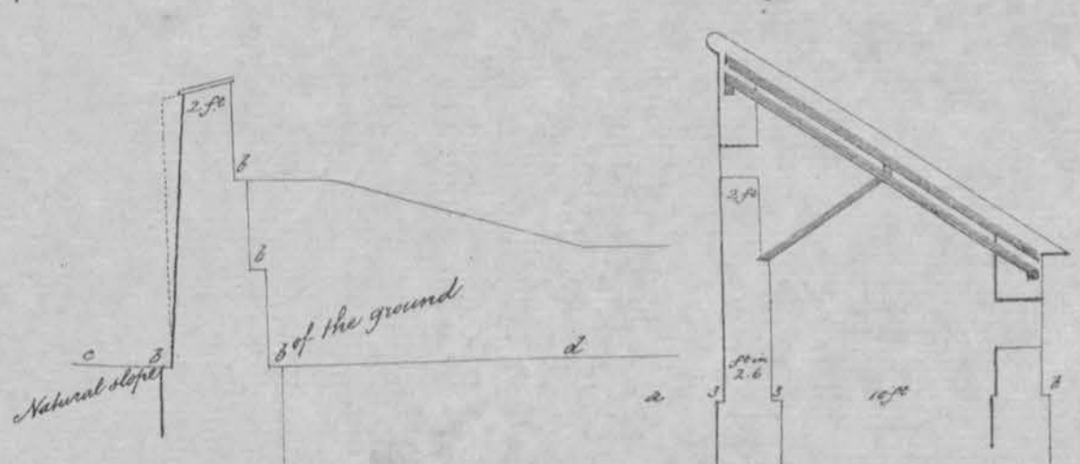
This however is not given as authentic, being drawn partly from observation only, the distances on the lower line CD are correct from measurement and the whole is laid down to a scale of 200 yards to an inch.



Plan and Sections of Fort Wiltshire as intended to have been completed.

Scale to the Plans 90 feet to an inch.



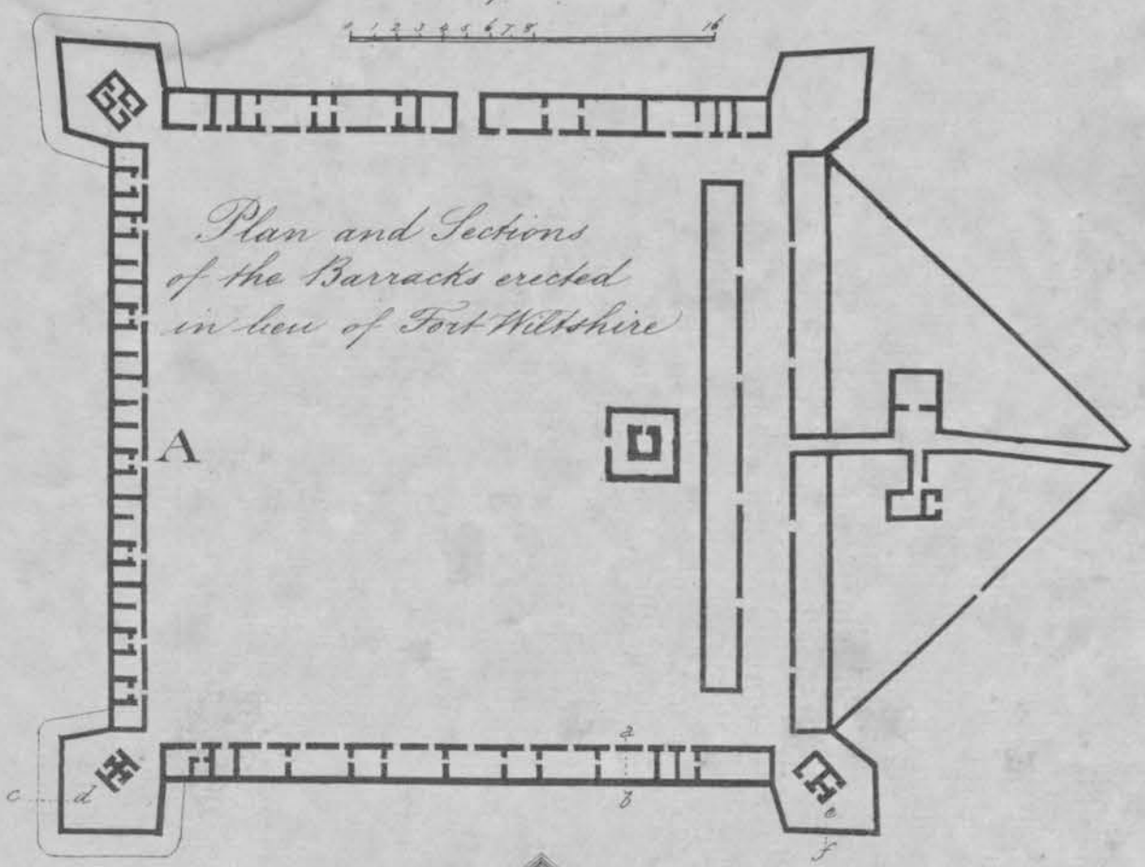


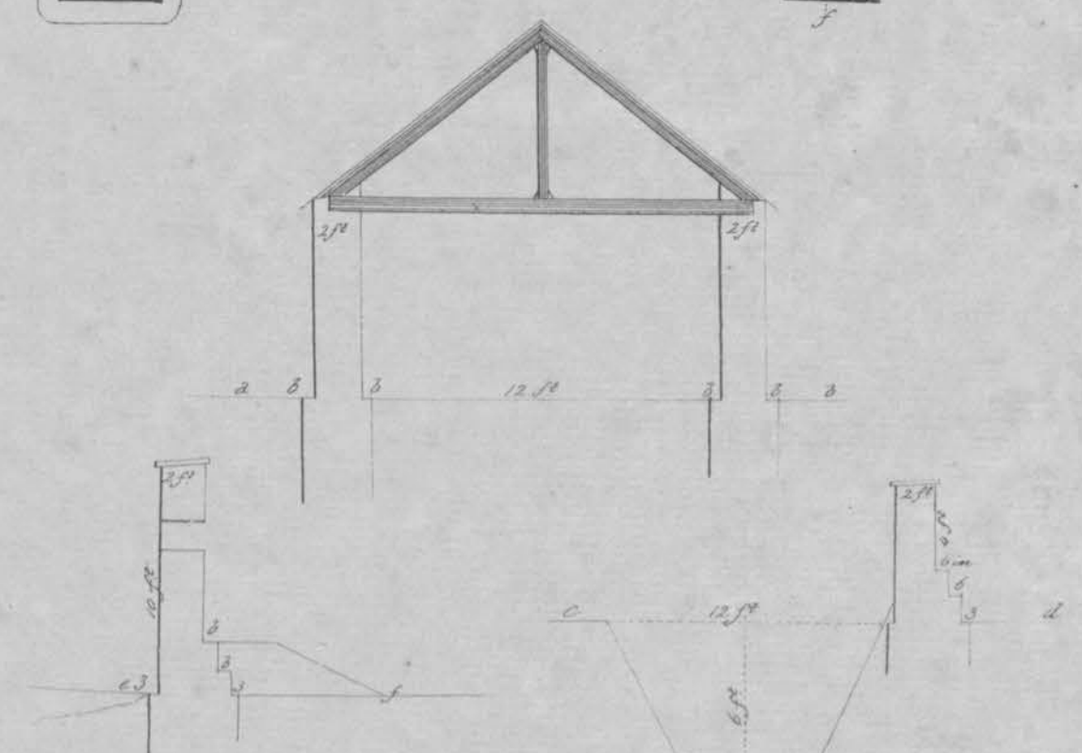
Notes.

1st The Bastions are carried up nearly to their full height, the exterior wall of the Barracks forming the Curtains to the height of 7 feet consequently rather more than $\frac{1}{3}^{rd}$ of the whole was finished.

2nd In the Bastions were to be formed Cooking Houses, Privies &c.

Scale to the Profiles 8 Feet to an inch.





Note.

1st The Walls of the Barracks of the Range A are carried up two feet higher than shewn in the Section on a. b.

21st May 1827. J. Basire, lithog

PAPERS

RESPECTING

A BRITISH METALLIC CIRCULATION AT THE

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE:

VIZ.

Copy of the Minute of the Lords of the Treasury, and of the directions of that Board, together with Copy of the Order in Council, relating to the Circulation of *British* SILVER COIN at the Cape of Good Hope, and other Colonies and Foreign Possessions of His Majesty; and also, of the Correspondence between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Lords of the Treasury thereupon.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers,
26 May 1826.

J. C. HERRIES

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*
26 *May* 1826.

MINUTE of the Lords of the Treasury, dated 11 February 1825 - - p. 3

LETTER from R. J. Wilmot Horton, Esq. to George Harrison, Esq. dated 28th February 1825 - - - - - - - - - - p. 9

ORDER in Council, 23 March 1825 - - - - - - - - - p. 10

CORRESPONDENCE between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Lords of the Treasury,—including Communications from Lord Charles Henry Somerset; Letter from the Commissioners of Inquiry, with sundry Documents; Letter from the Chairman of the Committee of Merchants to the Lords of the Treasury; Letter from Colonial Office, inclosing Communications from Lord Charles Henry Somerset, with Statement of the 500,000 Rix Dollars Fund; further Communications from the Colonial Office, inclosing Memorial from Mr. Thomas Rowles; Petition of Proprietors and Residents of the Cape of Good Hope, and other Papers - - - - - - - - - pp. 11—60

LETTER from J. C. Herries, Esq. to R. J. W. Horton, Esq. - - - p. 61

Copy of TREASURY MINUTE, dated 11th February 1825.

MY Lords have under their consideration the State of the Currencies in the several British Colonies and Possessions abroad, as they affect the Expenditure for the public service, both military and civil.

They consider it as being highly expedient that they should avail themselves of the present period of peace, and of the means which appear to be now at their disposal, for introducing a fixed and uniform medium of exchange for all transactions connected with the public service, in the place of the various, fluctuating, and anomalous currencies which have been created under the pressure of temporary emergency, or with views of local and peculiar expediency, in many of these colonies and possessions during the war; and which have been productive of much private and public inconvenience.

In these colonies the Spanish dollar has generally been the prevalent current coin, and the standard by which the value of other currencies, whether metallic or paper, has been determined.

That coin has been the medium of payment to the troops on Foreign stations generally; but the rate in sterling money at which it has been issued to the Army, has not been the same at all of those stations, nor has that rate in any case been fixed in conformity with the intrinsic value of the coin.

In the West Indies, in America, on the western coast of Africa, at the Cape of Good Hope, at the Mauritius, and at New South Wales, it has been reckoned in payment to the Army at 4*s.* 8*d.*; while at Gibraltar and in the Mediterranean, it has been issued at 4*s.* 6*d.*

At some of these places, payments are made to the forces in other coins than Spanish dollars; but in those cases the value of such coins has been regulated by the Spanish dollar, assuming the value of the latter at the army rate fixed for each station.

These established rates are of long standing, and many of them founded upon authorities, of the origin of which there are no distinct records in this office.

The intrinsic value of the Spanish dollar as compared with British standard silver, at the mint price of 5*s.* 2*d.* the ounce, is about 4*s.* 3*d.* 79. or somewhat less than 4*s.* 4*d.*; and at the market prices of silver which have prevailed for some time past, it is scarcely above 4*s.*

It appears, therefore, that the prices at which dollars are now issued to the British troops abroad, are considerably higher than the real value of the coin, or its value in British money at the mint price of silver; and the Army would have cause to complain if they had not antecedently, during a great length of time, enjoyed the advantage of receiving that coin at a rate much below the value into which it was convertible in British currency through the medium of the exchanges.

Remonstrances have, however, proceeded from several of the Foreign stations, on behalf of the Army, on account of the rates at which the dollar is now issued; and although the change by which a more correct issue of the pay of the troops abroad must be introduced, will unavoidably be attended with a considerable increase of expense, My Lords deem it just and necessary to adopt measures for that purpose.

They must at the same time observe, that by the regulations adopted for the pay of the regimental officers, that valuable class of the public servants, who would otherwise be the most seriously affected by the disadvantages of this army-rate of exchange, are wholly freed from its inconveniences, as they have for many years past enjoyed the option of receiving their pay either from the military chest, at the station where they are serving, or through their agents in England; by which means they have the full benefit of the state of the exchange when it is more favourable than the army-rate, and the advantage of the army-rate when it is less so. The inconvenience has, therefore, since that regulation, been confined to the officers on the staff, and some others who, as well as the private men, receive their pay from the military chest alone, and who are in some degree indemnified by the mode in which those supplies in kind are procured for them, which to a certain extent are defrayed by stoppages from their pay.

In considering this subject, with a view to the introduction of a better mode of paying the Army abroad, My Lords advert to the circumstances which affect the supply of the Spanish dollar at the present time. Some difficulties in procuring it in sufficient quantities, are occasioned by the diminished produce of the mines; while, on the other hand, the established character of that coin, on account of its formerly well-known uniformity of weight and fineness, has been materially affected by diversities lately introduced in the coinage in America; whereby it has been rendered less fit for the payments which are now under consideration.

Under these circumstances, it appears to My Lords that the fittest medium for the payment of the forces, and the best standard of circulation for the British colonies and possessions where these anomalies have hitherto prevailed, will be the silver and copper currencies now in circulation in this country, provided the same be made convertible, at the will of the holder, into the standard gold currency of the United Kingdom, by means of bills of exchange, to be given at a rate to be fixed for each station by the officer in charge of the military chest, or some other public authority.

Owing to the rate at which silver is by the Act 56 Geo. 3d, c. 68, converted into coin at the mint (which is considerably above its general market value, as well as its former mint price,) this currency would not be liable to be withdrawn by private speculation, from the colonies; while, on the other hand, its ready convertibility, by the means above mentioned, into that money which is the legal tender for large payments in this country, would secure its circulation at the same value in the colonies.

As there would exist no inducement to export a currency of this description to foreign countries, so, on the other hand, if the rate at which bills would be obtainable for it upon England, be fixed in such manner as to be about equal to the expense and risk of bringing it to England, the danger of any inconvenience from its re-importation into this country, would in like manner be avoided.

This rate My Lords conceive to be about 3 per cent from almost all of the stations to which these measures would be applicable; and they would therefore direct, in the first instance generally, that the officer in charge of the commissariat should give a bill for £. 100 on this Board for every £. 103 in British silver currency; such rate being subject to future regulation in any case in which it may, on experience, be found to be too high, or too low, for the purpose which it is intended to secure.

Upon these grounds, therefore, My Lords will direct supplies of silver coin to be prepared for remittance to the several stations abroad, so as to furnish a sufficiency for the probable wants of each as speedily as possible. They desire that the agent for commissariat supplies will take the necessary steps for that purpose.

But as the substitution of this currency for the Spanish dollar, even in the payments from the military chest to the Troops, can only be gradually effected, and as it may, in many cases, be still expedient to employ that coin as a medium of payment, at a fixed rate as compared with British currency, My Lords are of opinion that it should (when necessary) be issued at the rate of 4*s.* 4*d.* the dollar, being a fraction of a farthing only above its intrinsic value at the rate of 5*s.* 2*d.* the ounce of standard silver; and also, that all other coins in use in the colonies should, if used under any special expediency for making payments from the military chest, be issued at the same rate, as nearly as may be, with reference to their intrinsic value as compared with that of the Spanish dollar.

Their

Their Lordships desire that letters be written to the commanders of the forces, and to the officers in charge of the commissariat, on each station abroad, conveying to them the necessary instructions for carrying this measure into execution, and directing that the rate at which the Spanish dollar and other coins are hereafter to be issued for the pay of the Troops, be adopted from the 24th of the month next succeeding the receipt of the instructions.

Let the attention of the commanders of the forces be called to the rates at which certain allowances in money are made within their respective commands for forage, lodging, &c. &c. which, having been fixed in British money with reference both to the expense of the articles, and to the value of the currency in which the payments were made, will require a revision upon the introduction of the changes hereby directed. They desire, therefore, that Boards may be appointed at each station for inquiring into the subject of these allowances, and for reporting what alterations should be made in their nominal sterling rates, so as to keep the real amount of them at least as low as they are at present, for which purpose the reduction must in all cases be equal to the difference between the present army rate of the dollar and the proposed new rate of 4*s*. 4*d*. for that coin.

Let the officer in charge of the commissariat be also instructed, that all unliquidated engagements with contractors or other persons, are to be completed according to the terms of those engagements; but that in all future contracts the commissariat should reserve to itself the option of paying the contractor either in British silver or in bills upon this Board, at the rate above stated of £. 100 in such bills for every £. 103 in money: And, further, My Lords desire that the commissaries be directed not to grant bills on any occasion for British money at any other rate.

If at any time there should not be a sufficiency of British silver at the disposal of any commissary, for carrying on the service at his station, he is then to advertise for Spanish dollars or other coins, by public competition, for his bills on this Board, and is to accept the lowest tender; the dollars or coins so purchased to be issued invariably to the Troops at the rate of 4*s*. 4*d*. for the Spanish dollar, and at proportionate rates for other coins, according to their intrinsic values as compared with the Spanish dollar valued at that rate.

Let copies of this Minute be transmitted to the Commander in Chief of the forces, and to the Comptrollers of Army Accounts, for their information; and also to the Master General and Board of Ordnance, and to the Lords of the Admiralty; in order that the former may give instructions for the issue of pay to the officers and men of the several establishments under their orders abroad, in conformity with these regulations; and that the latter may give similar directions, through the paymaster of the Marines, with respect to the detachment stationed at Bermuda; to whom it appears that their pay is now issued in dollars at the rate of 4/5½ sterling per dollar. My Lords presume that the Board of Admiralty will think it right to put that detachment upon the same footing hereafter as the Troops of the line, with respect to the issue of their pay, and the stoppages to be made from it.

Transmit copy of this Minute also to Mr. Wilmot Horton, for the information of Lord Bathurst; and request he will move his Lordship to cause the necessary communications of the measures hereby directed to be made to the governors of the several colonies, together with such instructions as may appear to his Lordship to be proper for ensuring a due attention on the part of those governors to the execution of them. Desire also, that he will move Lord Bathurst to point out to the governors of Nova Scotia and Demerara the expediency of taking some measures for the gradual reduction of the paper circulation issued for colonial purposes and under colonial authority in those colonies, and of making it exchangeable, until it be finally reduced to that which it purports to represent.

With respect to the currencies which now constitute the chief circulating medium at New South Wales, Sierra Leone, the Mauritius, Ceylon and the Cape of Good Hope, some more special directions appear to be necessary, in order to the introduction of the measures which are the subject of this Minute into those colonies.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE Accounts are kept in the British denomination of money, namely, pounds shillings and pence, but there are few, if any, British coins circulating. The Spanish dollar being the next ordinary and common medium of exchange, and which passes at various values with reference to the pound sterling, according to the transaction to which it is applied. The Spanish dollar in private transactions of trade and commerce is rated at - - - - - - 5 *s.*

In payment to the troops - - - - - 4 *s.* 8 *d.*
In payment of salaries to civil servants - - - 4 *s.*
In payment by the government for supplies - - 5 *s.*
In payment to the government, for duties, at the average rate of exchange.

This state of things appears to My Lords to be highly objectionable; and they are of opinion that it would be expedient to provide that all debts which may be contracted, and all engagements which may be made, after a day to be named for the payment of money in the colony, should be discharged either in British silver money, or in Spanish dollars at 4 *s.* 4 *d.* each, at the will of the debtor; and that the Spanish dollar should also be issued and paid, in all government transactions, at the same rate.

Debt of £.100 discharged by 400 dollars at 5 *s.* each. Debt of £.100 to be paid at 17 *s.* 4 *d.* in the Pound, would amount to £.86. 13. 4. and which debt would require 400 dollars for its discharge, computed at 4 *s.* 4 *d.* each.

That all engagements contracted previously to the day to be so named, either by the government or by individuals, shall be respectively discharged and liquidated by the payment of 17 *s.* 4 *d.* in the pound for the nominal amount of the debt, either in British silver money, or in dollars computed at 4 *s.* 4 *d.* each; by which a debt already contracted will be discharged by the same number of dollars as at present. If at any time it should be absolutely necessary to introduce into circulation any other description of coin than British or Spanish dollars and their proportions, the value at which it should be taken should be accurately fixed with reference to the quantity of fine silver contained therein, as compared to the quantity contained in British standard silver at 5 *s.* 2 *d.* per oz., or in Spanish dollars at 4 *s.* 4 *d.* each:—a Statement of which, with respect to several of the coins, My Lords have caused to be extracted from the tables of assay recently made at the mints, both of London and Paris, and which have been found to verify each other.

SIERRA LEONE.

THE Accounts are kept, as at New South Wales, in the British denominations of money, and the dollar is in all transactions of commerce taken at 5 *s.* each, and is issued to the troops at 4 *s.* 8 *d.* My Lords are therefore of opinion, that it would be expedient to provide that all debts which may be contracted, and all engagements which may be made, after a day to be named for the payment of money, should be discharged either in British silver money, or in Spanish dollars at 4 *s.* 4 *d.* each, at the will of the debtor; and the latter coin should after that day be issued and received in all government payments on account of government, at the same rate of 4 *s.* 4 *d.* each. But it should be provided, that all engagements already contracted, either by the government or by individuals, should be respectively discharged and liquidated by the payment of 17 *s.* 4 *d.* in the pound for the nominal amount of the debt, either in British silver money, or dollars computed at 4 *s.* 4 *d.* each, by which the debt already contracted will be discharged by the same number of dollars as at present.

MAURITIUS.

THE Currency has chiefly been Spanish dollars, and paper dollars supposed to be of the same value as Spanish dollars; but these paper dollars have been at various times considerably depreciated. Instructions however have recently been transmitted to the Mauritius, which provide, if not for the immediate liquidation of the whole of the paper dollars, at least for raising their value to that of the Spanish dollar, and for their gradual reduction. It may therefore be stated, that the general circulation is Spanish dollars and various coins of India; and when the dollar is quoted with reference to British money, it is called equal to 5 *s.* The various coins of India are valued in circulation with reference to the Spanish dollar at that rate.

The Spanish dollars (and other coins in proportion) are issued to the troops at 4 *s.* 8 *d.*, and to the civil servants at the same rate.

My

My Lords are of opinion that currency should be given to the British silver coin, and that any debt in dollars should be considered as discharged by a payment in Spanish dollars, or in British money at the rate of 4 *s.* 4 *d.* British money for each dollar; and that in all cases where it may be necessary to issue Spanish dollars to civil or military servants, for salaries, or otherwise, they should be issued at the rate of 4 *s.* 4 *d.* each; and that all other silver coins usually circulating at the Mauritius, should be issued at a fixed value, with reference to their intrinsic value as compared with British standard silver at 5 *s.* 2 *d.* per oz. troy, or with Spanish dollars at 4 *s.* 4 *d.* each. It further appears to My Lords, that it would be expedient to form tariffs of the duties now payable to the Crown in British money, and to impose all new duties in the same currency, leaving the parties to pay the same in any other coin authorized to circulate in the Mauritius at the established rates by which the accounts of the government may be immediately kept in the denomination of British money. A provision should also be made, similar to that proposed with respect to N. S. Wales and Sierra Leone, for payment of any debts which may have been contracted previously to a day to be named, in money of British denomination, but which debts are by usage payable in dollars at 5 *s.* each.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE Spanish dollar was formerly issued to the Troops at this station universally, and at the rate of 4 *s.* 8 *d.* each, but they never obtained any considerable general circulation; and latterly their use has been almost discontinued in issues to the Troops, who have been paid in the paper rix dollar computed at the current rate of exchange. There is, in fact, at present no metallic circulation at this colony, and the paper money is not exchangeable against any metallic money, nor has it any real fixed value with reference to metallic money. The nominal value of the rix dollar is 4 *s.* but it has for many years been at a very considerable discount in exchange for bills upon England, and its real value, with reference to those bills, has not, upon an average of two or three years, been more than 1 *s.* 6 *d.* sterling. My Lords feel that it would be inexpedient, if not impossible, to introduce a metallic currency into this colony, without either providing for the immediate payment of the whole of this paper money, or fixing a rate at which it should be received both in public and private transactions, and made exchangeable by the Government, at the will of the holder, for metallic money, or for bills upon this Board. With reference to the average rate of exchange, as above stated, it appears to My Lords, that 1 *s.* 6 *d.* per rix dollar may be considered as a fair rate, and they are therefore of opinion the rix dollar should be declared equal to 1 *s.* 6 *d.* in British silver money; and with a view to prevent it from falling below that rate, that it shall be at all times exchangeable, at the will of the holder, for bills upon this Board, at the rate of £. 103. in value of rix dollars computed at 1 *s.* 6 *d.* each for every £. 100 bill; and that after the arrival of a sufficient amount of British metallic money in the colony, no paper brought in to be exchanged for bills upon this Board should be re-issued, but that such paper money should be cancelled, and wholly withdrawn from circulation, and that none other in lieu thereof should thereafter be issued. And it is their Lordships' opinion, that the paper money withdrawn from circulation should be sent to this country, as vouchers for the bills which may be drawn on account of it. By this measure, it is presumed that the value of the paper money will be maintained at its fixed rate, with reference to British money.

The number of paper rix dollars in circulation, which have been from time to time issued at the Cape of Good Hope, is about 3,108,000; and the total amount of bills upon this Board, if the whole were to be exchanged for such bills, would therefore be about the sum of £. 226,000. But as a part of those rix dollars were issued by a government establishment, called the Lombard Bank, upon various securities, the sums which may from time to time be paid upon these securities, should be applied towards the liquidation of this paper money. It is not, however, their Lordships' intention that any compulsory measures should be taken to withdraw the whole of the paper money from circulation; but that such portions only should be cancelled as may from time to time be brought in by individuals in exchange for bills upon this Board; and that the paper money which may be received for rates, taxes, or other revenues, should be again issued in payment of the current expenditure, except such paper money as may represent a less sum than 10 rix dollars, which should not, after the arrival of British metallic money, be re-issued, but should be cancelled, and sent home as vouchers to the accounts, as should also

rix dollars equal in amount to the sum paid to the Lombard Bank, in liquidation of the debts due to that establishment.

As the rates, taxes, &c. are at present imposed in this colony in rix dollars, and as it appears to My Lords that it would be extremely convenient to introduce into all the colonies belonging to the United Kingdom the same description of money, My Lords are of opinion, that it would be expedient to establish a new Schedule of rates, duties, &c. payable to the Crown, in which Schedule the present rates in rix dollars, and the new rates in British money, at the proposed fixed rate of the rix dollar, should be specified; and that all collectors and other officers of government at the Cape of Good Hope should be required to render their accounts in British money.

CEYLON.

THE Currency of this Island is very various, and consists of rix dollars coined in England for its use, of many of the coins of India, of Spanish dollars, and of paper rix dollars.

The rix dollar coined in England expressly for the use of Ceylon, is rated very much above its intrinsic worth, measured by British currency; and neither that or the paper rix dollar is exchangeable at the will of the holder, at its nominal rate against British money, or any other description of coin. The consequence naturally is, that in all transactions of exchange, the silver rix dollar is rated with reference to its intrinsic and not to its nominal value, and a very considerable depreciation of this coin appears to exist. Of this depreciation, numerous complaints have been made from the civil and military servants of the colony, who receive their salaries in this description of currency at its nonimal rate; but, as some compensation for the loss which they sustain, they are permitted to exchange a certain portion of their salary, or rather to receive it, in debentures or in bills payable in Great Britain, which are granted at the nominal par. The rix dollars last coined in Great Britain were equal in weight and fineness to one-third of a Spanish dollar; consequently, taking the Spanish dollar at 4*s.* 4*d.*, they are worth only 1*s.* 5¼*d.*, although they are nominally rated at 1*s.* 9*d.* It appears to My Lords, that the value of the rix dollar should be rated more nearly to its intrinsic worth as compared to the Spanish dollar, and that the silver rix dollar, as well as the paper rix dollar, should be made exchangeable at the will of the holder, at such reduced value, either for British coins or for bills upon this Board. My Lords are therefore of opinion, that the value of the silver and paper rix dollar should be fixed at 1*s.* 6*d.*; and in order to prevent the paper rix dollar from falling below that value, that an authority should be conveyed to the governor, to draw bills upon the agent of the island in England, in sums of not less than £. 100 for any amount of paper rix dollars which may be tendered at the colonial treasury, at the rate of £. 103 value of rix dollars for every £. 100 bill; and that instructions should be sent to the governor, that the paper rix dollar so brought in for bills should be cancelled, and transmitted to this country as vouchers for the bills drawn; and that none other in lieu thereof should be issued to replace the paper money thus withdrawn from circulation, by which measure, it is to be presumed that the value of this paper money, while any part of it remains in circulation, will be maintained at its fixed rates with reference to British money, and will be gradually paid off and cancelled.

The number of paper rix dollars in circulation and issued upon the credit of the government, and the amount of debentures bearing various rates of interest, which have been issued in exchange for those rix dollars, is about 4,041,900; and the total amount of the bills to be drawn, if the whole were to be exchanged for such bills, would be about the sum of £. 296,000; but a part of that sum will be supplied from the funds appropriated as sinking fund for the redemption of those rix dollars, and even the remainder will be gradually drawn for, as it is not their Lordships' intention that any compulsory measures should be taken to withdraw the whole of the paper money from circulation; and that the paper money which may be received by government for rates, taxes, &c. should be again issued in payment of the current expenditure.

It appears to My Lords, that after the promulgation of these orders, neither the civil nor military servants of the colony should receive bills upon England upon any other terms than other individuals, namely, for Spanish dollars or other coins at the current or market rate of exchange; and for British money, or for metal or paper

paper rix dollars, at the rate of a bill of £. 100 for every £. 103 of British silver coin, or metal or paper rix dollars.

The rates, taxes, &c. in this Island being at present imposed in rix dollars, My Lords deem it expedient that the same arrangement should be adopted in respect thereof as that proposed for the Cape of Good Hope, namely, that a new Schedule of all the rates, duties, &c. payable to the Crown, should be framed; in which Schedule the present rates in rix dollars, and new rates in British money, at the proposed fixed rate of the rix dollar, should be specified, and that all collectors and other officers of the government at Ceylon should be required to render their accounts in British money.

My Lords further think, that from the date of the receipt of their instructions, no debenture bearing interest payable in Ceylon, or in this country, should upon any account be granted; and that the governor should be instructed to transmit an account of those now outstanding, distinguishing those the interest of which is payable in Ceylon, from those the interest of which is payable in Great Britain; and specifying also the conditions upon which the debentures were issued, and the periods when they will become payable, in order that such arrangements may be made, with the aid of the sinking fund established for the liquidation of these debentures, as may ensure their liquidation at the time they may respectively become due.

Transmit copy of this Minute to Mr. Wilmot Horton, for the information and consideration of the Earl Bathurst; and request he will inform My Lords if his Lordship concurs in the proposed measures; and if so, whether, in his opinion, application should be made for an Order of His Majesty in Council, for giving effect to these arrangements in the colonies of New South Wales, Mauritius, Ceylon, Cape of Good Hope, and Sierra Leone; or whether the same may be more conveniently carried into effect by his Lordship's directions to the governors of these several colonies to issue proclamations for carrying these arrangements into effect.

(Copy.)

SIR, Downing-street, 28th February 1825.

I HAVE laid before Earl Bathurst your letter of the 12th instant, transmitting a Minute of the Board of Treasury relative to the introduction of the British silver currency into the Colonies belonging to the United Kingdom, under certain regulations therein detailed; and I am to acquaint you in reply, that Lord Bathurst entirely approves of the measures proposed by their Lordships, and is of opinion that it would be advisable to give effect to the arrangement by an Order of His Majesty in Council.

I am, &c.

(signed) *R. J. W. Horton.*

Geo. Harrison, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

AT the Court at *Carlton House*,—23d March 1825:

Present,

The KING's Most Excellent MAJESTY in Council.

WHEREAS it has been represented to His Majesty at this Board, by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, that they have given directions that His Majesty's Troops serving in the several British colonies and possessions abroad, should in certain cases be paid in British silver and copper money; and that with a view of securing the circulation of such money in those colonies, it would be expedient that an Order in Council should be issued, declaring, that in all those colonies where the Spanish dollar is now, either by law, fact, or practice, considered as a legal tender for the discharge of debts, or where the duties to the government are rated or collected, or the individuals have a right to pay in that description of coin, that a tender and payment of British silver money to the amount of four shillings and four pence, should be considered as equivalent to the tender or payment of one Spanish dollar, and so in proportion for any greater or less amount of debt: And whereas it has been further represented by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, that with respect to the Cape of Good Hope, where there are not any Spanish dollars in circulation, but where the circulation consists entirely of paper rix dollars and its proportions; and with respect to Ceylon, where the circulation consists of silver and paper rix dollars, as well as of a variety of other coins which are generally received and paid with relation to their value as compared with rix dollars, it would be expedient that a tender and payment of 1*s.* 6*d.* in British silver money should be considered as equivalent to a tender and payment of one such rix dollar so current at the Cape of Good Hope and Ceylon respectively, and so in proportion for any greater or less sum; and also that British copper money should be made a legal tender in all the British colonies, for its due and proper proportions of British silver money, as by law established in Great Britain, but that no person should be compelled to take more than 12*d.* in copper money at any one payment:—His Majesty, having taken the said representation into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of what is therein proposed; and the Right honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, and the Right honourable Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

(signed) *C. C. Greville.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

(Copy.)

SIR, Downing-street, 25 Sept. 1825.

I AM directed by Earl Bathurst to transmit to you two dispatches, N°s 183 and 184, which have been received from the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope; the former transmitting a petition addressed to His Majesty by a Committee representing the freeholders and inhabitants of that colony, convened for the purpose of taking into consideration the operation of the Ordinance of the Governor for establishing the British metallic currency as the circulating medium of the colony; and the latter enclosing the proceedings in council upon this subject.

I likewise transmit a letter which has been received from the Commissioners of Inquiry, containing observations which have occurred to them in the consideration of the above measure; and I am to request that you will lay these papers before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, for their Lordships' consideration.

George Harrison, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. W. Hay.*

(Copy,)—N° 183.

MY LORD, Cape of Good Hope, 6 July 1825.

AT a late hour yesterday the accompanying Petition, addressed to His Majesty by a committee representing the freeholders and inhabitants of this place, was presented to me, requesting that I would transmit it to your Lordship by a vessel (the Britannia) destined to sail at daylight to-morrow. Under any circumstances the suddenness of this call would prevent my furnishing your Lordship with all the information which bears upon this subject, which I feel it will be my duty to lay before you; but I have been compelled, unavoidably, to postpone preparing it until I shall receive the Memorial which the Committee state it is the intention of the inhabitants to submit to be laid at His Majesty's feet, as it might be expected that I should touch upon all the points to which their memorial may allude.

Under another cover I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship the proceedings in council upon this subject, which detail all the measures adopted by this Government since the publication of the Ordinance of the 6th ultimo.

The Right Honble the Earl Bathurst, K. C. &c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Henry Somerset.*

(Copy.)

To the KING's Most Excellent MAJESTY.

THE humble Petition of the Committee appointed by the Freeholders and Inhabitants of Cape Town, convened under the sanction of Government, for taking into consideration the operation of the Ordinance of his Excellency the Governor in Council, of 6th June ult., making British Silver Money a legal tender in discharge of all debts due by and to individuals, at one shilling and sixpence sterling for each paper rix dollar.

Most Gracious Sovereign.

WE, Your Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the Committee appointed by the Freeholders and Inhabitants of Cape Town, convened under the sanction of Government, for taking into consideration the operation of the Ordinance of his Excellency the Governor in Council, of the 6th of June ult., making British Silver Money a legal Tender in discharge of all debts due by and to individuals, at one shilling and sixpence sterling for each paper rix dollar—Impressed with

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grateful acknowledgements for Your Majesty's unceasing and unremitting solicitude for the welfare, happiness and prosperity of this Colony, in so very many ways already exemplified, beg leave with all humility to lay themselves at Your royal feet, humbly imploring Your Majesty's most gracious attention to the grievous distractions which it is conceived will arise to the Colony at large, should this measure of Your Majesty's royal wisdom be established as a fixed and permanent Currency.

But on account of the distance of the different districts of this widely extended Colony, it is impossible to obtain, with all the assiduity and vigilance of Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Committee, the information for which they are so more immediately deputed as a body at this early period to collect, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Committee, cannot acquit their loyal feelings in duty to Your Majesty, without thus taking the earliest and first opportunity of humbly addressing Your Majesty (a Vessel being now on the eve of departure) trusting and imploring Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct his Excellency the Governor in Council of this Settlement to suspend the operation of the above Ordinance, until such time as Your Majesty's Petitioners shall have an opportunity of laying at Your Majesty's royal feet the prayer of the public on this subject.

Your Majesty's Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed) W. Hawkins, Chairman, for P. L. Cloete; H. Cloete, jun.; J. H. Neethling; J. J. L. Smuts; H. Bennangè; J. A. Joubert; H. Cloete, jun. sec.; E. Bergh; G. H. Maasdorp; C. Matthiessen; H. Ross; J. J. Vanden Berg; S. Twycross; W. Robertson; J. F. Beck; H. G. Muntingh; A. Chiappini; H. Buckton; A. Mc Donald.

Town House, Cape Town,
4th July 1825.

(Copy.)—N° 184.

My Lord, Cape of Good Hope, 6 July 1825.

I have the honour to state to your Lordship, that upon the receipt of your Lordship's dispatch of the 6th March last, N° 155, relative to the issue of British metallic currency in this colony, the necessary measures were adopted to carry the same into execution, by the publication of the Ordinance in Council herewith enclosed.

I do myself also the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy of the proceedings in Council on this subject, which have occurred since the promulgation of the Ordinance in council (above alluded to) on the 6th ultimo.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

Charles Henry Somerset.

The Right honourable the Earl Bathurst, K. G.
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)
C. H. Somerset.

ORDINANCE of His Excellency the Governor in Council, for making British Silver Money a legal tender in discharge of all debts due to individuals and to Government, at the rate of one shilling and sixpence for each paper rix dollar.

WHEREAS His Majesty's Government has determined to establish the British currency as the circulating medium of all the colonial possessions of the Crown, and has further been pleased to order and direct that the British silver money shall be a legal tender in this colony, in discharge of all debts due to individuals and to the public, at the rate of one shilling and sixpence for each paper rix dollar, and so in proportion for any greater or less sum;

(*See page 21, infra, where this Paper is again entered with marginal notations.*)

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to enact and declare, That from and after the date of this proclamation or ordinance, British silver money shall be a legal tender in this colony, in discharge of all debts due to individuals and to the public, at the rate of one shilling and sixpence for each paper rix dollar, and so in proportion for any greater or less sum.

His Excellency in Council has in consequence issued the necessary instructions, that a Table or Scale shall be printed forthwith, specifying the relative value of the paper rix dollar, and of all the lesser proportions thereof, with British money, in order to regulate the payment of the established government duties, fees, &c. until such time as new schedules of duties, &c. shall be made out.

The Governor in Council is further pleased to order and direct, That from and after the 31st of December next, all heads of departments in this colony, and all other civil servants therein, shall render their accounts in British money; and that all contracts entered into, or purchases effected, by the civil departments, for the public service, after that date, shall also be made in British money.

And that no person may plead ignorance hereof, this will be published and affixed in the usual manner.

God save The King.

Given at the Cape of Good Hope this 6 June 1825.

By command of His Excellency the Governor,
(signed) *R. Plasket*, Sec^{y} to Govern^{t}.

By order of the Council,
(signed) *P. G. Brink*, Act^{g} Clerk of the Council.

(Copy.) Letter from the Commissioners of Inquiry.

My Lord, Cape Town, 5th July 1825.

Dated 6 June 1825.

IN consequence of the sensation that has been created in this Colony by the publication of an Ordinance by His Excellency the Governor in Council, for making British silver money a legal tender in discharge of all debts due to individuals and to government, at the rate of one shilling and sixpence for each paper rix dollar, we deem it our duty to bring concisely under the consideration of your Lordship the result of our inquiries into the progress of the public debt, and the nature of the obligation arising from the security that had been pledged for it; and we shall proceed to offer to your Lordship such observations as have occurred to us in the consideration of the recent measure, and of the questions that have been raised upon it.

The engagement of the British Government to discharge the debt of the Colonial government that existed at the period of the surrender of the colony in January 1806, would appear to be comprehended in the tacit approval by His Majesty's government of the terms of a capitulation that was signed by General Sir David Baird on the 10th January 1806, by the 8th article of which it was agreed, that "the paper money actually in circulation should continue current as heretofore, until the pleasure of His Britannic Majesty should be known;" and by the 10th article it was agreed, that "the lands and houses, the property of the Batavian Republic, should remain as a security for that part of the paper money which was not secured by mortgage upon the estates of individuals."

In explaining the amount and value of the debt thus conditionally acknowledged, it may be necessary to take a short retrospect of antecedent transactions.

The first issue of paper currency would appear to have been made in the year 1782; and on the establishment of the Lombard Bank in the year 1793, the amount in circulation was one million of rix dollars. At the period of the surrender of the colony to His Majesty's arms in 1795, the amount stated to have been in circulation, was R.d^{s} 1,291,276. 7 skillins.

During the occupation of the colony by the British government, some further issues were made, to the extent of 495,000 R.d^{s}; and the total amount of paper in circulation in 1803, the period of the restoration of the colony to the Batavian government, was R.d^{s} 1,786,276. 7 skillins.

Of this sum, 810,255 R.d^{s} constituted the capital of the Lombard Bank, and which it was empowered to issue in loans upon mortgage of fixed property.

Rix dollars 250,000 had been created to meet the public expenses, and R.d^{s} 80,000 had been created as a fund for the purchase of grain, in 1802. Both these latter sums were duly accounted for by the British government to the Batavian commissioner, and constituted a part of the debt for which the Batavian government became exclusively responsible.

Proclamation, 18 Jan. 1804. See Document, N° 1. (p. 21, infra.)

In 1804, the Batavian government called in the whole of the paper in circulation, and re-issued, in exchange for it, a new paper currency.

See Copy of one of the Notes, Document, N° 2. (p. 24, infra.)

Rix dollars 1,786,000 were thus re-issued, consisting of R.d^{s} 810,255 previously circulated through the Lombard Bank and secured upon private mortgages, R.d^{s} 895,745, that had been issued by the British and Batavian treasuries to meet the public exigencies, and R.d^{s} 80,000, that had been created in 1802 as a fund for the purchase of grain. Three hundred thousand rix dollars were also created by the Batavian government in 1804, and added to the circulation, making the amount at the period of the capitulation in 1806, equal to R.d^{s} 2,086,000; and, by the terms of the capitulation, the government lands and buildings were made the security for a debt to the public, of which the sums of 250,000 R.d^{s} and 80,000 R.d^{s} had been fully accounted for and discharged in 1803 by the delivery to the Batavian government of military stores and rice.

Although the nominal par of the Cape rix dollar was two Dutch guilders, or four shillings sterling, the paper currency circulated by the Batavian government, not being payable in or convertible for specie, had no fixed or determinate value

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in exchange, nor was any pledge given for its redemption or conversion by the government on whose credit it was issued. Its exchangeable value was therefore uncertain, and fluctuated according to the amount in circulation, and the demand for it as a medium of internal exchange, as compared with the quantity of specie in the market, and the means of effecting commercial remittances.

In the regulation of the salaries of the public servants, a discount of 25 per cent was fixed as the rate of payments in currency compared with the payments made by government bills of exchange; and from the difficulties in effecting commercial remittances arising from a suspended or precarious intercourse with Europe, we are informed that these bills were disposed of at a considerable profit to the holders.

The exchangeable value of the paper rix dollar, at the period of the capitulation, may therefore be considered to have been much depreciated. The enlargement of the commercial relations of the colony consequent upon the capture by the British arms, and the increase of all its transactions occasioned by the expenditure of a large military and naval force paid by Great Britain, and the demand for colonial produce, occasioned a sudden alteration in the exchange value of the paper currency, by reason of the facilities in effecting remittances; and by a proclamation published by General Baird on 23d January 1806, a few days after the capitulation, the values of several coins then in circulation were fixed in the current denominations, without reference to the rate of exchange at which the colonial paper had circulated. In June of the same year a further proclamation was published, sanctioning the issue of Dutch silver guilders, which were declared to be exchangeable with the paper currency at the rate of two guilders for each paper rix dollar. The prohibitions that were at the same time enforced against the exportation of specie which was employed in payment of the troops, would indicate that the par was merely nominal, although the discount upon the paper currency had considerably diminished subsequently to the capitulation, and for the reasons that we have already explained.

See Advertisement of 24 January 1803, Document, N° 3. (p. 25, infra.)

Document, N° 4. (p. 25, infra.)

Document, N° 5. (p. 26, infra.)

In 1806 a further sum of R. d' 80,000 was created and issued by Sir David Baird, as a fund for the purchase of grain; and in 1810 a sum of R. d' 500,000 was created, and added to the capital of the Lombard Bank, to be lent upon mortgage of private property. In the years 1812, 1813, and 1814, a further sum of R. d' 500,000 was created, and issued by instalments, to aid the execution of certain public works. This sum was issued upon the credit of the government, and with a declaration that it should eventually be withdrawn from circulation. In a proclamation of Sir John Cradock, published in 1814, the first instalment of 15,000 R.d' repaid was accordingly ordered to be destroyed; and to hasten the extinction of the fund, the interest accruing upon the former sum of R.d' 500,000, added to the capital of the Lombard Bank, was directed to be further appropriated. The interest of 6 per cent per annum taken upon the loans of paper from the bank, being usually applied by the government as part of the public revenue.

4 March 1814, Document, N° 6. (p. 26, infra.)

The effect of these issues first attracted the attention of the Government during the administration of Sir John Cradock; and the report of the committee that was appointed to investigate the subject, led to the communication of your Lordship's opinion, that the paper in circulation was redundant, and tended to depreciate its value in exchange. The Government was then instructed to reduce the quantity, and to make quarterly reports to your Lordship, of the amount of paper destroyed.

Dispatch, 30 July 1814.

The establishment of a discount bank, in the year 1808, tended to give greater activity to the circulation of the paper; but the effect was in some degree counteracted by the payment of interest at 4 per cent upon sums deposited in the bank for a year; and as the military disbursements continued to afford large facilities to commercial remittance, the depreciation of the paper, though progressive, was not considerable in the first years of the British administration. In five years, from 1806 to 1810, the average exchange value of the paper rix dollar was about 3*s.* 6*d.* sterling; and in five years, from 1811 to 1815, it averaged 2*s.* 6*d.*

See Document, N° 7. (p. 28, infra.)

The reduction of the military and naval expenditure, consequent upon the restoration of peace, led to a further depreciation in subsequent years, to which

the measures of the Colonial Government may be considered to have further tended.

One of the earliest measures of Lord Charles Somerset's administration was, to discontinue the payment of interest upon the annual deposits of paper money with the discount bank; and as the transactions of that bank were increased rather than diminished in subsequent years, the paper currency was forced into active circulation, and further depreciated in exchange. In five years, from 1816 to 1820, the average value in exchange was 1*s.* 10*d.*; and from 1821 to 1825, the average may be stated at 1*s.* 6*d.* sterling.

The entire neglect of your Lordship's instructions in 1814, for the destruction of the paper currency created for the execution of public works, the re-issue of that paper on subsequent occasions, and the employment, in the shape of revenue, of the whole of the interest of the loans from the Lombard Bank, of the interest taken upon the fund for public works, and of the profits derived from the discount bank, must be considered to have tended, in a primary degree, to the depreciation of the currency; and the long continuance of the evil, as affecting the interest of the colony, has rendered it impossible to avoid the inconvenience that would have resulted from any measure for the settlement of the currency upon sound principles.

The fluctuating value of the currency in exchange previous to the capitulation of 1806 was not subsequently adverted to, as the sudden rise in its value at that period was productive of gain to individuals; but subsequently to that period progressive losses have been sustained, and which have fallen upon the colonists, while the merchants alone have had the means of compensating themselves. The enhancement of the currency prices of all imported articles has subjected the consumers to proportionate expenses; and as paper was the only medium of circulation, the effect has extended (however imperceptibly to the great body of the colonists) in enhancing this currency price of articles the produce of the colony.

Had the measures directed by your Lordship in the year 1814 been duly effected, and restrictions imposed by the colonial government upon the issues of the bank, the paper currency would have regained its value in exchange at a time when these effects had been but partially produced, and when many of the parties who had sustained loss might still have been indemnified; but the circumstances of the colony have so considerably changed, that to have abruptly enforced, at the present moment, the payment of currency debts, by proclaiming the rate of 4*s.* as the nominal par of the paper rix dollar, would have brought ruin upon many individuals who had borrowed at successive periods when the paper had become depreciated, and who had paid interest on the amount of their debts of not less than 6*l.* per cent per annum, and in many instances more, according to the security they could offer. It is admitted by Lord Caledon, in his report upon the loan bank in 1808, that the accommodation it afforded had enabled individuals to lend at usurious rates to others who could not afford the security required by the bank.

Dispatch, 4 February 1808.

As the average exchange has not materially varied in the last five years from the rate at which it has been lately fixed by His Majesty's Government, it is to be concluded that the paper in circulation has passed into the hands of the present holders at that average value; and that even had not 1*s.* 6*d.* sterling been declared a legal tender for the paper rix dollar, there is every reason to conclude that the means afforded, of remittance through the commissariat, would have led to its absorption nearly at the same rate. As all fluctuations in its current value could not fail to be injurious to the community, the public may be expected to be largely benefited by the certainty that will henceforth be given to all commercial transactions.

See Document, N° 7. (p. 28, infra.)

The paper currency being in itself unproductive, and at the same time redundant, we do not suppose that it has in any instances been hoarded, or that it has remained in the hands of those who could derive a present profit from disbursing or lending it. Indeed the encouragement that had been given to its circulation by the operation of the banks, had tended to produce an extended system of credit, and the creation of debts and obligations to an amount that at present constitutes heavy and general charge upon the colonial property.

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It has been found difficult to arrive at a correct knowledge of the amount of the mortgages and obligations for which real and personal security have thus been given; but from the records of the colonial office, where mortgages are registered, it has been generally estimated that the amount of the uncancelled mortgages in 1823, was R.d^{r} 17,353,407, and of outstanding bonds R.d^{r} 9,365,677; and although some of these obligations have been contracted in specific terms, and the amount of bonds made payable in rix dollars at 48 stivers Dutch currency, the greater number contain no more specific engagement than the current rix dollar and guilder,—a medium that had constantly fluctuated in exchange, and that had progressively depreciated in 20 years from its nominal par to 62½, and at one time to 70 per cent discount.

The system of credit to which we have adverted, and which has been encouraged by the accommodation afforded by the bank, has led to great irregularity in the repayment of debts, and we do not doubt that a considerable part of those which are still due, have been contracted at periods when the paper had not attained its present depreciation in exchange. The equitable claim of the parties could only extend to repayment according to the value of the currency at the time when the loan was negotiated, and the successive rates of exchange may be generally stated according to the averages of five years that we have already quoted for the period that has elapsed since the capitulation. The claim of the government to repayment of the debts due to it at these rates, is abandoned by the publication of the late Ordinance, and which has also determined the sterling rate at which the land rents are in future to be taken.

We conceive that His Majesty's government has in these respects made a large concession in favour of the colony, and has relieved the parties that are indebted to it, from the consequences of an enforcement of the public claim at a higher rate of exchange; but we have at the same time deemed it our duty to bring under the consideration of your Lordship the nature of the obligation subsisting between individuals, and the manner in which they may be affected by the late Ordinance.

We are bound also to notice, that the failure of the colonial government to carry into effect your Lordship's instructions for the reduction of the amount of paper in circulation has not been unattended with profit to the government, as well as to the public servants, who have been paid in sterling at the current rates of exchange; while it has been proportionally injurious to the greater number of the public functionaries, who have been paid in a fixed amount of depreciated currency.

The profits derived by the colonial government through the medium of the banks have been considerable; and on this subject we must remark, that interest has been taken upon the sums advanced for the execution of public works in the districts contrary to the original intention, as declared when those advances were made; nor have the sums thus received on account of interest, been applied to the extinction of the paper which was pledged to be withdrawn from circulation, but have been applied in aid of the revenues of the colonial government.

It cannot be denied, however, that several of the districts of the colony, as well as Cape Town itself, have profited, in a greater or less degree, by the erection of buildings, and the execution of public works, which the inhabitants, without such aid, could not have afforded.

The destruction of paper money, in fulfilment of the obligations of the government, has been confined to the instalments repaid by the district of Stellenbosch, for a sum of R.d^{r} 75,000, advanced by the Batavian government in 1804, to R.d^{r} 15,000 being the first instalment repaid of the fund created in 1812 for public works; and to R.d^{r} 100,000 that had been created in 1815 for the purchase of grain. To these may be added the destruction of a sum of R.d^{r} 200,000, created in 1822, for the relief of the agriculturists.

The punctuality that has been observed in discharging the obligation of the Batavian government by the destruction of the several instalments of the loan to Stellenbosch (and which has been continued since the publication of the Ordinance,) is contrasted with the neglect of the obligations of the British colonial government in respect to the largest portion of its own issues.

See Document N° 8. (p. 28, infra.)

Document, N° 9. (pp. 30, 31, infra.)

In consequence of the demand of interest from the districts, for sums applied to the erection of churches and civil buildings, the greater part of those debts are unextinguished; and, according to the statement enclosed, your Lordship will observe the amount that has been repaid by the districts, as well on account of principal as of interest. These debts have borne heavily upon the inhabitants of the country; and it may be remarked that those of Cape Town have been relieved from the payment of interest upon advances from the same fund, for the purpose of laying water pipes, although these works have contributed as much to their accommodation as the erection of churches and drostdies can be considered to have done to the inhabitants of the districts. We are therefore induced to recommend to your Lordship that the sums payable by the districts on account of interest upon those advances, may be remitted by the colonial government, and the interest already paid carried to account of the principal redeemed; and that a fund may be erected, to which all future repayment of principal will be added, and to be applied to the execution of those public works which may be required to complete the establishments of the colony, and to restore those buildings which have been destroyed or injured, owing to the defective manner of their execution.

We shall direct our early attention to the consideration of the circumstances of those individuals of the public service who have hitherto been paid in depreciated currency; and being aware that no class of the community has suffered in so great a degree from the effects of depreciation, and from the operation of the ordinance fixing the rix dollar at 1 *s.* 6 *d.* sterling, we are of opinion that they possess the strongest claim to the liberal consideration of the government; and we shall be prepared to recommend an increase to their salaries in all instances where the office may be continued on the same footing.

From the observations we have made upon the origin and progress of the colonial debt, your Lordship will not be surprised to find that it was in our contemplation to have recommended as a preliminary measure, the punctual fulfilment of the pledges successively made by the colonial government for the redemption of those portions of the paper currency that were issued for the execution of public works, and in support of which your Lordship had given distinct and positive instructions.

This object might have been advantageously effected by a permission given to the local government to draw upon His Majesty's Treasury at the current rate of exchange, and the transmission of specie for payment of the troops would have facilitated the extinction of the smaller denominations of colonial currency. The reduction of the paper currency to this extent would have made a partial alteration of the value of the rix dollar in exchange, at which rate the remainder of the debt might then have been redeemed, and the British currency have been issued and declared a legal tender. We are aware that in the operations of this measure an increased burden would have been imposed on the numerous individuals who are debtors, and some gains would have accrued to those who had not sustained the loss, an inconvenience which has been entirely avoided by the operation of the late ordinance; but viewing it as a consequence resulting from the discharge of an obligation contracted by the government, we should not have felt ourselves justified in overlooking the nature of the pledge to the public, the orders that had been given by your Lordship, nor the circumstances under which the funds had been applied by the colonial government; and we should have proposed to meet the inconvenience of disturbing the exchange value of the currency, by a gradual negotiation of bills upon His Majesty's Treasury, to the extent required for the absorption of such portions of the paper.

Considering the conduct and transactions of the Batavian government, and the nature of the obligation contracted by the terms of the capitulation, we are not of opinion that it would have been incumbent on the British government to have redeemed that debt at the rate of four shillings sterling the rix dollar. The fluctuating value of the Cape rix dollar antecedent to the capitulation, the absence of all pledge for its redemption at any specific rate, the failure even of the Batavian government to redeem those portions of the debt for which the British government had fully accounted to them in 1803, the sale of part of the lands and buildings which at that time constituted a security to the public for the debt, and the application

cation to military and hostile purposes of sums created for the erection of public buildings in 1804 (some of which have still to be erected at the expense of the government) are all circumstances that may be stated in support of our conclusion, that the obligation of the British government would have been amply fulfilled by the redemption of the original debt at the current rate of exchange, after the destruction of such portions of the currency as had been created and applied to public purposes subsequently to the capitulation of 1806. We are equally convinced that to have redeemed it at a highter rate, after the paper had reached so great a depreciation, would have been productive of great distress to the community at large, and even of injustice to a large majority of individuals who have been relieved by the operation of the late ordinance.

See Lord Caledon's Dispatch, 4 Feb. 1808.

In bringing under the consideration of your Lordship the facts and observations we have thus detailed, we have had principally in view to afford such explanations as are required to meet the objections and remonstrances that may be expected to be urged to your Lordship, and eventually to Parliament, against the recent measure.

At a public meeting that was held shortly after the publication of the ordinance making British silver money a legal tender for Cape currency, at the rate of 1 *s.* 6 *d.* per rix dollar, in payment of all debts, a general impression appeared to prevail that the British government had been pledged to redeem the paper at 4 *s.* sterling per rix dollar; and a committee was appointed to draw up an address to the King in Council, setting forth the claim of the colonists to repayment at this rate. This impression had been long entertained by the principal capitalists of the colony, who are chiefly resident in Cape Town; and we believe that it has latterly been strengthened by the opinions that have been attributed to Lieut. Col. Bird, the late colonial secretary, and which he took an opportunity of bringing to our notice in answer to some interrogatories that we had addressed to him. These answers, as embodying what we believe may taken as the general feeling of the more opulent classes, we have thought it right to transmit with this despatch; and your Lordship will find that the British government has been held to be publicly pledged to the redemption of the whole of the paper currency debt as it existed at the period of the surrender of the colony in 1806, as well as to that of all subsequent augmentations to it, at the rate of four shillings per rix dollar—an opinion that has been strongly maintained by Lieut. Col. Bird, although he has protested against being held responsible for the inaccuracy of his statements and opinions, having no means of official reference, and having transmitted his own papers to England.

14 June 1825.

Document, N° 10. (p. 32, infra.)

At a subsequent meeting, the opinion of the inhabitants appears to have undergone a material change, and a compromise was proposed between the parties, who were variously interested, which led to the adoption of a modified resolution, and to the appointment of a committee for preparing an address to His Majesty, which should be limited to the object of obtaining repayment of the debt at a medium rate of conversion; and from the opinions that seemed to prevail at this meeting, it may be inferred that the redemption of the rix dollar at two shillings sterling would have been generally satisfactory to the persons who had been most active in promoting the objects of the public meeting. We cannot but consider such a compromise to imply the abandonment of all claim to the redemption of the rix dollar at four shillings sterling, and a virtual recognition of the right of the British government to fix it at such reduced rate as would be just to the public, and least injurious to the majority of individuals interested in the question. In detailing to your Lordship the origin and progress of the debt, we have been anxious to bring forward such particulars relative to the circumstances of this community, as would enable His Majesty's government to anticipate and provide for any complaints or proposals that might be urged by those who consider themselves affected by a measure which has been productive of benefit to the public at large.

30 June 1825.

It is not probable that we shall have an opportunity of perusing the address of the inhabitants, previous to the transmission of this despatch; but we apprehend that it may also be urged that the government lands and buildings were pledged as a security for that part of the debt which was not secured upon private mortgage. As the property in question may have improved in value with the progress of the colony, we should recommend to your Lordship, that it be carefully appraised by a competent board, and that if it should be found to exceed in value

the amount that would indemnify the British government for the extinction of the portion of the debt for which it was pledged as a security by the capitulation of 1806, we should recommend that such surplus, if raised upon the sale of land or buildings not required for public purposes, may be applied to the execution of public works for the improvement of the colony.

We have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servants,

(signed) *John Thomas Bigge,*
William M. G. Colebrooke.

The Right hon. the Earl Bathurst, K. G.
&c. &c. &c.

P. S. 5 July 1825.

After concluding our letter, a deputation of three gentlemen waited upon us on behalf of the committee appointed to prepare a memorial to the King, and presented to us a copy of their preliminary address to His Majesty, praying that the operation of the late Ordinance might be suspended until the committee should be enabled to forward a memorial setting forth the grounds of objection entertained by the inhabitants against the measure of declaring British currency a legal tender at the rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* per rix dollar.

Document, N° 11. (p. 11, supra.)

As the same committee had been nominated at both the public meetings that had been held, and were appointed to prepare an address upon the latest resolution that had been adopted, we have felt ourselves justified in considering that a compromise had taken place; and we have been further confirmed in this impression, from observing the difference that prevailed in the opinions of the gentlemen who composed the deputation.

We think it necessary, at the same time, to call your Lordship's attention to a Government advertisement that was issued on the 28th ult. announcing that British silver money, received as a legal tender in payment of debts, would be exchanged for paper money in notes of R.d^{s} 100 and upwards.

Document, N° 12. (p. 34, infra.)

Although we do not think that this measure will positively counteract the substitution of British currency for the colonial paper money contemplated by the orders of His Majesty's Government, yet we think that it will tend to impress the minds of many of the Dutch inhabitants with a belief that His Majesty's Government may be induced by their representations to fix the exchangeable value of the paper rix dollar at a higher rate than that which has lately been declared.

(signed) *John Thomas Bigge.*
William M. G. Colebrooke.

N° 2.

G. (Arms) R.

(Signed)
C. H. Somerset.

ORDINANCE of His Excellency the Governor in Council, for making British silver money a legal tender in discharge of all debts due to individuals and to Government, at the rate of one shilling and sixpence for each paper rix dollar.

WHEREAS His Majesty's Government has determined to establish the British currency as the circulating medium of all the colonial possessions of the Crown, and has further been pleased to order and direct that the British silver money shall be a legal tender in this colony, in discharge of all debts due to individuals and to the public, at the rate of one shilling and sixpence for each paper rix dollar, and so in proportion for any greater or less sum;

British Currency to be the circulating medium of all His Majesty's Colonies;

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to enact and declare, That from and after the date of this proclamation or ordinance, British silver money shall be a legal tender in this colony, in discharge of all debts due to individuals and to the public, at the rate of one shilling and sixpence for each paper rix dollar, and so in proportion for any greater or less sum.

and to be a legal tender, at the rate of one shilling and sixpence for each paper rix dollar, and so in proportion for any greater or less sum.

His Excellency in Council has in consequence issued the necessary instructions that a Table or Scale shall be printed forthwith, specifying the relative value of the paper rix dollar, and of all the lesser proportions thereof, with British money, in order to regulate the payment of the established government duties, fees, &c. until such time as new schedules of duties, &c. shall be made out.

A Table or Scale to be forthwith printed, specifying the relative value of the Paper Currency with the British Money.

The Governor in Council is further pleased to order and direct, That from and after the 31st of December next, all heads of departments in this colony, and all other civil servants therein, shall render their accounts in British money; and that all contracts entered into, or purchases effected by the civil departments for the public service, after that date, shall also be made in British money.

All Public Accountants to render their Accounts in British Money, after the 31st of December next; and all contracts entered into, and purchases effected for the public service, after that date, to be also made in British Money.

And that no person may plead ignorance hereof, this will be published and affixed in the usual manner.

God save The King.

Given at the Cape of Good Hope this 6th day of June 1825.

By command of His Excellency the Governor,

(signed) *R. Plasket*, Sec^{y} to Governm^{t}.

By order of the Council,

(signed) *P. G. Brink*, Act^{g} Clerk of the Council.

Documents referred to in the preceding Letter.

— No. 1. —

PROCLAMATION of the Dutch Governor and Council, dated 18th Jan. 1804, for calling in the OLD and issuing NEW PAPER CURRENCY.

JAN WILLEM JANSSENS, Governor and General in Chief, and the Members of Council, at the Cape of Good Hope and the Dependencies thereof in South Africa, &c. &c. &c. To all who may see or hear the reading of these Presents, send greeting, make known:

THAT whereas the Commissary General, I. A. De Mist, LL. D. immediately after the restoration of this colony to the Batavian republic, having taken into serious consideration the so important subject of the paper money here in circulation, yet for many reasons deemed it most prudent to come to no determination on that head, or to make no other restriction until a longer stay in this colony shall have made him better acquainted with the actual circumstance and the utility of that money, and by collecting of the necessary informations from all quarters shall have obtained that certainty which in a matter of so great importance is abso-

Document N° 1.

lutely necessary to advance by sure paces, and to establish such regulations on that respect which are to confirm the good inhabitants in their confidence in the Batavian Government and the value of the paper money here in circulation by their authority:

Governor and Council, also fully persuaded of these motives, and having moreover obtained the necessary information of the further and distinct desire of the Commissary General, I. A. De Mist, LL. D. on that respect contained in his resolution of Monday the 22d August of last year, 1803:

Now know ye, That Governor and Council, pursuant and conformable to said resolution, having taken into consideration that during and in consequence of the freedom of trade already granted and further to be granted, the balance of commerce, that is to say, of the goods to be imported here, and those or inland produces to be exported from hence, shall not stand equal, or rather shall be in favour of the exports of these produces, or shall be in favour of the imports, there will be no hopes that the Batavian specie, in whatever great quantity might be imported, will remain in circulation; that consequently the continuation of the paper money, at least provisionally, is of a positive and incontrovertible necessity;

That from the moment of the first creation of this paper money, so many alterations had taken place as to the stamping, signing and circulating thereof, that the present government cannot know, with sufficient certainty, whether the respective sums appearing from the books, or whether more or less, are in circulation;

That moreover, according to the certificate of the acting Receiver General, there is now already a considerable sum of worn out and for circulation unfit money in his possession, which cannot be disposed of, and which of course may be considered a loss to the colonial finances, and which causes an evident hinder to the circulation of money;

That these circumstances have caused an uncertainty as to the total amount of this paper money, which of course must have a fatal influence on the value which ought to be given to it;

That it having consequently become the duty of government to remove that uncertainty the sooner the better; and Governor and Council also fully confident of the material service thereby rendered to the inhabitants of this settlement, they have deemed it expedient to establish and enact, and it is hereby established and enacted as follows:

1st.—New Paper money shall be prepared to the amount now in circulation, which will be exchanged against the old paper money to be publicly destroyed by fire.

2d.—A certain day shall be fixed, calculated at the possibility that all the inhabitants of the most remote limits may have obtained proper information thereof, three months after the expiration of which day the old paper money shall be of no value, and unfit for circulation.

3d.—The total amount of the new paper money shall be fixed at a sum of seventeen hundred and six thousand rix dollars; and instead of any increase, will occasion a decrease to the amount of two hundred and forty thousand rix dollars and 42 stivers.

4th.—In said total amount is comprehended a sum of rix dollars 810,255, successively created for the use of the Lombard Bank by the respective Batavian and English governments, and lent to the inhabitants of said bank upon hypothecation of landed property.

5th.—But in said total amount is not included a sum of rix dollars 80,000, which in the year 1802, when there was scarcity of corn in this colony, was created by the British government for the purchase of an extra quantity of rice, and a great quantity whereof is still in the granary, and which sum is now required to pay for the grain now laying up in the granary as a stock; which sum, however, Governor and Council engage to destroy as soon as the reasons are removed why such granary is continued on the part of government.

6th.—In order that this so interesting object may be finally executed with particular precaution and continual attention, Governor and Council, by their resolution bearing date 23d August 1803, have entrusted the direction thereof to a particular committee, consisting of two members of the council and the respective presidents of the colonial accountant department, of the orphan chamber, and of the Lombard bank; which departments, in their several situations, are the most interested in the solidity of the colonial money.

7th.—In

7th.—In order that the inhabitants of this colony may be well acquainted with the size and quantity of the notes, their numbers and colours, as also those that are stamped with the small seal of the Batavian Republic, and those that are stamped with the of the Governor and General in Chief, Jan Willem Janssens, and likewise the names of the persons who have signed the paper money; the Schedule to be annexed to this Proclamation shall give the most satisfactory information on this respect, and shew them that every precaution has been observed to prevent forgery.

8th.—And Governor and Council also inform those whom it may concern, viz.

A. That on the first day of the month of February next, a commencement shall be made with the conversion; after which day the new paper money is hereby declared fit for circulation, and of full value.

B. That all public departments, having the administration of any monies, shall be called upon to effect the conversion on the second day of said month, and will be required to make a statement of the old paper money in their possession, and to transmit such statement, together with the old paper money, to said committee; and which notes are to be put, sort by sort, and for as much as possible ten together; and having received the new notes in return, they shall have to grant an acquittal written on said statement.

C. That on a next day, to be communicated through the medium of the Cape Gazette, all public officers having any administration of money, shall be called upon in manner and for the purpose as aforesaid.

D. That these departments and officers are hereby seriously recommended, in receiving from individuals, and even in exchanging monies, to give every facility, since they are at liberty to call on each fourteenth day, in order to exchange the old notes received by them for new ones in the mean time.

E. That further, all individuals who, either for themselves or jointly with others, have rix dollars 10,000 to tender for conversion, shall be called upon in manner as aforesaid, and to add a statement thereto, the notes made up by ten pieces, and to sign a receipt.

F. That on a further day, and by medium of the Gazette, all those who have one thousand to 10,000 rix dollars, and less, to exchange, shall be called upon in manner as aforesaid, and so further respecting smaller sums, as to the committee may seem expedient and necessary to prevent confusion.

G. And that finally, the remainder of the new notes shall by round sums be placed in the hands of the Receiver General, for the accommodation of individuals in the conversion.

The utmost regularity, despatch and publicity shall be observed by the committee, as to the successively destroying of the exchanged old notes; for which purpose, as soon as the conversion shall have commenced, and as often as there shall be a sufficient quantity of exchanged old notes on hand, a public burning thereof shall be effected; and at each time official communication, signed by the president and the secretary of the committee, shall be made through the Cape Gazette.

And in order that nobody may plead any ignorance hereof, these presents shall be promulgated and stuck up in the usual manner; and also in order that no person in the interior may be ignorant hereof, we direct the respective landdrosts, field commandants, and field cornets, to communicate this our Proclamation to the inhabitants, each in his district, and to cause the same to be promulgated and stuck up as usual.

Thus done and enacted by the Governor and Council in the Castle the Good Hope, on the 18th January of this year 1804, and promulgated on the subsequent 28th.

Governor and Council aforesaid.
Jan Willem Janssens.

By order of Governor and Council,
C. J. G. Copes van Hasselt, 2d Secretary.

Translated from the Dutch original printed at the Government Press in Cape Town.
(signed) *J. B. Hoffman*, Transl^r.

A true Copy of the translation,
John Gregory, Sec.

Document N° 2.

— No. 2. —

F L. S. Ryksdaalders 100.

N° 35. C.

Gouverneur en Raaden van Politie van de Volkplanting dan de Kaap de Goede Hoop bekennen hiermede, dat de Houder deres eigenaaris van Honderd Kaapsche Ryksdaalders.

Kaap De Goede Hoop den eersten January 1804.

R: A: de Salis.

J. W. Janssens. V. M. Wakker.

C. J. G. Copes van Hasselt.

100

A true Copy,

J. W. Stole,

Rec^{r} General.

Translation.

F L. S. Rix Dollars 100.

N° 35. C.

Governor and Council of Policy of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, hereby acknowledge, that the Holder hereof, is Owner of One Hundred Cape Rix Dollars.

Cape of Good Hope, the first January 1804.

R: A: de Salis.

J. W. Janssens. V. M. Wakker.

C. J. G. Copes van Hasselt.

100.

A true Translation,

Hen^{y} Murphy,

Sworn Translator.

— No. 3. —

(Copy.)

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public, That government intends to draw on the court of the Asiatic possessions and establishments of the Batavian republic, for a sum of two hundred thousand carali guilders, in bills payable at three months sight, to be issued at the stipulated agio of 25 per cent.

Any person wishing to negotiate bills on these conditions, is to address himself, within the period of eight days from this date, to the secretary's office of police, and there to the first head clerk, Renier Beck: The Governor in Council, however, reserving the right, after having been informed of the amount of the stated sums, to make proper arrangements respecting the issue of the above stated amount in bills.

Castle of Good Hope,
24th January 1803.

By order of the Governor in Council,
(signed) *J. H. Neethling*, Sec^y.

A true translation, (signed) H. F. Höhne.

— No. 4. —

Sir *David Baird's* PROCLAMATION, 23d January 1806; fixing the value of COINS.

EXTRACT from the *Cape Town Gazette and African Advertiser*, dated Saturday, January 25, 1806.

" PROCLAMATION by His Excellency Major General Sir *David Baird*, Knight of the Most noble Order of the Crescent, and Colonel of the 53d Regiment of Infantry, and Commanding in Chief His Britannic Majesty's Troops in the Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope.

" WHEREAS it is highly necessary for the prevention of all disputes, and the better regularity of trade, that the several coins of money which are current in this colony should have a fixed and determined value assigned to them; I, having taken the same into my most serious consideration, have determined, and do hereby order accordingly, That the respective value of the coins hereinafter mentioned should be as follows:

A Guinea - - -	44 Sk^s	264 St^s	St^g	£.	1	2	0
A Doubloon 16 Sp. dol^s	160 - -	960 - - -	-		4	0	0
A Johanna 8 d° -	80 - -	480 - - -	-		2	0	0
A Ducat - - - -	19 - -	114 - - -	-		0	9	6
A Venetian Sequin -	19 - -	114 - - -	-		0	9	6
A Gold Mohr - 15 Sicca Rupees	- - -	- - -	-		1	17	6
A Pagoda - - - -	16 - -	96 - - -	-		0	8	0
A Spanish Dollar - -	10 - -	60 - - -	-		0	5	0
A Rupee - - - -	5 - -	30 - - -	-		0	2	6
English Shilling - -	2 - -	12 - - -	-		0	1	0
Copper Coin - - - - - - - - -	2 - - -	-			0	0	2

" And whereas it is important, for the prosperity and welfare of this settlement, that the exportation of all gold or silver currency should be prohibited: And whereas the same has been accordingly forbidden by several proclamations issued from time to time, not only by the Dutch government, but also by the British governors and commanders; I think proper to issue this proclamation, strictly prohibiting the exportation of any money or monies current in this settlement.

" Any person convicted of attempting to act contrary to this regulation, and found guilty of having exported a greater sum than to the value of ten pounds, will be punished by the confiscation of the whole of the money or monies so exported, one third of which will be given to the informer.

" Given under my hand and seal this 23d day of January 1806.

(signed) *D. Baird*, Major General."

" By order of His Excellency, (signed) *J. C. Smyth*, Act^g Colonial Secretary."

A true Extract from the Gazette, *John Gregory*, Sec.

Documents.

—No. 5.—

Sir *David Baird*'s PROCLAMATION, 12th June 1806; sanctioning the issuing of DUTCH SILVER GUILDERS.

EXTRACT from the *Cape Town Gazette and African Advertiser*, dated Saturday, June 14th, 1806.

" PROCLAMATION by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir *David Baird*, Knight of the Most noble Order of the Crescent, Colonel of the 54th Regiment of Infantry, and Commanding in Chief His Britannic Majesty's Troops in the Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope.

" WHEREAS it has been represented to me, that the inhabitants of this settlement suffer considerable inconvenience for want of some circulating medium of a small value: And whereas, with a view to remedy this evil, the late Batavian government had coined and imported a silver coinage, but which had not been issued at the period of the surrender of this settlement; Now, having taken the same into my consideration, and being anxious to contribute in every reasonable measure to the welfare of the inhabitants, I do hereby direct that the same shall be forthwith issued by His Majesty's Receiver General, and become current in this settlement, at the rate at which the Batavian government intended to have issued the same; namely,

" The quarter guilder is to pass for six stivers currency, or be equal in value to the present paper skilling.

" The small coin, of the value of the eighth part of the Dutch guilder, is to pass for three stivers currency, or be equal to half the present paper skilling.

" And whereas a considerable number of English copper penny pieces were imported into this settlement during the last war: And whereas it has also been represented to me, that if they were thrown again into circulation, it would be advantageous to the settlement in general; I, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by His Majesty, Do hereby revoke all former proclamations or orders on the subject, and direct that these penny pieces are henceforth to pass current in this settlement for two stivers currency, or the third part of a paper skilling.

" Given under my hand and seal this 12th day of June 1806.

(signed) *D. Baird*, Lt Genl."

" By order of His Excellency,

(signed) *J. C. Smyth*, Act^g Colonial Secretary."

A true Extract from the Gazette,
John Gregory, Sec.

—No. 6.—

EXTRACT from the *Cape Town Gazette and African Advertiser*, dated Saturday, 5th March 1814.

" PROCLAMATION by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir *John Francis Cradock*, Knight of the Most honourable Orders of the Bath and Crescent, Colonel of His Majesty's 43d Regiment of Foot, Governor and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Castle, Town and Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, in South Africa, and of the Territories and Dependencies thereof, and Ordinary and Vice Admiral of the same, Commander of the Forces, &c. &c. &c.

" WHEREAS it appears necessary to me to place the repayment of the several sums of money advanced by the Lombard Bank from the capital of R.d^s 500,000 (the moiety of the 1000,000 R.d^s adverted to in the foregoing Proclamation of this date) allotted to the erection of Civil Buildings, and the execution of other required improvements throughout the colony, upon an assured and permanent foundation:

" And whereas upon the further and more attentive consideration of the whole subject, it appears to me advisable to determine and make known, that all successive repayments in any shape as they shall arise, and which will be duly urged

to

to the utmost ability of all parties concerned, when paid into the Lombard Bank should be immediately destroyed, and carried to the account of annihilation of the said 500,000 R.d^{s} created for those purposes alone:

"And whereas, to accomplish this important and desired end with as much expedition as is suitable to the case, in consequence of some portion of the public Buildings being from their nature unproductive, I deem it expedient to dedicate to the same design all the future interest upon the first 500,000 R.d^{s} added to the funds of the Lombard Bank by the Proclamation of the 14th June 1810, which interest money will also be successively destroyed, and the entire sum of 500,000 R.d^{s} created for Civil Buildings, &c. be entirely effaced from the circulation:

"In pursuance therefore of the above intentions, calculated to inspire the utmost confidence of the paternal vigilance of His Majesty's Government over the future as well as present interests of the Colony, I hereby direct and order, as the immediate instance within the power of the Colonial Government, that the first instalment of 15,000 R.d^{s} recently paid by the Burgher Senate on account of the Waterworks, should be publicly destroyed, and erased from circulation.

"These are therefore to require and direct, that D. Denyssen, Esq. His Majesty's Fiscal; R. Rogerson, Esq. Assistant Commissary General; together with two Members of the Court of Justice, and two Members of the Burgher Senate, to be appointed by the Court and Senate, do meet at the Office of Revenue in the Castle on Monday morning the 14th inst. at 10 o'clock, and that they do then and there receive from F. Dashwood, Esq. His Majesty's Receiver General, the above mentioned sum of 15,000 rix dollars, and after examining the same, that they do in their presence, in the court yard of the Castle aforesaid, cause the same to be publicly burnt and destroyed: And in case the examination of the several pieces of money which constitute the above sum of 15,000 R.d^{s} cannot be concluded in one day, they are then and in that case to adjourn, and proceed therein as shall appear best to them, but so as to finish and conclude in the shortest time possible: And it is further directed, that the several persons above mentioned, do sign two certificates of their proceedings herein, in the English and Dutch languages, to be drawn up and prepared by Mr. H. F. W. Maynier, clerk in the Colonial Secretary's office, (assisted by the sworn translator to the government) under the direction of the Fiscal, one of which certificates is to be delivered to F. Dashwood Esq., as his discharge of the sum of 15,000 rix dollars, with which he now stands charged to His Majesty, and the other is to be lodged in the records of the court of justice, by the Fiscal and the members thereunto belonging, at the next meeting after the signing as above directed.

"And His Majesty's Fiscal is hereby also directed to require and demand of the court of justice, within fourteen days after the lodging of such certificate above mentioned, that they do pass a public act under their hand and seal of the court, certifying and declaring all their proceedings which have been held and have taken place with regard to the destroying of the said sum of 15,000 R.d^{s}, annexing to or including in such their act, authentic copies of the several certificates lodged as directed in their records; which public act is to be presented to me, to be disposed of in such manner as I may think expedient for the satisfaction of His Majesty in the premises.

"And whereas it also appears just and expedient that the civil buildings in Cape town executed through the means of the 500,000 R.d^{s} lately created, should be hypothecated to the general paper currency, without adverting to the periods of creation; I hereby further declare, that the said buildings are to be considered as so hypothecated, but that the buildings and other works throughout the districts, and for which there will be a more specific taxation, should remain the public property of those districts at the future direction of government.

God save the King.

"Given under my hand and seal at the Cape of Good Hope,
this 4th day of March 1814. (signed) *J. F. Cradock.*"

"By His Excellency's command,
(signed) *H. Alexander*, Sec^{y}."

A true Extract from the Gazette,
John Gregory, Sec^{y}.

Documents.

— No. 7. —

AVERAGE VALUE of the *Cape* Rix Dollar, as ascertained by the Exchange of Commissariat Bills on *England*, in each year, from 1808 to 1825.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
1806 - -	4	—	*		
1807 - -	3	9	*		
1808 - -	3	3½	Average Exchange in 5 years, from 1806 to 1810 inclusive - -	3	6
1809 - -	3	4			
1810 - -	3	2¼			
1811 - -	2	9½			
1812 - -	2	8¾	Average Exchange in 5 years, from 1811 to 1815 inclusive - -	2	6
1813 - -	2	6¼			
1814 - -	2	3½			
1815 - -	2	3			
1816 - -	2	1			
1817 - -	1	9¼	Average Exchange in 5 years, from 1816 to 1820 inclusive - -	1	10
1818 - -	1	9			
1819 - -	1	10¼			
1820 - -	1	9			
1821 - -	1	8			
1822 - -	1	5¼	Average Exchange in 5 years, from 1821 to 1825 inclusive - -	1	6¼
1823 - -	1	6¾			
1824 - -	1	5½			
*1825 - -	1	6			

* The average Exchanges for the years 1806 and 1807 have been assumed, there being no commissariat record from which the actual rates could be ascertained; and the rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* for the year 1825, has also been assumed.

John Gregory, Sec.

— No. 8. —

ORDINANCE of the Governor in Council, dated 27th June 1805; for destroying the 20th Instalment of the Stellenbosch Loan.

No. 5.

(Signed)
C. H. Somerset.

ORDINANCE of His Excellency the Governor in Council, for destroying a sum of 20,000 rix dollars, old and defaced paper money, and the debentures called in and delivered to His Majesty's Receiver General, according to the Proclamation of the 12th November last, together with a sum of 3,000 rix dollars, being the 20th instalment of the sum of 75,000 rix dollars, created and advanced by the Batavian Government in the year 1804, for the special purpose of repairing the damages occasioned by a fire in the village of Stellenbosch.

WHEREAS the paper money stamped and signed according to the Proclamation of the 22d April last, to the amount of 20,000 rix dollars, has been placed in the custody of J. W. Stoll, Esq. His Majesty's Receiver General, in order to be exchanged with an equal quantity of worn-out and defaced money, which is also in the hands of the said Receiver General:

And whereas the Landdrost and Heemraden, of Stellenbosch, have repaid to the colonial treasury the sum of 3,000 rix dollars, being the twentieth instalment of the sum of 75,000 rix dollars, which had been created and advanced by the Batavian Government, in the year 1804, for the special purpose of repairing the damages occasioned by a fire in that village, and which money was to be repaid

repaid by instalments of 3,000 rix dollars per annum, and publicly destroyed, as directed by the Proclamation of the Governor and Council, of the 30th September 1804:

And whereas the debentures issued according to the Proclamation of the 21st June 1822 have been called in, and delivered to the said Receiver General, according to the Proclamation of the 12th November last:

These are, therefore, to require and direct that D. Denyssen, Esq. His Majesty's Fiscal, W. Hewetson, Esq. Assistant Commissary General, together with two members of the court of justice, and two members of the burgher senate, to be appointed by the court and senate, do meet at the office of Revenue on Wednesday next the 29th instant, at ten o'clock, and that they do then and there receive from J. W. Stoll, Esq. His Majesty's Receiver General above mentioned, sums of 20,000 and of 3,000 rix dollars, as also the above-mentioned debentures; and, after examining the same, that they do, in their presence, cause the same to be publicly burned and destroyed.

And in case the examination of the several pieces of money which constitute the above sums of 20,000 and of 3,000 rix dollars, and of the debentures so to be received by them, cannot be concluded in one day, they are then and in that case to adjourn, and proceed therein as shall appear best to them; but so as to finish and conclude in the shortest time possible. And it is further directed, that the several persons above mentioned do sign three certificates of their proceedings therein, to be drawn up and prepared by Mr. C. M. Zastron, clerk in the colonial secretary's office, under the direction of the Fiscal, two of which certificates are to be delivered to J. W. Stoll, Esq. as his discharge from the sum of 23,000 rix dollars, and also of the aforesaid debentures with which he now stands charged to His Majesty, and the other is to be lodged in the records of the court of justice by the Fiscal and the members thereunto belonging, at the next meeting after the signing, as above directed.

And His Majesty's Fiscal is hereby also directed to require and demand of the court of justice, within fourteen days after the lodging of such certificate as above mentioned, that they do pass a public act under their hand and the seal of the court, certifying and declaring all their proceedings which have been held and have taken place with regard to the stamping and signing of the several pieces of money, as expressed in the proclamation of the 22d April last, as also of the exchanging and destroying of worn-out and defaced money equivalent thereto, and of the 3,000 rix dollars received from the landdrost and heemraden of Stellenbosch, and of the aforesaid debentures, annexing to or including in such their act, authentic copies of the several certificates lodged as directed in their records; which public act is to be presented to His Excellency the Governor, to be disposed of in such manner as His Excellency may think expedient for the satisfaction of His Majesty in the premises.

For all which, this shall be to all concerned a full and sufficient warrant and authority.

God save The King.

Given at the Cape of Good Hope this 27 day of June 1825.

By command of His Excellency the Governor,
(signed) *R. Plasket*, Sec^{y} to Govern^{t}.

By order of the Council,
(signed) *P. G. Brink*, Act^{g} Clerk of the Council.

—No. 9.—

PRESENT STATE of the 500,000 RIX DOLLAR FUND created by the issue of

FOR WHAT PURPOSE APPROPRIATED.	R.d^s	sk.	st.
For the erection of the Public Offices, Court of Justice, &c. in Cape Town	624,551	1	0
For constructing Reservoirs and laying down Water Pipes in Cape Town	219,430	7	5
For Books, Mechanical and Philosophical Instruments, and a Slave, purchased by Mr. Collison, for the use of public Library in Cape Town	405,120	1	1
For 25 Shares subscribed by Government towards the erection of the Commercial Exchange in Cape Town	79,879	6	5
To the Burgher Senate, on account of the Granary in Cape Town	485,000	0	0
For the erection of a Church at Simon's Town	15,000	0	0
To the district of Swellendam, for the erection of public Buildings	500,000	0	0
To - ditto - of George - for - d° - of - - d°			
To - ditto - of Graaff Reinet, for - d° - of - - d°			
To - ditto - of - ditto - for public Buildings at Beaufort (sub Drostdy)			
To - ditto - of Uitenhage, for the erection of public Buildings			
To - ditto - of Tulbagh (now Worcester) for the purchase of Land for the site of the Town of Worcester			
Total - - - R. d^s			

—No. 9.—

Paper Currency to that amount in the Year 1812, for the erection of PUBLIC WORKS.

AMOUNT advanced.			PRINCIPAL repaid.			INTEREST paid.			TOTAL received by Government.			AMOUNT still due to the Fund.		
R. d$	sk.	st.	R. d$	sk.	st.	R. d$	sk.	st.	R. d$	sk.	st.	R. d$	sk.	st.
104,072	–	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104,072	–	3
135,271	6	3	147,605	6	3	-	-	-	147,605	6	3	—		
4,801	4	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,801	4	–
12,500	–	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,500	–	–
97,835	–	2	23,350	4	–	14,944	2	3	38,294	6	3	59,540	1	5
24,046	6	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,046	6	–
57,247	5	2	10,218	–	–	19,671	6	4	29,889	6	4	27,357	6	4
90,999	5	2	14,666	5	2	20,503	2	4	35,170	–	–	55,829	5	2
10,000	–	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	–	–
10,000	–	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	–	–
31,110	–	–	23,590	–	–	6,730	1	–	30,320	1	–	789	7	–
46,666	5	–	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,666	5	–
*624,551	1	–	219,430	7	5	61,849	4	5	281,280	4	4	355,604	4	2

* This Total includes the Sums re-issued from the Principal refunded.

THE above STATEMENT has been drawn up from the Public Accounts submitted to the Commissioners of Inquiry.

Cape of Good Hope,
1st June 1825.

John Gregory, Sec.

Documents.

— No. 10. —

EXTRACTS from two Letters addressed by Lt Col^l *Bird*, late Colonial Secretary, to the Commissioners of Inquiry, dated 9th and 14th January 1825, relative to the Currency.

EXTRACT from a Letter, addressed by Lieut^t Colonel *Bird*, to the Commissioners of Inquiry; dated Liesbick Cottage, 9th January 1825.

" IN the first place, I submit, that the declaration of Sir D. Baird, in the Articles of Capitulation of the British Forces, of the 10th January 1806, should not be considered in the insulated light in which it appears when you have that document (the Capitulation) only before you, but as expressive of the policy which the British government had avowed during the period in which the colony of the Cape of Good Hope was in its possession, during the eight years which preceded the year 1803,—a policy fresh in the memories of those who capitulated in 1806—and one calculated to ensure their confidence in British faith, and to reconcile them to the second change. During those years, specie and paper were nearly at par, in all ordinary transactions, and coin was only received at the public offices at rates (fixed by the Dutch tarif) which had their basis in the consideration of the rix dollar representing " 48 full weighted pennies of Holland." The English guinea, in the tarif referred to, is considered of the value of 4¼ rix dollars. That British administration had likewise issued, on its own guarantee, an addition to the paper currency, to the amount of R. d^s 250,000, and had redeemed the pledge, by paying the Batavian authorities, to whom the colony was surrendered, the amount *at par*. For the great part of the 8 years alluded to, bills of exchange and currency were also at par, or nearly so—and bills only rose to 20 per cent premium, when the surrender caused a great demand for them, as the only medium for realizing the property of those who were obliged to return to Europe; consequently it may be asserted, that the British government recognized the value of the rix dollar, as above stated, to be equal to 48 full weighted pennies of Holland, which make something more than four shillings sterling. The article in Sir D. Baird's capitulation should therefore be viewed in reference to this state of things, which was known to all the inhabitants of the Cape colony. But, lest there should have been a doubt on the subject at that time, Sir David published a tarif at which coin should be thenceforth current; and though it differs in a trifling degree from the former one, yet it appears to have been grounded on the same basis as the one published by the Dutch government,—the consideration of the rix dollar as of the value of " 48 full weighted pennies of Holland."

I am not aware that there was any subsequent public declaration, by which the British Government officially fixed the value of the paper rix dollar; but I conceive many of its acts to have recognised the value which the rix dollar antecedently had in public estimation. The paper issued by the Batavian government, the only currency in circulation in 1806, certifies upon every note, that the holder is proprietor (eigenaar) of so many Cape rix dollars as the note itself specifies; now, what the Cape rix dollar is, must be deduced from the documents to which I before referred, in which the Dutch government marked its value relatively to coin. When, therefore, the British Government increased the amount of Cape currency by an issue of one million of rix dollars, unless it can be shown that it then affixed and declared a new value to the Cape rix dollar (which it is clear is not the case) it must be acknowledged to have avowed that the one million so issued, was to be considered and taken at the same rate at which the Cape rix dollar was issued and circulated previous to the adoption of this measure; it was, otherwise, a gross fraud, the more condemnable as it was effected by trick.

It is material to remark, that notwithstanding the ruinous fluctuations of exchange which have rendered living so expensive here, and the purchase of all imports so exorbitant to the inhabitants, the value of landed property has not proportionally varied (except perhaps in Cape Town and its immediate vicinity) neither have articles of the first necessity; but these have been transferred from the holder or grower to the purchaser or consumer, at prices comparatively stationary: so that it may be inferred that the rix dollar continues to be considered by the public as the same measure of value in colonial transactions as that at which it was originally issued, to which the holders consider the British Government to have given its sanction.

In

Document, N° 10.

In a paper now before me, is the following paragraph, which is not irrelevant to the subject you have proposed :

" The British Government, from true and liberal policy, assented to the continuance of the value and currency of the paper money, upon the footing upon " which it was originally issued ; but it is not to be inferred from thence, that in " the operations of exchange, it shall be imperative upon that Government " to receive the rix dollar at par ; that must be considered entirely as a separate " and mercantile transaction and question. Bills of exchange will sell for a " greater or less number of rix dollars, according as there is more or less demand " for them in the market ; and it is evident that if the supply of the merchants " was satisfied, bills must be reduced in price, and the rix dollar proportionally " raised in its export value. The loss, by exchange, arising under present circumstances, is a tax on the inhabitants which at some future, though probably " distant period, their industry will redeem."

(True Extracts) *John Gregory*, Sec.

EXTRACT from a Letter addressed by Lieut. Colonel *Bird*, to the Commissioners of Inquiry; dated Liesbeck Cottage, 14th January 1825.

" IN my replies to your several queries, I must of necessity be very brief:

1st.—I am aware that the Batavian authorities did not destroy the 250,000 R.d" which the British Lieut. Governor General Dundas accounted for to them ; they continued it in circulation. It was an error in judgment in the General, to have settled this matter with the Dutch authorities ; he should have collected the amount in paper, and have destroyed it.

2d.—It is not probable that Sir D. Baird knew the above circumstance when he signed the Capitulation ; he was then in the Cape Downs, and had no means of examining into the state of the currency ; and consequently as that amount was in circulation when he signed the ninth Article, it appears to have been included in the meaning of that article. I believe that as the Dutch government continued the circulation of the amount, it must be considered in the same light as if they had created a new sum of R.d" 250,000, and had issued it. Such an act would have increased their debt to the public to that amount ; and I consider the above transaction to have had a similar effect, and that its value was therefore assented to by the Capitulation.

3d.—I know of no public document that varied or extended the 9th Article of the Batavian Capitulation.

4th.—I know of no issues of paper currency made by the first British administration, which were subsequently recalled and cancelled. When the town surrendered in 1806, the treasure was, as usual, claimed as prize, and was ultimately so distributed. This must have included whatsoever there was of paper money in the public chest ; there was, however, some difficulty in getting at the treasure, for upon General Janssen's having moved out of Cape Town to endeavour to repel the British agressors, the Dutch civil servants thought proper to divide the treasure amongst themselves * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * and much of it was recovered, but not the whole. It is evident that the British General would not consider the money applicable for the redemption of any antecedent debt, if such existed, of which I am not aware.

5th.—On the subject of the reissue of a proportion of the 500,000 rix dollar fund, I beg to refer to His Excellency Lord C. H. Somerset, under whose authority such reissue must have taken place.

6th.—I have not the date of the Dutch tarif of the value of coin. In all the first acts of the Dutch Government, the rix dollar is called " of 48 zwaare stuyvers."

7th.—I cannot be specific as to the dispatches which have referred to the state of exchange ; but I am aware that it has often been alluded to as ruinous to the Colony. An examination of the despatch books might elucidate this.

8th.—I have not data by me to show by what my opinion was guided in believing that the rix dollar had not been greatly diminished in public estimation in the purchase and sale of lands ; nor have I now the memorandum I had collected relative to average prices of articles of the first necessity. The prices fixed by the magistracy on wheat, at the time the town was supplied upon the old granary

Documents.

system of a maximum at which the agriculturists should be paid, can hardly be considered a fair criterion. The German policy was to benefit the townsman at the expense of the agriculturist; perhaps, therefore, the commissariat and naval contracts may be considered more eligible media for coming to the required conclusion. But many circumstances, independent of the state of exchange, tend to vary the market prices: thus the price of wheat in the recent prices quoted in your letter, will probably have been affected by the large export now going on, equal to ¾ of a year's consumption for Cape Town; on the other hand, barley and hay are now at prices full as low as I ever remember them, the first being 3 rix dollars per muid, the latter two rix dollars the cwt., although the paper is now more depreciated in exchange than it has been at any former period.

9th.—All mortgages purport to be in guilders of Indian value, that is, of 3 guilders of 16 zwaare stuyvers to the rix dollar. I know of no understanding with the borrowers, except that the repayment shall be made at 10 per cent per annum, after the expiration of the first two years for which the money is lent."

(True Extracts) *John Gregory*, Sec.

—No. 11.—

Which is the MEMORIAL from the Committee appointed by the Freeholders and Inhabitants of *Cape Town*, dated 4 July 1825, and addressed to His Majesty, will be found in the Letter from Lord *Charles Somerset* to Earl *Bathurst*, of the 6 July:—

(p. 11, supra.) see preceding papers.

(Encl. 13.) —No. 12.—

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT, dated Cape of Good Hope, 28th June 1825; declaring that British Silver Money, received as a legal tender in payment of Debts, would be exchanged at the Bank for Paper Money in Notes of 100 R.d[s] and upwards.

G. (Arms) R.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

WITH reference to the Ordinance of His Excellency the Governor in Council, No. 2, dated the 6th of this month, making British silver money a legal tender throughout this colony, in discharge of debts due to individuals, or to the public, at the rate of one shilling and sixpence for each paper rix dollar:—Notice is hereby given, That until further orders, any person or persons wishing to exchange British silver money (received by them as a legal tender in payment of debts) for paper rix dollars, at the same rate at which the British silver money is issued, may obtain such paper money by applying to the Bank on Mondays and Fridays in each week, from 10 A.M. till noon.

No applications, however, will be attended to for sums under 100 rix dollars, or £.7. 10. sterling.

Any person resident in the country districts, who may wish to effect such exchange of British silver money for paper rix dollars, will receive the same on application to the several Landdrosts for any sum, to the extent of 100 rix dollars or upwards.

Cape of Good Hope,
28th June 1825.

By His Excellency's command,
(signed) *R. Plasket*,
Sec[y] to Government.

GOUVERNEMENTS ADVERTENTIE.

MET betrekking tot de Ordonnantie van zyne Excellentie den Gouverneur in Rade, No. 2, in dato den 6 dezer maand, waarin het Britsche zilver geld, als eene wettige munt door de grantsche kolonie wordt gemaakt, tot afbetaling van schulden, die men aan ingezetenen, of aan het publick verschuldigd is, berekend tegen de waarde van een schilling en zes pence voor elken papieren ryksdaalder:—Zoo wordt hierby narigt gegeven, dat, tot nadere ordres, alle en een iegelyk die begerig zyn het Britsche zilver geld (door hun als eene wettige munt in afbetaling van schulden ontvangen,) voor papieren ryksdaalders te verwisselen, tegen dezelfde waarde als het Britsche zilver geld is uitgegeven, daarvoor papier celd kunnen verkrygen, op aanvraag in de bank, 's Maandags en Vrydags in elke week, 's morgens van 10 tot 12 uren.

Geene aanvragen echter zullen worden in aanmerking genomen voor sommen onder de 100 R.d[s] of £.7. 10. sterling.

Alle de in de buiten distrikten wonende personen die begerig zyn mogten Britsch zilver geld voor papiere ryksdaalders te verwisselen, kunnen dezelve ontvangen op aanvrang by de onderscheidene Landdrosten voor elk bedragen van 100 R.d[s] of daarboven.

Kaap de Goede Hoop,
28 Juny 1825.

Ten Ordoun van zyn Excellentie,
(Get) *R. Plasket*.
Govt[s] Sec.

(Enclosure 14.)

MORTGAGE BOND executed before Orphan Masters.

KNOW all men whom it may concern, That

appeared before us, the undersigned Commissioners of the Board of Orphan Masters at the Cape of Good Hope, who acknowledged to be really and lawfully indebted to and on behalf of the Orphan Chamber of this colony, in the sum of rix dollars skillings and stivers, equal to guilders, Indian valuation

renouncing, therefore, all benefit from the legal exception, and from all other exceptions, which might be pleaded in bar of the validity of the debt: Of which aforesaid capital, the appearer hereby promises and undertakes to pay, or cause to be paid, an interest of one half per cent per month, in money of the above valuation, reckoned from

which interest shall be payable in two instalments in each year,—that is to say, on the 30th of June, and the 31st of December, for such period as shall then have elapsed.

The appearer further promises and engages to repay, or cause to be repaid, the aforesaid capital, to the Orphan Chamber, or to the lawful holder of this bond, three months subsequent to legal notice having been given or received to that effect, provided the same be then paid in good current and lawful money, together with such interest as may be due thereon.

For the security of the said capital, and of the several matters contained in the premises, the appearer specially binds

and moreover generally person and all property, both such as is already or may in future become possessed of, moveable and immoveable, without any exception, submitting them all, and the choice thereof, to constraint and execution of every lawful authority, and especially to the jurisdiction of the worshipful the court of justice of this colony.

Appeared likewise

who acknowledged and agreed by these presents to bind themselves in solidum as sureties for and joint principal debtors of the aforesaid capital sum, and such interest as may become due thereon, expressly renouncing the beneficia ordinis divisionis et excussionis, the meaning and effect of which has been fully explained to the appearers by the undersigned Commissioners: The first appearer promising to free and hold harmless said sureties in this their engagement, as also to indemnify them therein; and they the sureties reciprocally guaranteeing each other in their respective shares under obligation of their persons and property, according to law.

In witness whereof, We the Commissioners, together with the appearers and to the Orphan Chamber, have subscribed to these presents, and have caused the seal of office to be affixed thereto.

This done and executed in the Orphan Chamber at the Cape of Good Hope, on the day of the month of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and

As Commissioners

Correspondence.

Committee Room, 25, Rood Lane,
4th October 1825.

My Lords,

I beg respectfully to refer to a letter which I had the honour of addressing to your Lordships, dated 11th May last, wherein I requested to be informed, for the satisfaction of the merchants and others interested in the trade of the Cape of Good Hope, what steps had been taken with respect to the currency of that colony; to which letter your Lordships were pleased to direct the following reply, under date the 4th June last:

"I am commanded by My Lords to acquaint you, that an Order in Council "has been issued, declaring that the tender and payment at the Cape of Good Hope "of 1*s.* 6*d.* of British silver money shall be equal to the tender and payment of "one rix dollar; and a supply of British silver and copper money has been sent "thither with a view to its being issued in defraying the public expenditure: And "their Lordships have further directed, that the officer in charge of the commis-"sariat upon that station, should grant his bills upon this Board to any amount, "in sums of not less than £. 100, upon the tender to him either of British silver "money or of the paper currency of the colony, at the rate of £. 103 of British "silver money or of paper currency of the colony for every Bill of £. 100, and "computing the paper money at 1*s.* 6*d.* the rix dollar."

It is therefore with no small surprise and alarm, the merchants have heard it circulated on high authority, that in consequence of representations transmitted from the colony, the value of the rix dollar is again to be altered, and that 2*s.* is to be the value, in place of 1*s.* 6*d.*

It would be needless to point out to your Lordships the importance to the merchants and others interested, of a question of this nature being set at rest; I trust therefore I may be honoured with an intimation from your Lordships, for the information of the trade in general, stating whether it is the intention of His Majesty's government to make any alterations regarding the currency of the Cape of Good Hope, further than those communicated to me by command of your Lordships on the 4th June last; and as two vessels are now in the Downs, waiting a wind to proceed to the Cape, an early reply would be highly desirable.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Abraham Borradaile,*
Chairman of the Committee of Merchants and others trading to the Cape of Good Hope.

To the Right Honble the Lords Commissioners
of His Majesty's Treasury,
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

SIR, Downing-street, 12th October 1825.

WITH reference to my communication of the 29th ultimo, transmitting originals of two dispatches from Lord Charles Somerset, and other documents relating to the measures which have been adopted at the Cape of Good Hope for introducing the British currency into that colony; I am directed by Earl Bathurst to transmit to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, another dispatch which has been received from Lord Charles Somerset, together with a statement Showing the disposal of the fund of 500,000 rix dollars created by his Lordship's predecessor, Lord Howden.

No 202. 23 July 1825 in original.

I am, Sir,

George Harrison, Esq. Your most obedient humble Servant,
&c. &c. &c. (signed) *R. W. Hay.*

(Copy.) 1967, Cape.

Finance, N° 202. Cape of Good Hope, 23d July 1825.

MY LORD,

YOUR Lordship will perceive in the Memorials which have been sent in, relative to the effect of the Ordinance for making British silver money a legal tender in this colony, at the rate of one shilling and sixpence sterling per paper rix dollar, that one of the arguments made use of is the depreciation which the Dutch paper money suffered from the increase which was made to it by Lord Caledon and Lord Howden; and they allude to the pledge of government, for cancelling the five hundred thousand rix dollars issued by Lord Howden as fast as it was repaid into the Treasury, not having been fulfilled.

I have therefore deemed it necessary to transmit to your Lordship a Statement of that Fund, from its commencement; by which you will perceive that a very great portion of the original capitals lent on loan still remain unrecovered, from the impoverished state of the district finances in this colony, and that One hundred and four thousand and seventy-two rix dollars of this fund was sunk in the building of the public offices in Cape Town, and which the colonial treasury has not yet been able to refund.

Your Lordship will further perceive that One hundred and ninety thousand three hundred and one rix dollars, which had been repaid into the Bank on account of this fund, have been disposed of by my authority in the manner and for the purposes mentioned in the Explanatory Notes annexed to the general Statement, and that Eighty thousand one hundred rix dollars remain in deposit in the Bank. R.d^{s} 190,301. (pp. 42, 43, infra.)

I can only adduce to your Lordship as my reason for reissuing a portion of this fund, instead of cancelling it as it came in, that, understanding that it was created for the purpose of carrying into effect public buildings and other works tending to the general improvement and future prosperity of the colony, I conceived that as long as it could be so employed (when the works first undertaken had been completed) it would be most beneficial to the interests of the colony to re-employ those sums on the public account, rather than destroy them and relinquish objects of general importance. R.d^{s} 80,100.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

(signed) *Charles Henry Somerset.*

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of Issues and Repayments on account of the 500,000
exhibiting the state of the Account with the respective Districts and the

YEAR.	PARTICULARS OF ISSUES					
	(1.) On account of the Buildings, comprising the Public Offices in Cape Town.	(2.) George's Drostdy.	(3.) District of Graaff Reinet.	(4.) District of Swellendam.	(5.) District of Uitenhage.	(6.) Waterworks in Cape Town.
	R.d^s. s. s.	R.d^s. s. s.	R.d^s. s. s.	R.d^s. s. s.	R.d^s. s. s.	R.d^s. s. s.
1812	29,639 – –	10,000 – –	– – –	10,000 – –	7,500 – –	52,471 2 –
–	11,522 3 –	10,000 – –	– – –	13,110 7 –	– – –	– – –
–	5,000 – –	10,000 – –	– – –	9,000 – –	– – –	– – –
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	6,555 6 2	– – –	– – –
1813	6,000 – –	10,000 – –	– – –	2,081 – –	– – –	33,163 7 3
–	14,871 4 1	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	2,393 5 –
–	6,000 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
1814	3,998 4 2	10,000 – –	10,000 – –	833 2 4	5,000 – –	8,076 2 1
–	7,000 – –	10,000 – –	– – –	833 2 4	360 – –	939 2 3
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	833 2 4	6,000 – –	1,545 6 1
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	1,000 – –	7,435 1 2
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	2,000 – –	7,005 7 1
1815	8,000 – –	4,000 – –	– – –	– – –	2,000 – –	1,440 3 2
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	3,000 – –	8,893 1 1
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	3,000 – –	6,763 4 3
1816	12,040 5 –	4,000 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	5,143 3 4
1817	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	1,250 – –	– – –
1818	– – –	5,000 – –	– – –	10,000 – –	– – –	– – –
1819	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
1820	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
1821	—	—	—	—	—	—
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
1822	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
1823	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
–	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
TOTAL	104,072 – 3	73,000 – –	10,000 – –	53,247 5 2	31,110 – –	135,271 6 3

Rix Dollars Fund, created for Public Works, in the Years 1812, 1813 and 1814; Government, for each successive Year to the 30th of June 1825.

PARTICULARS OF ISSUES. (7.) Old Custom House taken over by the Burgher Senate for a Public Granary.	(8.) Church at Simon's Town.	(9.) Church at George.	(10.) Upon the Order of Government.	REMARKS.
R.d^s. s. s.	R.d^s. s. s.	R.d^s. s. s.	R.d^s. s. s.	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Amount issued from the Original Capital - R.d^s 500,000
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	To the end of 1816 - - 499,989
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
65,000 - -	10,500 - -	- - -	- - -	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
3,592 1 2	5,000 - -	- - -	- - -	
9,242 7 -	3,000 - -	- - -	- - -	
- - -	- - -	7,666 5 2	- - -	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	
- - -	5,546 6 -	- - -	- - -	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
- - -	- - -	- - -	4,801 4 -	In favor of J. Collison.
- - -	- - -	- - -	5,000 - -	D° - H. Schutte.
- - -	- - -	- - -	8,333 - -	D° - Landd^t of George.
- - -	- - -	- - -	16,666 5 2	D° - „ - Tulbagh.
- - -	- - -	- - -	2,000 - -	D° - „ - George.
- - -	- - -	- - -	5,000 - -	D° - „ - Cape District.
- - -	- - -	- - -	3,000 - -	D° - „ - Swellendam.
- - -	- - -	- - -	6,666 5 2	D° - „ - Tulbagh.
- - -	- - -	- - -	5,000 -	D° - H. Schutte.
- - -	- - -	- - -	10,000 - -	D° - Landd^t of Tulbagh.
- - -	- - -	- - -	1,000 - -	D° - „ - Swellendam.
- - -	- - -	- - -	2,222 1 4	D° - „ - Tulbagh.
- - -	- - -	- - -	10,000 - -	D° - „ - Graaff Reinet.
- - -	- - -	- - -	4,444 3 2	D° - „ - Tulbagh.
- - -	- - -	- - -	6,666 5 2	D° - „ - S. Burgers.
- - -	- - -	- - -	12,500 - -	D° - of the Committee of Commercial House.
- - -	- - -	- - -	4,000 - -	D° - of the Landd^t of Swellendam.
—	—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	- - -	20,000 - -	D° - the Burgher Senate.
- - -	- - -	- - -	50,000 - -	D° - Agricultural Fund.
- - -	- - -	- - -	6,000 - -	D° - Landd^t of Swellendam.
- - -	- - -	- - -	7,000 - -	D° - „ - Graaff Reinet.
77,835 - 2	24,046 6 -	7,666 5 2	190,301 1 -	

(continued.)

Abstract Statement of Issues and Repayments on account of the 500,000 Rix Dollars Fund,

YEAR.	PARTICULARS OF REPAYMENTS (1.) On Account of the Buildings comprising the Public Offices in Cape Town.	(2.) St. George's Drostdy.	(3.) District of Graaff Reinet.	(4.) District of Swellendam.	(5.) District of Uitenhage.	(6.) Waterworks in Cape Town.
	R. d^s. s. s.	R. d^s. s. s.	R. d^s. s. s.	R. d^s. s. s.	R. d^s. s. s.	R. d^s. s. s.
1814	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	42,605 6 3
1815	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,000 - -	—
—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	900 - -	—
—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	455 - -	—
—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,685 - -	15,000 - -
1816	- - -	- - -	- - -	218 - -	2,330 - -	7,500 - -
—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,630 - -	—
—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	565 - -	—
—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,285 - -	—
—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	770 - -	—
—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,280 - -	—
1817	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	500 - -	3,750 - -
—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,350 - -	3,750 - -
—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	410 - -	7,500 - -
—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	650 - -	—
1818	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	500 - -	7,500 - -
—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	180 - -	—
1819	- - -	5,000 - -	- - -	- - -	1,520 - -	- - -
—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	450 - -	- - -
1820	- - -	- - -	- - -	10,000 - -	2,130 - -	15,000 - -
1821	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15,000 - -
1822	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15,000 - -
—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,666 - -
1823	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1824	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
—	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1825	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Balance due as p^r Columns	104,072 - 3	68,000 - -	10,000 - -	43,029 5 2	7,520 - -	- - -
TOTAL	104,072 - 3	73,000 - -	10,000 - -	53,247 5 2	31,110 - -	135,271 6 3

created for Public Works, in the Years 1812, 1813 and 1814—*continued.*

PARTICULARS OF REPAYMENTS.				REMARKS.
(7.) Old Custom House taken over by the Burgher Senate for a Public Granary.	(8.) Church at Simon's Town.	(9.) Church at George.	(10.) Upon the Order of Government.	
R. d^s. s. s.	R. d^s. s. s.	R. d^s. s. s.	R. d^s. s. s.	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	7,666 5 2	—	
—	—	—	—	
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—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	- - -	5,000 - -	By Landd^t of Cape District.
- - -	- - -	- - -	2,000 - -	- - - of George.
- - -	- - -	- - -	10,000 - -	- Herman Schutte.
- - -	- - -	- - -	4,000 - -	- Landd^t of Swellendam.
7,783 4 -	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
7,783 4 -	- - -	- - -	6,000 - -	- D^o - - D^o.
7,783 4 -	- - -	- - -	50,000 - -	- Agricultural Fund.
- - -	- - -	- - -	7,000 - -	- Landd^t of Graaff Reinet.
7,783 4 -	- - -	- - -	4,801 4 -	- Library of Committee.
46,701 - 2	24,046 6 -	- - -	101,499 5 -	
77,835 - 2	24,046 6 -	7,666 5 2	190,301 1 -	

Abstract Statement of Issues and Repayments on account

	R. d^{s}	s.	s.
Amount of Original Fund - - - - - - -	500,000	–	–
Amount of Repayments (as in pages 40 & 41) - - -	301,681	7	5
Total - - R. d^{s}	801,681	7	5

Cape of Good Hope,
Lombard Bank,
14th July 1825.

(Copy.)

EXPLANATION of the Objects for which the under-mentioned Sums, noticed in the 10th Column, under the out of the R. d^{s} 500,000 Fund created

TO WHOM PAID.	UNDER WHAT AUTHORITY.	WHEN REFUNDED.	AMOUNT. R. d^{s}	s.	s.
Mr. J. Collison - - - -	By Draft of the Colonial Secretary, dated 28 Sept. 1818	18 Jan. 1825	4,801	4	–
H. Schutte - - - -	D° - d° - 15 Jan. 1819	7 Oct. 1819	5,000	–	–
Landd^{t} of George - - -	D° - d° - 21 – –	Not hitherto -	8,333	–	–
D° - Tulbagh - - -	D° - d° - 4 Mar. –	— - - - -	16,666	5	2
D° - George - - -	D° - d° - 24 – –	9 May 1819	2,000	–	–
D° - Cape Distr^{t} - - -	D° - d° - 25 Jan. –	9 June –	5,000	–	–
D° - Swellendam - - -	D° - d° - 23 April –	1821	3,000	–	–
D° - Tulbagh - - -	D° - d° - 3 Sept. –	Not hitherto -	6,666	5	2
Mr. H. Schutte - - - -	D° - d° - 21 June –	7 Oct. 1819	5,000	–	–
Landd^{t} of Tulbagh - - -	D° - d° - 21 Sept. –	Not hitherto -	10,000	–	–
D° - Swellendam - - -	D° - d° - 18 Nov. –	1821	1,000	–	–
D° - Tulbagh - - -	D° - d° - 22 Dec. –	Not hitherto -	2,222	1	4
D° - Graaff Rein^{t} - -	D° - d° - 28 – –	— - - - -	10,000	–	–
D° - Tulbagh - - -	D° - d° - 4 Feb. 1820	— - - - -	4,444	3	2
Mr. S. Burgert - - - -	D° - d° - 17 – –	— - - - -	6,666	5	2
Committee of the Commercial Exchange - - - - -	D° - d° - 20 April –	— - - - -	12,500	–	–
Landd^{t} of Swellendam - - -	D° - d° - 1 Sept. –	— - - - -	4,000	–	–
Burgher Senate - - - -	D° - d° - 7 May 1821	— - - - -	20,000	–	–
Agricultural Fund - - -	D° - d° - 22 June 1822	8 June 1824	50,000	–	–
Landd^{t} of Swellendam - - -	D° - d° - 31 Jan. –	6 June 1823	6,000	–	–
D° - Graff Rein^{t} - -	D° - d° - 1 Aug. 1823	30 Dec. –	7,000	–	–
	Total - - - R. d^{s}		190,301	1	–
	Amount of Sums repaid - - R. d^{s}	88,801 4 –			
	D° - - - unpaid - - -	101,499 5 –			
			190,301	1	–

- - - of the 500,000 Rix Dollars Fund—*continued*

	R. d.	s.	s.
AMOUNT issued (as in pages 38 & 39) - - - - - -	706,551	1	–
Publicly burnt, as per Proclamation of the 4th of March 1814 - - - - - -	15,000	–	–
BALANCE in the Discount Bank - - - - - - -	80,130	6	5
TOTAL - - R. d.	801,681	7	5

Hewetson.

G. Hellaasdor.

(1967. CAPE.)

head "Upon the Order of Government," of the annexed Statement, have been issued by the *Lombard* Bank for the erection of PUBLIC WORKS.

OBJECT TO WHICH APPROPRIATED.
- - For Books and Mathematical Instruments, and for a Slave Boy "Lendor," purchased for the Public Library.
- - On account of additional buildings to the Civil Offices.
- - A Loan to Mr. P. Tait, to enable him to purchase the Loan Place called The Klein Fontein, situated in Outeniqua Land. This farm is mortgaged to Government for the amount advanced, by a bond dated 23d Oct. 1818.
- - The first instalment of the purchase money of the Opstals of the Loan Places, "Lange Rug" and "de Roode Draay," bought by Government as a site for the Village of Worcester.
- - The 2d instalment on account of repairs done at the Knysna.
- - In aid of the Toll Fund of the Cape District.
- - On account of the expense for building the Medical Officers House at Caledon.
- - 2/3ds of the 2d instalment of the purchase money of the Farm "de Roode Draay."
- - On account of additional buildings to the Civil Offices.
- - The remaining 1/3d of the 2d instalment of the purchase money of the Farm de Roode Draay, and the 2d instalment of the purchase money of the "Lange Rug."
- - On account of the expense for building the Medical Officers House at Caledon.
- - 1/3d of the last instalment of the purchase money of the Roode Draay.
- - On account of the expense for the formation of the Beaufort District.
- - The remaining 2/3ds of the last instalment of the purchase of the "Roode Draay."
- - The last instalment of the purchase of the "Lange Rug."
- - 25 shares subscribed by Government towards building a Commercial Room.
- - Repairing the Drosdy House at Swellendam.
- - On account of the debt due to the Somerset Hospital.
- - For the relief of the distress which pressed upon the Agricultural interests in 1822.
- - In aid of the Leper Institution.
- - For the relief of certain individuals, the Graaff Reinet District, who suffered by the storms of 1822.

SIR, Downing-street, 10th Nov. 1825.

I AM directed by Earl Bathurst to transmit to you, inclosed, a copy of a letter which has been received from the Commissioners of Inquiry at the Cape of Good Hope, inclosing a copy of a Petition which has been prepared by the inhabitants of that Colony, praying for the repeal of the Ordinance of the Governor in Council which declares British silver money a legal tender at the rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* sterling for each paper rix* dollar; and I am to desire that you will lay these papers before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

29th August 1825.

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

George Harrison, Esq. *R. W. Hay.*

(Copy.)

MY LORD, Cape Town, 29th Aug. 1825.

IN our dispatch to your Lordship, under date the 5th ultimo, we had the honour to communicate the result of our information and opinion relative to the nature of the obligation contracted by the British government for the redemption of the paper currency of this Colony, and to the questions that had been raised in this community upon the measure of His Majesty's government, for the redemption of that paper at the rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* sterling for each paper rix rollar.

This Petition will be found in the letter from Lord Bathurst's Office, of 26 Dec. 1825. See following Paper.

We have now the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy of the Petition to His Majesty, which has been prepared and is now lying for the signature of the inhabitants, praying that the Ordinance of the Governor in Council declaring British silver money a legal tender at the above mentioned rate, may be repealed.

This copy has been presented to us by the committee who were appointed to prepare the petition in pursuance of the resolutions of the two general meetings that were held in Cape Town in the month of June last.

In the consideration of the arguments that are advanced in this petition, and of the facts that are referred to in support of them, we are not aware that it will be necessary for us to offer any further observations to your Lordship; nor do we find reason to alter the opinions that we have already stated in our late dispatch.

Respecting the progress of the measure for redeeming the paper currency, we have ascertained that since the publication of the Ordinance of the 6th of June last, the sum of Three hundred and eighty-four thousand five hundred and thirty-two rix dollars have been received by the commissariat department, in exchange for bills upon His Majesty's Treasury, to the amount of £. 28,000. sterling; and that although the sum of £. 12,000. sterling in British silver money has been circulated in Cape Town within the same period, the applications of individuals to the bank for paper currency in exchange for silver, pursuant to the Government Advertisement of the 28th June last, have not been numerous, the amount of paper currency thus reissued not having exceeded Three thousand rix dollars, or £. 225 sterling.

We have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obed[t] humble Servants,

(signed) *John Thomas Bigge.*
William M. E. Colebrooke.

The Earl Bathurst, K. G.
&c. &c. &c.

SIR, Cape Town, 17th August 1825.

WE have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of His Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry, that upon being chosen by the freeholders of this town to watch over their interests, as affected by the Ordinance of His Excellency the Governor in Council of the 6th June last, we had proposed to forward to His Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry an authenticated copy of the Petition intended to be laid before His Majesty as soon as the signatures had been obtained. His Excellency the Governor, upon the intelligence that this petition was already in a certain state of forwardness, having however applied for and obtained a copy thereof, for the laudable purpose of causing no delay, when the petition shall have

obtained

obtained sufficient signatures, and therefore to collect, in the mean time, all the information which it will be necessary on the part of the colonial government to convey to His Majesty's Ministers; we consequently do ourselves the honour herewith to forward a similar copy for His Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry, as we make no doubt they also feel desirous to give that subject all the alteration and investigation it deserves.

We have the honour to remain, Sir,
Your most obedient and humble Servants,

(signed) *W. Hawkins*, Chairman.
H. Cloete, Secretary.

A true Copy.
(signed) *John Gregory*, Sec.

SIR, Downing Street, 19th November 1825.

I AM directed by the Earl Bathurst to transmit to you a copy of a dispatch which has been received from Lord Charles Somerset, enclosing a Memorial from Mr. Thomas Rowles, which prays relief in consideration of the losses sustained by the memorialist in consequence of the Ordinance which the Governor has been directed to issue, with a view to the introduction of the system of British currency into the Cape of Good Hope; and I am to desire that you will lay these papers before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, for their Lordships' consideration.

2d August 1825.

15th June 1825.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,

George Harrison, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *R. W. Hay.*

(Copy.)
N° 213.

MY LORD, Cape of Good Hope, 2d August 1825.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy of a Memorial from Mr. Thomas Rowles, praying relief from the effects of the Ordinance of the 6th of June last, for making British silver money a legal tender in discharge of all debts due to individuals and to the public, at the rate of one shilling and sixpence for each paper rix dollar.

I am induced to transmit this Memorial to your Lordship, as I do not feel that I can, consistently with what is due to the interests of any individual, withhold from your Lordship the loss supposed to be sustained from the effects of the Ordinance.

I have, &c.

Right Honble Earl Bathurst, K. G.
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Charles Henry Somerset.*

(Copy.)

His Excellency the Governor General the Right Honourable
Lord *Charles Henry Somerset.*

The Memorial of Thomas Rowles, of Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, sets forth,

THAT Your Memorialist, having in the year 1811 determined to become domiciled at the Cape of Good Hope for some years, or so long as his family affairs might dictate, was induced to withdraw his property from England, for the purpose of investing it in this settlement; that he was so induced, from the reputed solidity and credit of the colonial currency, Your memorialist having twice petitioned Government for a grant of some of the uncultivated land in the Cape district, but which petitions were refused; and the reason assigned for such refusal, that the lands had been applied for and denied to former applicants, being security for the colonial paper currency. Your memorialist was further convinced of the solidity and credit of such currency, from the same having been guaranteed on the surrender of the colony to the British arms, as well as by a Proclamation of his Excellency Sir David Baird, of the 23d January 1806; and from the prevailing report, that the paper money just created and issued would be destroyed after the same had returned into the colonial treasury.

Your memorialist having married, and domiciled himself here, did not hesitate to draw on Messrs. Thomas Coutts & Co. for nearly the whole of the funds which they held belonging to him in Exchequer bills, to the amount of 7,500 *l.* sterling, and for which sum he passed his bills on that banking house in favour of Messrs. Simpson & Co. and Messrs. Ebden & Watts, and received from the currency at 48 *l.* per cent, or rix dollars 55,500; which he invested in this colony, and the same has ever since so remained.

That Your memorialist, by Your Excellency's Ordinance in Council on the 6th day of June instant, has become a very severe loser by the rix dollar being fixed at eighteen-pence sterling, inasmuch as it will be found upon calculation that he loses upon the aforesaid amount the sum of 3,337 *l.* 10 *s.* sterling, if the rix dollar had been fixed at the same rate as when Your memorialist drew his funds into this settlement. By this heavy loss, which Your memorialist submits is without parallel in this colony, Your memorialist is debarred from ever returning to his native country, or forwarding his children there for education, and the maintaining his family connections.

This loss, as before set forth, will evidently appear to Your Excellency, on referring to the annexed Account current of Messrs. Thos Coutts & Co., and the rate of exchange of which was 45 per cent.

Therefore Your memorialist humbly prays, That Your Excellency will be pleased to grant him relief to the amount of his loss in this singularly severe and unfortunate case; or, if such relief be not in the power of Your Excellency to grant without reference to His Majesty's Government at home, that Your Excellency will be graciously pleased to transmit the same for their consideration, with such remarks as Your Excellency's accustomed equity may suggest.

And Your memorialist, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c. &c.

(signed) *Thomas Rowles.*

Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope,
June 15th, 1825.

D^{r} - THOMAS ROWLES, Esq. - with - Messrs. THOMAS COUTTS & Co. - C^{r}

D^{r}

		£.	s.	d.
1811: October 19.	TO Cash paid Thos Simpson & Co.	1,200	–	–
	To - - D^{o}	1,500	–	–
	To - - D^{o}	1,300	–	–
	To - - D^{o}	1,000	–	–
— - 21.	To Ebden & Watts	2,500	–	–
December 10.	To Robt Stuart	24	–	–
1812: February 21.	To Wm Duckett	100	–	–
	£.	7,624	–	–

C^{r}

					£.	s.	d.
1814: January 19.	BY Balance of this date				97	17	9
May - 15.	By £. 1,600 Exchequer Bills, dated 5 May 1810, with 375 days Interest	£. 1,667	10	1			
	£. 600 D^{o} - 30 May 1810, 350 days Int^{t}	623	12	6			
		2,291	2	7			
	New Bills - -	2,200	–	–			
					91	2	7
July - 23.	By £. 400 D^{o} - dated 26 June 1810, with 392 days Interest	417	12	10			
	New Bills - -	400	–	–			
					17	12	10
August 26.	By £. 200 D^{o} - 30 July, 392 days d^{o} -	208	16	5			
	New Bills - -	200	–	–			
					8	16	5
Sept. - 25.	By £. 300 D^{o} - 27 August, 394 days d^{o} -	313	6	–			
	New Bills - -	300	–	–			
					13	6	–
October 17.	By £. 1,000 D^{o} - 28 Sept. 1810, 384 d^{o} -	1,043	4	–			
	4,000 - - 13 Dec. — 308 d^{o} -	4,138	12	–			
	2,200 - - 15 May 1811, 155 d^{o} -	2,238	7	3			
	200 - - 23 July — 86 d^{o} -	202	2	–			
	£. 7,400 Prem^{m} 2 per cent on £. 1,200	1	4	–			
		7,623	9	3			
	Brokerage - -	3	14	–			
					7,619	15	3
	£.				7,848	10	10

(Copy.)

Sir, Downing Street, 26 December 1825.

I am directed by Earl Bathurst to transmit to you, enclosed, a copy of a dispatch which has been received from the Governor of the Cape, enclosing a Petition to His Majesty, signed by upwards of two thousand of the principal Proprietors and other Residents, who pray, for the reasons therein set forth, that the Ordinance of government under which the value of the paper rix dollar has been fixed at 1*s.* 6*d.* in British money, may be repealed; and I am to desire that you will lay these papers before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, for their Lordships' consideration.

I am, &c.

George Harrison, Esq. (signed) *R. W. Hay.*

(Copy.)

N° 226.

My Lord, Cape of Good Hope, 21 September 1825.

I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship a Petition to The King's most Excellent Majesty, signed by upwards of two thousand of the principal Proprietors and other Residents in this colony, and transmitted to me by a committee appointed for that purpose, in a letter, of which the enclosed is a copy, praying, for the reasons therein set forth, that the Ordinance issued by this government, under date the 6 June last, by which the value of the paper rix dollar was fixed at eighteen pence sterling, should be repealed.

In forwarding this Petition to your Lordship, it becomes necessary for me to refer to my dispatch under date 23 July last, N° 202, and which I have already sent in duplicate, as explanatory of that part of the petition which relates to the non-cancelling of the five hundred thousand rix dollars loan fund, as fast as the amount was repaid to government.

(p. 37, supra.)

I have also to refer your Lordship to the Government Minute issued by me under date 28 June last, as per annexed copy, by which the bank, and the local authorities in the several districts of the colony, were authorized, until further orders, to give paper rix dollars in exchange for silver, at the rate fixed by the Ordinance above mentioned.

This measure, as I had anticipated, although attended with most beneficial results as to calming the minds and feelings of the inhabitants, has had no other consequences; and I only now allude to it with the view of pointing out to your Lordship, that should His Majesty's government feel disposed to make any alteration whatever in the rate at which the rix dollar has been fixed, the provisions of that Minute will prevent any claims being set up by individuals on account of supposed losses or hardships sustained by them during the period which has intervened and which may intervene between the date of the Ordinance and the Act which may promulgate any change that His Majesty's government may determine on, in as far as it is left to the option of every one to invest their funds either in paper rix dollars or silver.

I have also the honour to enclose to your Lordship, copy of a letter which I have received from the President and Members of the Orphan Chamber in this colony, relative to the effect which the above-mentioned Ordinance will have upon the interests of the orphans and others whose property is administered by that Board.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. the Earl Bathurst, K. G. (signed) *Charles Henry Somerset.*
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

My Lord, Cape Town, 20 Sept. 1825.

A favourable opportunity presenting itself for England, we do ourselves the honour to transmit to your Excellency the Petition to His Majesty, for the repeal of the Ordinance of the 6 June last, bearing upwards of two thousand signatures affixed thereto, although the very great extent of the country and scattered state of the population have still prevented our receiving several lists forwarded to the distant districts for signatures.

We

We therefore beg leave to solicit your Lordship's most particular attention to the subject of that Petition, and confidently hope, from the interest which your Lordship has evinced, and the kind protection your Lordship has given to every discussion connected with this subject, that nothing further need be urged to call forth your Lordship's support to a Petition couched in the most respectful terms, and praying for nothing but what the inhabitants of this colony may expect from the liberality and justice of our gracious Sovereign. We have, &c.

(signed) W. Hawkins, Chairman; P. L. Cloete; E. Bergh; J. J. L. Smuts; A. Chiappini; J. A. Joubert; H. G. Muntingh; F. T. Beck; J. J. Vander Berg; H. Ross; S. Twycross; W. Robertson; J. H. Neethling; G. H. Maasdorp; H. Cloete Law^ce Son, Secretary.

Lord C. H. Somerset.

(Copy.) GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

WITH reference to the Ordinance of His Excellency the Governor in Council, N° 2, dated the 6th of this month, making British silver money a legal tender throughout this colony, in discharge of debts due to individuals or to the public, at the rate of one shilling and sixpence for each paper rix dollar:—Notice is hereby given, that until further orders, any person or persons wishing to exchange British silver money (received by them as a legal tender in payment of debts) for paper rix dollars at the same rate at which the British silver money is issued, may obtain such paper money by applying to the Bank, on Mondays and Fridays in each week, from 10 A. M. till noon.

No applications, however, will be attended to for sums under 100 rix dollars, or £7. 10*s.* sterling.

Any persons resident in the country districts, who may wish to effect such exchange of British silver money for paper rix dollars, will receive the same on application to the several landdrosts, for any sum to the extent of 100 rix dollars or upwards.

Cape of Good Hope, By His Excellency's commands,
(signed) *R. Plasket*, Sec^y to Gov^t.

(Copy.)

MY LORD, Orphan Chamber, Sept. 2, 1825.

THE President and Members of the Orphan Board of this colony, who have solemnly sworn, on assuming their offices, faithfully to represent, and to the best of their power to promote the interests of widows, orphans, and foreigners, whose estates, inheritances or affairs might be entrusted to their care or administration, have deemed it their duty, on the promulgation of the Ordinance of your Excellency in Council, No. 2, dated 6 June last, by which English silver money is fixed as a legal tender in payment of the debts due to the inhabitants and to Government, at the rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* for each paper rix dollar,—a measure that has filled with dismay the minds of the greatest and most respectable part of the inhabitants of this settlement,—to direct an inquiry to be instituted, in how far and to what extent the operation of the said Ordinance is liable to prejudice the administration of the Board itself, and those whose property and moral education have been entrusted to the care and protection of the Board; for which purpose two members of the Board, assisted by the book-keeper, have been commissioned to report upon the case.

The President and Members having received and carefully examined the said report, cannot but agree with their commissioners; and most humbly beg to submit to your Excellency, as regards the immediate effects of the above Ordinance, that if a proper distinction be made (which every one conversant with the circumstances of this colony is bound to do) between the fluctuating course of a foreign exchange, and the value of the circulating medium in colonial dealings not connected with foreign trade, whether that circulating medium be gold, silver, copper or paper, the foreign exchange only affecting the merchant or tradesman, whereas the value of the circulating medium, if metallic, is regulated by the value in bullion, and if paper currency, by the existing security for its ultimate redemption, a distinction of which the precise or inaccurate determination is inse-

parably connected with and acts upon the prosperity or misfortune of every individual, be he rich or poor, high or low; and if it be considered, in addition, that the paper currency actually in circulation is abundantly secured, not only by the guarantee of government, but for the greater part also by the mortgages on the real property of the inhabitants of this colony, and that this currency has from the beginning to the last been received at 48 Dutch stivers, or English pence, by the inhabitants of this colony confiding in the various assurances and proclamations given and issued by the successive commanders in chief, in the name and on the authority of their respective Sovereigns in Europe;—we must candidly confess, if due attention be paid to these considerations, that by the operation of the above recited Ordinance, No. 2, those interested in the capital of the Orphan Chamber, amounting on the 31 December 1824 to rix dollars 2,766,531. 1. amongst whom are upwards of 2,000 orphans, who, not being capable of managing their own affairs, have been entrusted to the protection of the Orphan Chamber, besides a number of persons residing abroad, either in Great Britain, or subjects of foreign Powers, and whose respective interests have also, by their deceased parents or relatives, been confided to the Board of Orphan Masters; that all these, in common with the public, will suffer a loss of 62½ per cent, or five eighths of their just and lawful property, and that no more than 37½ per cent, or three eighths, will be reserved for them.

The result of this sudden reduction in property will naturally be, that the rich, whose possessions amount to more than all the money in circulation, and who in the first instance suffer by the depreciation, will exert their endeavours to cover that loss by other means. They will probably commence to raise by five-eighths the rent of the houses which the poor have taken on lease, gradually call in their capitals, and not suffer mortgages to remain on interest on the sale of immoveable property: so that the measure, strictly taken, will prejudice those chiefly who at the present moment can scarcely support themselves and their families. In the mean time it is this comparatively poor proportion of the community, who support and educate the destitute orphans, who scarcely possess 30, 40 or 50 R.d^{s} in interest annually, and constitute the greater part of the number in charge of the Orphan Chamber. It cannot be expected that such persons, who are already necessitous and are likely to become more so, will continue to shelter these poor orphans, when they will have to receive only three-eighths of that which they formerly enjoyed, and to pay five-eighths more for house rent,—no; they will be necessitated to forego the protection which they have hitherto afforded: all which cannot but be extremely injurious to these orphans. With no prospect of finding a refuge in future, they will incur the hazard of being deprived altogether of support and education; so that the direful consequences of such a diminution of the value of the circulating medium, and of the relative value of the lawful property of individuals, will become incalculable even to future orphans.

The prospects of the Orphan House, founded out of private funds, and of which the resources are as yet not sufficient to support 14 orphans, will be no less baulked by the Ordinance in question. The Orphan Chamber, seeing that in proportion as the population increased, the number of orphans will become greater, had long formed the benevolent intention to submit to your Excellency the expediency of appropriating the surplus of their revenues to the maintenance and extension of that highly useful institution, whenever the private funds of the Chamber had accumulated in the measure they deemed fitting to guarantee its administration; but if this Ordinance be carried into effect, these prospects can never be realized.

The private funds of the Orphan Chamber (which are considered as security for all monies placed under its administration, and which indeed increases the confidence of the public in the transactions of the Board) will have received a shock, which would reduce the same to the state in which it was 13 years ago. Independent of which, the responsibility of the members of the Board has been rendered by the Ordinance equally as great as it was at the period to which we have alluded.

The President and Members confine themselves to their bounden duty in representing and defending the interests of those who are not capable of undertaking this themselves; and they cannot help cherishing a humble belief that the evil which now threatens them has not been resorted to by His Majesty's government with a knowledge of its injurious bearings, but solely from want of local information and under the most liberal impression. But as the fate and happi-

ness

ness of thousands of innocent children intrusted to their care will be affected by the measure, the president and members consider that they should never be justified in their own conscience, nay even by His Majesty's government, if they did not with due respect submit their remonstrances upon the occasion.

They therefore humbly hope your Excellency will be pleased to consider this address as proceeding from a Board by which a capital is administered nearly equal to the whole paper currency now in circulation, and for the faithful and impartial administration of which they are responsible to the local government, to the public, and to thousands of individuals both here and in Great Britain, and in other parts of the world; and have been held so by the Government from the earliest times. Under such circumstances the President and Members esteem it of the utmost importance, not only respectfully to recommend this subject to your Lordship's attentive consideration, as affecting so materially the interests of the poorer class of orphans, convinced as they are that your Excellency will concur with them in judging these grievances to be of essential import to the colony, but also humbly to request that your Excellency may be pleased to lay this memorial at the feet of His Majesty, and entreat that such alterations may be made in the above Ordinance as His Majesty shall consider just and reasonable for the interests and happiness of the orphans in this colony.

We have the honour to be, with the most profound respect, &c.

(Signed) J. A. Truter; A. V. Bergh; G. E. Ornoute; J. F. Minnick; D. Kuys; J. Horne; J. J. L. Smutz, Sec^{y}.

Lord C. H. Somerset.

COPY of the humble Petition of the Freeholders at the *Cape of Good Hope*.

To the KING's Most Excellent MAJESTY,

The humble Petition of the Freeholders, Mortgagees, Planters and others interested in fixed and other property in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

May it please Your Majesty,

WE, Your Majesty's loyal subjects, Freeholders, Mortgagees, Planters and others interested in fixed and other property in Your Majesty's Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, humbly approach Your Majesty with the expression of our loyalty and devotion to Your Majesty's person and government.

We appeal to Your Majesty's paternal feelings, which ensure the extension of Your Majesty's gracious protection equally to all Your subjects, as well to the weak as to the powerful, to those in the most remote parts of Your empire as to those nearest Your Majesty's throne.

We humbly beg to lay our case at Your Majesty's feet, in the confidence that it is only necessary to place it under Your Majesty's view, in order to obtain protection for our just rights, and security for our property.

We beg leave humbly to state, that we hold our freeholds, farms, houses, and other property of whatsoever nature, by inheritance, purchase, or other legal titles, and that our rights and privileges were secured to us by the capitulation of the 10th January 1806.

It is not however upon the articles of that capitulation, which can only relate to a certain portion of the Petitioners, that we appeal to Your Majesty, but, relying on those principles of justice and liberality which have manifested themselves in every act of Your Majesty's government, and extend to all classes of Your Majesty's subjects, we beg leave to crave Your Majesty's attention to an Ordinance issued by His Excellency the Governor of this Colony in Council, of the 6th of June last, directing, upon the introduction of silver and other coin of the British empire into this colony, that the same be received and deemed a legal tender in discharge of all debts due by and to individuals, throughout the colony, at and after the rate of one shilling and sixpence per rix dollar, Cape paper currency; and moreover construing that Ordinance to have a retrospective application on all debts contracted and bonds passed prior to the date of the said Ordinance; by which measure, the Petitioners foreseeing the evils arising from such an alarming reduction of their property, having in vain implored a repeal of the said

Ordinance from His Excellency the Governor in Council, find themselves compelled to lay their humble Petition at Your Majesty's feet, and beg leave to state,

That from the first establishment of this colony, the Dutch gold and silver specie were introduced, and continued current throughout the colony at and after the same rates and value they bore in Holland, while the usual mode of computation in all money transactions, debts and contracts, consisted in reckoning the Cape guilder at 16 stivers Dutch, equal to as many pence British, and a rix dollar of treble that value, or 48 stivers Dutch, or four shillings sterling.

That such mode of calculation governed all transactions, of whatsoever nature, throughout the colony, was entered specifically in all cases of bonds registered in the public offices, and became the standard of all purchases and of the value of all property.

That, however, during the administration of the Governor Joachim Van Plettenberg, his Excellency, experiencing the greatest want of specie in consequence of the war with the crown of England, after having for a while obtained the loan of specie from the inhabitants, was compelled in the year 1782 to introduce a coin stamped on parchment, with a pledge, that it would not only be re-accepted at the same value, but the whole re-exchanged for the specie then current in the colony, as soon as the necessary supplies should be received; while at the same time the value of all foreign gold coins then also circulating in trade was permanently fixed at their relative value to this stamped currency without any agio or advance, and the exportation of any specie strictly prohibited, whereby that currency was upheld in its full value in relation to gold and silver.

That in consequence of a want of parchment, the currency was shortly afterwards stamped on ordinary paper, which was ordered to be received as lawful money in all transactions, with the same pledge of redemption as before; and in the month of June 1782, similar small notes of two stivers each were issued under the like directions and conditions: all which several issues amounted to a sum of R.d^{s} 159,607. 6. 4.; so that by limitation in quantity, in adherence to the governing principle of a well established paper currency, its value was maintained without the prop of the precious metals.

That the urgent necessities of the government having, however, in the succeeding years forced additional issues of paper currency, to an amount of R.d^{s} 925,219, under the pledges of speedy redemption, these promises were also soon after fulfilled by the arrival of specie from the mother country, where an amount of no less than R.d^{s} 825,904. 6. was successively redeemed and destroyed, leaving an insignificant balance of R.d^{s} 99,315. 1. 4. in circulation; which paper, in every transaction throughout the colony, was considered and received at par, and indifferently with the specie before mentioned.

That the increasing difficulties of the colonial government subsequently produced further issues of paper money, which in the year 1793 again amounted to a sum of R.d^{s} 895,143. 34.; when, upon the arrival of their Excellencies the Commissioners General appointed to examine into all the Dutch East India affairs, it was by them deemed expedient for the general welfare to establish a loan bank, and to fix a sum of one million of paper rix dollars as adequate to all the wants of the colony; and it was accordingly decreed, that the whole amount in circulation should not exceed that sum; for the security whereof, the castle of this colony and all its public works and buildings were pledged, these having been appraised by their Excellencies order, and valued, by an official but moderate estimate, at R.d^{s} 1,161,268.

We beg leave most humbly further to state, that the necessities of the colonial government, occasioned by the continuance of the war, led to further issues; so that upon the surrender of this colony to the British forces on the 16th September 1795, the paper currency then in circulation was found to amount to R.d^{s} 1,291,276. 42. which, by the capitulation of that date, was guaranteed to the inhabitants in its full value, and the mortgage held by the public upon the government lands and houses, confirmed, with a further promise to the inhabitants upon a subject of such importance, to make arrangements for the further security and eventual liquidation of said currency.

The colonial currency, regulated by limitation as to quantity, occasionally redeemed and destroyed by issues of bills on the mother country, negotiated at the moderate rate of 7½ per cent, as an equivalent to cover the freight and insurance on specie, and by partial substitution of specie, possessing not only the credit due

to

to a paper formed by the government, but strengthened by the collateral security of all the public works and lands, maintained the full value it was issued to represent, and moreover passed in exchange with foreign countries at a discount barely equal to the charges of transit of bullion, and even in the year 1797 had acquired more than its par value in exchange for bills on the British government; which gave rise to successive proclamations, of His Excellency Sir James Craig and succeeding British governors, creating an additional amount of R.d^{s}495,000 of paper money, under the like pledges and conditions as the former had been issued by the Dutch government; and the aggregate, notwithstanding the latter considerable augmentation, continued, under the salutary measures of His Excellency Lord Macartney, to maintain its original standard value, when, at the restitution of the colony to the Batavian republic, an amount of R.d^{s} 1,786,276. 42. existed in circulation.

That, during the possession of this colony by the Batavian republic, a certain portion of the colonial currency was again destroyed, and other sums created for particular specific purposes, with a pledge of redemption on the fulfilment of the objects for which the same had been designed; so that the British government, upon succeeding to the possession of the colony in the month of January 1806, found an amount of R.d^{s}2,086,000 in circulation, which was guaranteed by the terms of the capitulation.

We beg leave further humbly to state, that one of the earliest acts of His Excellency Sir David Baird tended to confirm the credit of the collonial currency, by His Excellency's proclamation, of the 23d January 1806, fixing and determining the relative value of the several coins current and introduced in that colony by the British troops; which proclamation, in every instance, rates the Cape shilling of six stivers as equivalent to a British sterling sixpence, and a Cape rix dollar of forty-eight Dutch pence to four shillings sterling.

From that period we beg leave most humbly to state to Your Majesty, that the aforesaid value of the Cape rix dollar, upheld by the proclamations of every succeeding governor of this colony, continued in every transaction, foreign as well as internal, as also in exchange for bills negotiated, uniformly to represent and was received at four shillings sterling; although the balance of trade that existed, or was supposed to exist, through competition produced a premium on bills of exchange in relation to sterling money, which from the year 1806 to 1810 fluctuated from 25 to 15 per cent, to the prejudice of the rix dollar in transactions with Great Britain, although varying in commercial intercourse with other countries.

We beg leave however to add, that the facility of thus creating a circulating medium to meet any real or supposed exigency of the government, soon led to the creation of an additional R. d^{s} 80,000, for the colonial granary, under the express declaration, however, that the same would be destroyed by half yearly repayments, until the whole amount became effaced from circulation; but we have nowhere found that this has been attended to.

That again, between the years 1806 and 1810, certain small sums were issued to the amount of R. d^{s} 5,082. 38. constituting a total of R. d^{s} 2,171,082. 38. then in circulation; and even this amount, although it had not received the advantage that would undoubtedly have accrued from the annihilation of the creations of the years 1802, 1804, and 1806, and from the redemption and extinction of that part of the circulating medium comprised in the several creations to meet temporary exigencies, yet, if it had not been further increased, we cannot doubt would, by a progressive redemption of the existing pledges not fulfilled, even in all transactions of a foreign or external nature, have been revived, if not restored, as its exchangeable value continued to improve by a gradual declension of the premium in exchange with England to 15 per cent.

We beg leave now to advert to a proclamation of the 14th June 1810, announcing the intention of augmenting the currency, then fully ample to the wants of the country, by a creation of one million of rix dollars, whereof five hundred thousand were then issued.

The disadvantage of such an addition to a circulation already superabundant, was immediately indicated by a sudden and continued rise in the foreign exchange from 15 to 45 per cent and upwards, which not only raised the prices in currency of all imported commodities indispensable to the cultivator, thereby increasing the cost of production, but lowered the value of all colonial produce, of all species of property, the wages of labour, and the salaries of the great mass

of civil servants paid in a fixed colonial currency, while it pressed heavily upon the revenue of the colony by the increase of all those high salaries paid in sterling valuation.

The baneful effects of this over-issue became still more apparent when, in furtherance of the objects of the said proclamation of the 14th June 1810, the remaining R.d' 500,000 were successively issued in the year 1812, 1813, and 1814, causing an addition of 50 per cent to a currency already excessive, thereby temporally diminishing the value of all property throughout the colony, and producing a concomitant depreciation, which, in exchange with the mother country, advanced the premium progressively from 45 to 80 per cent, thereby still further raising the price of every imported commodity indispensable to agriculture as well as (in a disproportionate degree) those of a consumable nature, and increasing the cost of production, while the marketable value of produce was lowered and the revenue of the colony rendered less efficient by the continually rising amount in currency of those salaries and expenses of the government paid in sterling valuation.

We beg leave further most humbly to lay before Your Majesty, that, deeply as we lamented these results, we were still buoyed up with the confident hope that when the arrangements of the colonial government were fulfilled, and viewing that R.d' 500,000 of the last issues had been invested in the bank fund, yielding a considerable annual interest to the colonial government, that upon the repayment of these loans, they would be redeemed and withdrawn from circulation,—a promise reiterated by His Excellency's Proclamation of the 22d June 1822, in which His Excellency was pleased to declare it both desirable and consonant to that guarantee given by the colonial government to the public, relative to the issue, circulation and value of the paper currency, that a portion should be from time to time called in and destroyed. In this hope we were however not only disappointed, but had moreover to lament that in a series of years, by withdrawing the greater part of the military forces from this colony and the island of St. Helena, by the stagnation of all commerce, the fall of prices in the chief articles of export, and the destruction of crops during three succeeding years, the balance of payments became so unfavourable as gradually to increase the exchange to near 200 per cent premium with Great Britain; thereby aggravating those evils which we before had experienced in a minor degree, and rendering the revenue of the colony so inadequate to meet a most enlarged public expenditure as to entail a system of taxation more oppressive than any ever before experienced in this colony.

We beg leave however to add, that nothing could shake the unbounded attachment and loyalty to Your Majesty's government, of which we trust unequivocal proofs have been made manifest to Your Majesty; and we were led to hope that Your Majesty's views in relation to the welfare of all Your Majesty's dominions would soon extend to and relieve the distresses of this settlement.

In this state of general anxiety, the intelligence, that Your Majesty had been pleased to command silver and other specie to be introduced into this colony, was hailed as the first dawn of our reviving prosperity.

When, however, on the 6th of June last, the Ordinance of His Excellency the Governor in Council before mentioned was promulgated, ordering the said silver specie to be deemed a legal tender in discharge of all debts, of whatsoever nature, due by and to individuals in the colony, at the rate of one shilling and sixpence sterling per rix dollar, thereby not only depreciating a coin which was always recognised as equal to four shillings sterling, in every colonial transaction, to $\frac{1}{8}$ of its original value, but for ever reducing in the same ratio the whole value of the moveable and immoveable property, as well as of mortgages through the colony, represented by this standard, and thereby also rendering permanent and general the evils which before had been temporarily felt and had been confined to commercial transactions only; although it cannot admit of a doubt that had the redundant currency of this colony been annihilated in the spirit of the several proclamations that gave rise to the same, the paper money would have recovered from its depreciated value, and corresponding advantages would have resulted in regard to all fixed and other property; while, by the present measure, the colony would be subjected to a loss of $\frac{1}{8}$ of the whole of its general wealth.

In the present state of affairs, doubts and apprehensions have generally spread throughout the community, who now unite to implore Your Majesty's protection of their property, as it cannot but be obvious that any standard for the existing colonial currency different from that at which it has always been valued and recognised,

recognised, must affect every interest from the wealthiest proprietor to the poorest orphan, who would all participate in a loss of nearly forty millions of rix dollars, or £. 8,000,000 sterling, of the property of the colony, swallowed up in the gulf of this Ordinance.

We therefore beg leave humbly to pray, That it may graciously please Your Majesty to direct a repeal of the Ordinance of His Excellency the Governor of this colony in council, of the 6th June last, making British silver money a legal tender in discharge of all debts due by and to individuals throughout the colony, at and after the rate of one shilling and sixpence for every rix dollar; and that it may, moreover, please Your Majesty to direct a redemption of those pledges under which the paper currency of this colony was successively created and issued for the exigencies of the Colonial Government, and on the faith of which it was received by the public in lieu of specie, in all their transactions, by gradually and progressively destroying the same; and that in the meantime the silver and other specie of the British empire introduced into this colony may be left to seek and maintain its relative value in all colonial transactions, until the whole of the paper currency be withdrawn and effaced from circulation.

And Your Majesty's Petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

[Signed by 2,115 persons.]

(Copy.)

SIR, Downing-street, 1 February 1826.

Cape, 22d Sept. 1825

I AM directed by Earl Bathurst to transmit to you herewith, in original, a letter which has been addressed to His Lordship by a Committee of the principal freeholders and inhabitants of the Cape of Good Hope, in support of the prayer of the Petition which they have addressed to His Majesty, and which was inclosed in my letter of the 26th of December last, soliciting the repeal of the Ordinance which has been issued by the Governor of that colony in conformity with the Order of His Majesty in Council, for the purpose of constituting British silver money a legal tender in discharge of all debts, at the rate of one shilling and sixpence for every rix dollar in paper currency of the Cape; and I am to desire that you will lay this paper before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, and move their Lordships, if they shall so see fit, to give directions for allowing Mr. Abraham Borradaile, Lieut-Colonel Bird, and Mr. Macdonald, to attend at the Treasury chambers, for the purpose of submitting to their Lordships' consideration such explanations as these persons may be desirous of offering on the question which forms the subject of the said petition; and I am further directed to take this opportunity of requesting, that you will express to their Lordships the earnest and strong desire of Earl Bathurst that this question should receive their Lordships' immediate decision.

I am, &c.

George Harrison, Esq. (signed) *R. W. Hay.*
&c. &c. &c.

(Copy.)

Town House, Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope,
MY LORD, 22d September 1825.

AFTER a lapse of several years, during which the principal native inhabitants of this colony, and others long resident and settled here, had already experienced the most serious disadvantages, as regards their respective inheritances and possessions, by the fluctuation occasioned by a redundant circulating medium, consisting entirely of a colonial stamped paper currency, and at a time too when their previously well-grounded confidence in the justice and liberal views of His Majesty's government towards their interests had received additional force from the presence of Commissioners expressly delegated by His Majesty to investigate into all matters connected with the local circumstances and revenues of the colony, their just expectations were at once frustrated and their prospects menaced by an Ordinance of His Excellency the Governor of this Colony in Council, promulgated on the 6th June last, making British silver and other money a legal tender in

 discharge

discharge of all debts due by and to individuals and the government, at the rate of one shilling and sixpence sterling for every rix dollar, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser sum.

This law, involving a subtraction of five-eighths of property from the legal holders, excited a general and grievous consternation; and a large concourse of freeholders, mortgagees, guardians of property of foreigners and minors, immediately took place, who resolved to pray from His Excellency in Council a suspension of the above Ordinance, until His Majesty's pleasure should have been more clearly ascertained. Although their prayer was not acceded to, the confusion and disorder created by that Ordinance were however of such a nature as to lead to a subsequent government advertisement on the 28th June, by which the government loan-bank was opened to re-accept for paper the silver and other coins issued under the before-mentioned Ordinance, by which much of those evils has been temporarily guarded against; while on the 14th June, a larger meeting of freeholders, colonists, and others interested, than was ever before witnessed in this colony, convened under the sanction of government, took place in the Town House, where we were duly elected to advocate the general interests on a subject of such vital importance; and more particularly to collect the necessary information, and prepare a Petition to His Majesty for a repeal of the above Ordinance.

In the fulfilment of those duties, experiencing, from the multiplicity of documents and the references connected with this subject, the impossibility of submitting all those considerations within the accustomed limits of a petition to His Majesty, we have deemed it most expedient to address your Lordship, to whom the welfare of His Majesty's colonies is more immediately entrusted, and to implore your Lordship's kind attention to and support of a cause from which so large a portion of the property within this colony depends; and we trust we shall be excused for any seeming prolixity in venturing to give your Lordship a full and comprehensive view of every particular of our grievances.

In tracing the origin, and substitution in lieu of the precious metals, of our colonial currency, we are not without the hope of having accomplished our object, which was to point out the positive assurances and pledges of every government, for the last forty-three years, as to the full value of this currency, and feel thus still buoyed up with the confidence of a repeal of this Ordinance, and of the adoption, by His Majesty's ministers, of measures more equitable and less detrimental to our interests and properties.

When this currency was first introduced by the then Governor Joachim Van Plettenberg, in the year 1782, the pledges of the government of that day were so solemnly given to the public, that we cannot refrain from quoting the precise words of his Proclamation; viz.

" We having been compelled to introduce a coin stamped on parchment, and " issued by government; the same shall not only be re-accepted *at the same value*, " but the *whole re-exchanged for the specie usually* current in the colony, as soon " as the necessary supplies shall have been received by government.

" We do therefore order and direct all and every inhabitant to accept the " aforesaid parchment coin as good and lawful cash, in all their transactions, until " the same shall be re-exchanged by the honourable East India Company; so " that no person shall venture to refuse accepting the same in payment, under any " pretext whatever, on pain of being prosecuted according to the merits of the " case." And the legitimate value of this coin, thus issued for the wants and received upon this pledge and the credit of the government, was further upheld by the Proclamation of the same Governor, of the 23d September 1782, by which it was strictly prohibited " that any person in possession of gold or silver coin " should exchange the same with any the least advance, agio or addition, for " paper currency, such having the effect of contributing towards the depreciation " of the paper currency."

Without dwelling any further upon the several creations, substitutions by specie, and partial destructions of this paper currency, as these are more particularly enumerated in the petition to His Majesty, it will be sufficient here to state to your Lordship, that an amount of 2,086,000 rix dollars existed in circulation at the surrender of the colony to His Majesty's forces in January 1806, which amount was guaranteed to the inhabitants by the Articles of that Capitulation.

That

That this amount was, however, soon after increased, and by [illegible] issues appears to consist as follows:

	Rix Dollars.
1st.—Capital of the Lombard Bank on loan upon the mortgages of the estates of individuals - -	995,000 –
2d.—Creation for rice in 1802, under pledge to be destroyed - - - - - - - -	80,000 –
3d.—Of a sum of 300,000 rix dollars, created in 1804, pledged to be destroyed, of which, including the sum withdrawn by ordinance of the 27th June last, 60,000 rix dollars have been destroyed, leaves	240,000 –
4th.—Creation for grain in 1806, pledged to be destroyed - - - - - - -	80,000 –
5th.—Amount of various creations for the wants of the colonial government, for which the government became responsible to the public under security of the government lands, buildings, &c. according to the 16th article of the capitulation, of the proclamation of and various others	716,082 30
6th.—By issue in June 1810 - - - - - -	200,000 –
7th.—By a small issue of - - - - - -	122 –
8th.—And by the issue of 4th March 1814, pledged to be destroyed - - - - - - -	500,000 –
9th.—Portion of issue of 1810 for the waterworks, pledged to be destroyed - - R.d^{s}. 300,000	
Actually destroyed - - - - - - 15,000	
	285,000 –
Forming a Total in circulation of - - - R.d^{s}	3,096,204 30

The whole of which is at present current in notes from 1 to 500 rix dollars, and in a large quantity of notes of 1, 2, and 4 skillings; all of which were originally issued to represent, and have been received by the public as equivalent to, sixpence sterling per Cape skilling, and at four shillings sterling for every rix dollar. This value was thus not only received by the government upon the issues of the several creations, but it can only have been received by the public at that valuation upon the sacred pledges of the government to maintain that value as long as any part thereof continued in circulation; and should it be necessary to refer to any edict to confirm this assertion, it will suffice to quote the 6th, 8th, 9th and 10th Articles of the Capitulation of the 10th January 1806, the proclamation of Sir David Baird of 23d January 1806, that of the Earl of Caledon of the 29th May 1807, those of Sir John F. Cradock of the 4th March 1814, and that of His Excellency Lord Charles Somerset of the 22d June 1822; and these documents, together with the manifold others on this subject collected by us from the most authentic sources, and herewith transmitted to your Lordship, can leave no doubt in the mind of any impartial person, but that the full value which the public gave to this currency upon the pledge and guarantee of the government, should be recognised as long as any part thereof continued in circulation, particularly when it is considered that nothing but the over-issue of this currency by the present British government constitutes the primary cause of its present depreciation.

We have merely to refer to the foregoing statement, and to the issues as noticed in the Petition to His Majesty, to confirm this position. The comparative rate of foreign exchange with other countries, although no precise, yet in some respects an infallible sign of the relative value of the circulating medium of the different countries, will show that in the year 1809, and thus for several years after the possession of this colony by the British government, the currency here not only continued to maintain its credit, but was even (from the favourable aspect which the colony then bore) fast approximating that full value at which it was originally issued and received by the public. We cannot therefore but deeply

deplore that in 1810 an increase to that currency of 50 per cent of the whole amount in circulation should have been resolved upon; a measure not only contrary to the first principles for upholding the value of a currency, but in that instance taken contrary to the very marked opinion given by a committee expressly appointed by the government to inquire into and report upon the state of the currency of that day, whose Report, dated the 18th January 1808, contained an unequivocal opinion that any increased issue of paper would immediately and necessarily lead to its depreciation. The subsequent issue of one million of rix dollars, created under authority of a dispatch from the Earl of Liverpool of the 3d March 1810, granted however upon the representation of the colonial government, as to the necessity as well as the propriety of such a measure, lamentably confirmed the truth of that prophecy, and the rise of the exchange having proved the depreciation, and continued to rise in proportion to every succeeding issue, the reasonable and only conclusion must necessarily follow, that a gradual destruction of the overplus of that currency can alone, and certainly will, restore the value of the remainder.

We beg leave however to add, that although the excessive issue of this paper constituted the primary cause of its depreciation, it is not the only one, and that in fact the currency is not depreciated to the full extent, as shown by the late rates of exchange, which have only been a nominal and not a real exchange, as regards the internal value of the currency of this colony compared with that of Great Britain. In confirmation of this statement, we take the liberty of submitting to your Lordship's notice, that the value of all property within the colony, although partially affected by the depreciation of the currency, has by no means risen in nominal value in proportion to the rise of exchange, but has been affected solely by the general state of prosperity or distress within the settlement, without varying with the fluctuations of the foreign exchanges; these fluctuations have been so considerable, often varying 30 or 40 per cent within a month, as clearly to indicate that other causes must have influenced the same; as a striking proof of which, we cannot refrain from recording, that in the month of June 1822 at a public tender for £. 10,000 by the Commissariat, some tenders were made at 205 per cent premium, and those *of course accepted*; while tenders at the same drawing have been sent in at 101 per cent premium, these were refused, although there were not sufficient tenders above that premium for the £. 10,000 tendered, which the Commissariat consequently did not obtain, although it must be supposed that the sum had been required; and the effect hereof was such, that although no tenders were made for some weeks after, a fall in the average exchange was still perceptible of near 40 per cent at the following drawing; and even at the present moment a general expectation was entertained, at the period the Ordinance of the 6th June was promulgated, that a very considerable fall in the exchange with England would soon have taken place.

That this exchange is not a true criterion of the internal value of the currency is moreover apparent from the very different rates of exchange existing with other countries, as with Holland, the continent of Europe, and India, that with the former having generally 30 or 40 per cent less than with England, and that with India only 60 to 70 per cent to the discount of the rix dollar. Stronger proof need not be alleged to show that other causes combined to keep up that high exchange with England; and we should be ill discharging our sacred duties to the public, whose interests have been confided to our exertions, were we to deny that the method pursued by the Commissariat of disposing publicly of their bills on England to the *highest* bidders, and that of paying the high offices of the colonial government in *sterling money according* to the highest average rates of that exchange, have mainly contributed to produce this depreciation, and have thereby swallowed up all the resources and revenues of this colony. The salary, for instance, of £. 10,000 attached to the situation of civil governor of the colony, has increased since the last 15 years from 60,000 rix dollars to 136,250 rix dollars per annum; and the sterling civil establishment of the colony (not including thus the Cape corps) instead of requiring 156,931 rix dollars, which at that period met all the expenses of that establishment, now draws 360,000 rix dollars annually from the revenue of the colony. This evil was further increased by the regulation which fixed the payment of these salaries, not at the average of the whole of the public tenders for bills, but the average of the three highest tenders, by which means any small tender for any insignificant sum fixed the payment of sums which absorbed the chief revenue of the colony; although this regulation, we feel happy to say, was rescinded by His present

Excellency

Excellency the Governor, who has fixed the payment of those salaries at the average of the tenders accepted. These salaries, added to the establishment of a most expensive colonial corps, both of cavalry and infantry, also paid out of the colonial revenue in currency according to that high exchange, has so absorbed the income of the colony, that the taxes upon the inhabitants (of which all the lately arrived settlers are still exempted) from 350,000 rix dollars, which in the year 1806 were fully ample to meet all the expenses of the colonial government,. have now been increased to nearly *two millions* of *rix dollars* per annum, and have yet been found during the last two years totally inadequate to answer the demands upon the treasury for the payment of those high sterling salaries of a daily increasing civil establishment, of a most expensive colonial corps, and of enormous contingent disbursements: so that the necessity which the colonial government has lately been under to effect loans from various quarters to meet its most pressing wants, fully evinces the truth of this statement; as this state of the colonial treasury has not only absorbed a surplus revenue of 1,143,678 rix dollars, which, up to the year 1824, appeared to have accrued to government, but has rendered this government indebted to a very large amount, both to the home government and the commissariat, for advances lately made. Several other secondary causes have also served to increase the evils arising from the high rate of exchange with England, and the consequent depreciation of the paper currency; one of which consisted in the method adopted by the commissariat to make their bills payable only to persons in England, although they were paid for by persons here, and therefore were, and ought to be considered as the unquestionable property of the tenderers (as appears in the Gazettes of 1817) by which the means of keeping down the exchange, by enabling the persons receiving bills to accommodate third persons here, was effectually and unfairly prevented. These measures, together with the stagnation of all trade, the restrictions on some articles of exports, and various other causes arising from the distressed state of this settlement within the last few years, have considerably increased these evils, although the causes of depreciation cannot be ascribed thereto only, the exchange with England having already risen to 130 and 140 per cent during the years of greatest prosperity of the colony; but they have no doubt cooperated to bring this colony to a condition now calling for the immediate assistance of His Majesty's paternal Government, which has given us ample proofs that it only wishes to become clearly acquainted with the causes of our distress, to alleviate, instead of perpetuating the same. In us it would appear presumptuous to suggest the modes best calculated to remedy these evils; they will be best perceived and felt by merely weighing their true causes, and removing these. The most apparent, however, appear to consist in a speedy destruction of the currency created since the year 1806, pledged to be destroyed, and the subsequent annihilation of the payments of interest and instalments as they become due by individuals to the government loan bank, after defraying the expenses of that establishment; in fixing the salaries of the civil servants paid in sterling at a definite amount in colonial currency; and in relieving the colony from the burthen pressing upon it by the payment of the colonial corps out of the revenue of the colony. We cannot but entertain the most sanguine expectation that the pursuance of these simple methods would in the course of a very few years materially improve, if not fully restore the value of the colonial currency, and enable the colonial government to redeem its pledges with every appearance of good faith and justice towards the public.

For more minute particulars we only beg to refer your Lordship to Lieutenant Colonel C. Bird, who has been especially appointed by us for the purpose of conveying to your Lordship and His Majesty's Government all the information obtainable on this subject, in whose talents and knowledge of these matters we have placed the most implicit reliance.

We have, &c.

(Signed) W. Hawkins, Chairman; P. L. Cloete, jun.; J. J. Smutz; Hamilton Ross; J. J. Van den Berg; J. A. Joubert; W. Robertson; J. F. Beck; H. G. Muntingh; Stephen Twycross; G. Bergh; G. H. Maasdorp; J. Methling; H. Cloete, jun., *Secretary.*

To the Right Hon. The Earl Bathurst,
H. M.'s Secretary of State for the Colonies,
&c. &c. &c.

(Duplicate.)

VALUE of the SPANISH DOLLAR in Currency at the *Cape of Good Hope*, during the following Years; according to Certificates attached to the Accounts of that Colony.

July to December,		R.d^s	sk.	st.
1817	Average	2	3	2 1/6
1818	„	2	5	1 2/7
1819	„	2	4	4 3/5
1820	„	2	3	— 1/2
1821	„	2	4	5 1/2

The Military Pay was issued during these years in currency at these rates, per Spanish dollar of 4*s.* 8*d.*; making the sterling value of the rix dollar in military payments as follows:—

	s.	*d.*
1817	1	11 1/3
1818	1	8 1/2
1819	1	9 1/2
1820	1	11 5/11
1821	1	9 2/5

Note.—Before the month of May 1817, and subsequently to the year 1821, the colonial military pay was issued at the current rate of exchange on England, without reference to the value of the Spanish dollar.

Colonial Audit Office,
26th May 1826.

Thos Harrison.
John Conroy.

(Duplicate.)

ACCOUNT of the Sterling Amount of Salaries paid the Civil Servants at the *Cape of Good Hope*, from the 1st July 1816 to the 31st December 1824; together with a Statement of the number of Rix Dollars in which the same was paid, and the average Sterling Value at which such Rix Dollars were issued in each year.

YEAR.	Salary Sterling.			Number of Rix Dollars.			Sterling Value of each.		Value of the Number of Rix Dollars paid at 4*s.* each.		
	£.	*s.*	*d.*	R.d^s	*sk.*	*st.*	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*
1816: 1 July to 31 December	14,091	—	—	140,910	—	—	2	—	28,182	—	—
1817	24,938	11	4 1/2	278,384	—	—	1	9 1/2	55,676	16	—
1818	26,209	—	—	299,531	—	—	1	9	59,906	4	—
1819	25,743	5	—	276,669	3	5 1/4	1	10 1/3	55,333	17	11 1/4
1820	20,687	7	—	234,962	4	5 1/2	1	9 1/6	46,992	10	5 1/2
1821	21,764	14	— 1/2	265,378	6	4 1/4	1	7 17/44	53,075	15	4 1/4
1822	24,721	15	5	339,411	—	2 1/4	1	5 1/2	67,882	4	2 1/4
1823	26,294	17	2 1/2	337,942	7	1 1/4	1	6 11/44	67,588	11	7 1/4
1824	26,430	13	11 1/2	365,694	2	5 1/2	1	5 10/19	73,138	17	5 1/2
£.	210,881	4	—	2,538,884	2	1	-	- £.	507,776	17	1

Colonial Audit Office,
26th May 1826.

Thos Harrison,
John Conroy.

(Copy.)

SIR, Treasury Chambers, 13th May 1826.

THE Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury having had under their consideration the Petition of the freeholders and inhabitants of Cape Town, which accompanied your letter of the 1st February 1826, and also several other papers transmitted to their Lordships by the direction of Earl Bathurst, or addressed to them by parties having an interest in the rate at which the paper rix dollar has been made exchangeable at the Cape of Good Hope for British metallic money by His Majesty's Order in Council of the 23d March 1825; I am commanded to convey to you, for the information of Earl Bathurst, the observations and opinion of their Lordships thereupon.

Among these papers, My Lords have more particularly noticed those which relate to the proceedings of the Government of the Cape, on the receipt of the Order in Council; the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry on the subject of that Order; the application of certain merchants connected with the Cape; and the Petition of the freeholders and others, to which I have before referred; together with a paper, containing a more full representation on their behalf, of the grounds of their complaint.

Before My Lords advert more particularly to the reasons for which they must refuse to admit the validity of the objections urged by any of the parties who remonstrate against the measure adopted by this Board, they think it right to recall the attention of Earl Bathurst to the principle on which that measure was founded, and the object it was intended to accomplish:

It was part of a general measure for reforming the currency of all the colonies, by the gradual introduction of British silver money, as the basis and standard of the circulation in all of them.

As a preliminary step to this operation, it was necessary to fix the rates at which the various existing currencies, both metallic and paper, in the several colonies, should be exchanged for the coin to be introduced.

The currency of the Cape of Good Hope consisted chiefly of colonial rix dollars, a paper not convertible into coin at the will of the holder, and not subject to any special obligation of payment or redemption; the valuation of which in British money is the subject of the representations now under consideration.

The object of the British government was to make these paper rix dollars convertible into the silver money to be introduced into the circulation of the Cape, at the fair current value of the paper, and at no other.

It was not the purpose or intention of the Treasury to pay off this colonial paper money as a debt due by Great Britain to the colony. There existed no just claim upon Great Britain for such a payment. The debt represented by the paper was purely colonial, contracted and expended for colonial purposes, and therefore not a charge upon the public funds of this country.

But for the sake of remedying the inconveniences occasioned to the colony by the fluctuating value and increasing depreciation of this paper currency, the Treasury thought it right that the mother country should make the sacrifice of providing such a quantity of metallic money as might be necessary to create a solid and fixed circulation at the Cape, by supplying the place of this paper money to such extent as should be sufficient to give a fixed and permanent value to the remainder.

It was in the highest degree important for the real interests of the whole colony that this operation should be effected so as to create, if practicable, no change whatever in the real value of the existing circulation, and thereby to occasion the least possible disturbance in the current transactions between buyer and seller, debtor and creditor.

It will be evident that in undertaking this measure for the benefit of the colony, the government at home was making a considerable sacrifice, and had no interest of its own in view; while on the other hand it appears to My Lords, from the accounts which have been before them, that the government of the colony was so circumstanced with respect to the paper money, that if any advantage had been sought for it, in fixing the rate of convertibility for the paper, it would rather have been found in raising than in lowering it; because the sums due to that government, in the paper currency, through the Lombard Bank, constituted the larger proportion of the whole amount in circulation; and because it would, besides, have profited by the increased value of all the taxes payable at fixed rates in rix dollars by the colonists, upon whom such an augmention of their burthens would have fallen heavily.

But the peculiar interests of the Colonial government in these respects formed no part of the considerations on which the measure was adopted; the only object kept uniformly in view when the Treasury came to their determination, was that of assuming the real average value of the rix dollar, as nearly as it could be ascertained, and fixing its price accordingly in the silver money of Great Britain.

Having thus recalled the attention of Earl Bathurst to the principle and object of the measure, I am to advert to the two different grounds on which it has been objected to.

First,—It is contended by those who do not dispute the principle or policy of the measure, that the rate fixed upon has not been correctly assumed. These parties state, that the rix dollar should have been valued at 2*s.* instead of 1*s.* 6*d.*

Secondly,—It is maintained by others, and these appear to be principally landed proprietors and capitalists, that no other rate than 4*s.* of British money, equivalent to a metallic rix dollar of Holland (the nominal value of this paper currency) ought to have been fixed for the exchange of the paper rix dollar.

The former of these objections My Lords do not find to be supported by any reference to facts or documents of sufficient weight to counterbalance the grounds upon which the judgment of their Lordships was founded. They adopted, as the best criterion to which they could refer, the average rates at which bills upon England had been negotiated in rix dollars, in the last three years, in fixing the value of the colonial paper; and they find the valuation assumed upon that ground fully confirmed by the Commissioners of Inquiry at the Cape, who give, as the result of their researches on the subject, the same average, even for a more extended period, viz. that of five years instead of three.

Against these grounds of decision there is little or nothing offered but a loose and general opinion on the part of those who have made representations upon this view of the subject, that the rate of 2*s.* for the rix dollar would have been more generally satisfactory than that of 1*s.* 6*d.*

If My Lords have correctly stated the principle upon which their decision was founded, it must be apparent that they could not, consistently with that principle, have been led by any views of expediency, or of conciliating any class of the holders of this paper, to fix any other than the just and true current value of the rix dollar, as nearly as it could be ascertained on the average of the last few years, during which it had been subject to no material fluctuation. They have before them no sufficient grounds for adopting any other rate than that which they did fix, after a review of the documents in their own office; and which is so amply confirmed by the inquiries of the Commissioners on the spot.

They have endeavoured, in this arrangement, to hold the balance even between debtor and creditor. If they had fixed a higher rate, the remonstrances of those who had obligations to discharge would probably have been more loud than are now the representations of the parties who have monies to receive; and apparently with much more of justice on their side.

Upon the second head, viz. the claims of those who maintain the right of receiving 4*s.* for the paper rix dollar, My Lords need hardly do more than refer to what they have already stated with respect to the object and principle of the measure which is complained of.

My

My Lords will not undertake to pronounce an opinion as to the legal right or equitable title of any individuals or class of persons, being holders of colonial paper or of obligations payable in Cape currency, to have such obligations discharged or such currency converted into coin at the rate of 4*s.* for the rix dollar. They conceive that such right or title must depend upon the nature of the special engagements, where any such exist between the parties and the government, or between one individual and another. But they are clearly of opinion, that no general claim of the kind can be maintained, or ought to be entertained, as against this country; while, on the other hand, it appears to them that the steps taken by His Majesty's government at home for the introduction of a sound and permanent system of circulation at the Cape, do not necessarily preclude or prejudice any such peculiar titles as have been alluded to, if they really exist; more especially as the provisional measure judiciously adopted by the government of the Cape (whereby all parties dissatisfied with the payment of 1*s.* 6*d.* for a rix dollar, under the Order in Council, are enabled to exchange the money so paid for colonial paper at the same rate) will afford the opportunity to all such parties of retaining the means of prosecuting their particular claims, notwithstanding the general introduction of the new regulations.

My Lords must however observe, that if upon any grounds not now known to them, it should be deemed that any holders of the paper currency have a just right to be paid by the colonial government at the rate of 4*s.* or at any other rate higher than the present actual value of the rix dollar, it must rest entirely with the colony to find the means of making the payment; and it appears to their Lordships that the parties who petition under this head, the freeholders and proprietors, are probably those upon whom the burthen of any taxes which it might be necessary to impose for such a purpose, would principally fall.

But, whatever may be the judgment and determination of Earl Bathurst with respect to the mode in which the special title or claims of any of the colonists in these particulars may best be prosecuted and secured to them, My Lords trust that upon a view of the injustice to individuals, and of the obvious inconvenience and possible distress which might arise to the colony, from any attempt to effect the introduction of British silver coin in lieu of the paper currency now in circulation, upon any other principle than that which has been adopted by this Board, Earl Bathurst will concur with them as to the expediency of maintaining the measure upon its present footing, and giving no encouragement to the parties interested in the applications now before him, to expect any alteration in the rate at which the rix dollar has been made convertible into coin in the execution of that measure.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(signed) J. C. HERRIES.

R. J. W. Horton, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

CEYLON.

RETURN to an Address of The Honourable The House of Commons, dated 29 June 1827;—*for*

N° 1.—AN ACCOUNT, made up to the latest period it can be furnished, of the Colonial Debt of the Ceylon Government, showing the Rate of Interest which the different Securities carry; the mode in which the Interest is payable; and whether any and what provision is made for redeeming the Principal.

N° 2.—A RETURN of the Net Annual Revenue of the Island of Ceylon, since the conquest of the Kandyan Territory up to the latest period it can be furnished, distinguishing the Territorial from the Commercial Branches.

N° 3.—RETURN of the Establishments and Salaries payable annually in Great Britain, on account of the Island of Ceylon, including Pension and Superannuations granted to Civil, Military, or other Servants of the Ceylon Government.

N° 4.—Copy of any CORRESPONDENCE that may have taken place between the Ceylon Government and the Authorities in this Country, relative to the Monopoly of the Cinnamon Trade by the Colonial Government of that Island, since 1821.

N° 5.—RETURN of the Quantity of Cinnamon imported into Great Britain, on account of the Ceylon Government, in each Year since 1821 inclusive; showing the Invoice Cost of each Shipment, the Freight and other charges of conveyance to this Country, and the net proceeds of the Sale thereof, as far as they have yet been realized, and the Quantity remaining on hand unsold.

N° 6.—RETURN of the annual gross Amount of the duties of Customs levied on the importation of Goods into the Island of Ceylon, from the Year 1810 up to the latest period it can be made up; distinguishing the Amount levied on importation from Europe, from what has accrued on the Trade from other parts of the World.

N° 7.—Copy of REGULATION N° 9. of the Ceylon Government, published in the Ceylon Gazette of 17 September 1825, for repealing all former laws relating to the collection of Customs, and enacting new laws, rules and tables for collecting the same, and for the export or import of Goods, and landing and shipping the same, and for granting certain drawbacks, and also allowing the warehousing of certain goods for re-exportation; and also for preventing the introduction of any pestilential or contagious disease into the Island. *Not printed.*

Colonial Department, Downing-street, 23 May 1828.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
14 *July* 1828.

— N° 1. —

STATEMENT of the Colonial Debt of the *Ceylon* Government at the close of the year 1824 (the latest period up to which the Accounts have been received); showing the Rate of Interest which the different Securities carry; the mode in which the Interest is payable; and whether any and what Provision is made for reducing the Principal.

DATE of Issue.	DESCRIPTION of SECURITY.	AMOUNT in Currency.	RATE of Exchange.	AMOUNT in Sterling.	INTEREST: Rate per Cent.	INTEREST: Where payable.	
	Debentures.	*Rds. f. p.*	*Rds. p' £. st.*	£. s. d.		Half-yearly.	
1802 to 1812	General - -	1,750 – –	9 3/8	186 13 4	6 p' cent	Colony.	The Ceylon Sinking Fund in London amounted at the close of 1824 to £.176,218. 13. 1. 3 per cent Consolidated Annuities. The whole amount has, however, been gradually sold out in aid of the general service of the Colony. The agent has since that date paid off Debentures in 1825 - £. 19,911. 8. 4. 1826 - 10,796. 0. 0. 1827 - 2,617. 0. 0.
1812 to 1814	D° - -	3,100 – –	1/6	232 10 –	5 –	–	
1814 to 1816	Triennial -	2,030 – –	11 3/7	177 12 6	6 –	–	
1816 to 1818	Septennial -	123,008 9 1¾	- -	10,763 5 4½	6 –	–	
1818 to 1820	Triennial -	8,000 – –	- -	700 – –	6 –	–	
1820 1821	Septennial -	537,325 9 3	- -	47,016 – 1½	at 6 p' c^t / 4½ –	Colony, or London.	
1821	Triennial -	16,000 – –	- -	1,400 – –	5 –	Colony.	
1823 1824	Septennial -	3,082,320 5 1	- -	269,703 – 9	at 6 p c^t / 4 –	Colony, or London.	
1824	Special - -	8,773 6 2¼	- -	767 13 8½	ditto	ditto.	
	Total Debentures outstanding 31 Dec. 1824	3,782,308 7 –	£.	330,946 15 9½			In General Barnes' Dispatch, dated 28th April 1827, the amount of Debentures outstanding at the close of 1826 is stated at £. 370,667. 7.
			Per Doll.				
1802 to 1824	Paper Currency	1,443,595 – –	1/6	108,269 12 6			The Paper Currency outstanding at the close of 1826 is stated in the same Dispatch at £. 120,875. 3. 6.
1821 to 1824	Colonial Treasury Bills -	252,817 – –	- -	18,961 5 –	5 and 6 per cent	Half-yearly. Colony.	The amount of these securities at the close of 1826 cannot be stated, as no mention is made thereof in any document in this Office; indeed the presumption is that they have been both liquidated by the Paper Currency or Debentures.
Guaranteed by the capitulation of 1796 - -	Dutch Kredret Brieven -	*67,000 – –	- -	5,025 – –	3 p' cent	Annually. Colony.	

*This amount is assumed from the charges for Interest, as no official Return of the amount outstanding has ever been received.

Colonial Audit Office, 19th March 1828.

Edmund Byng.
John Conroy.

— N° 2. —

STATEMENT of the Annual Revenue and Receipt of the Island of *Ceylon*, since the Conquest of the *Kandyan* Territory to the close of the Year 1824; distinguishing the Amount collected for Sea Customs.

YEAR.	REVENUE and RECEIPT in Sterling.	SEA CUSTOMS in Sterling, included in the foregoing Column.	
	£.	£.	
1815 - -	376,757	47,930	The only source of Revenue wholly *Commercial* in Ceylon is conceived to be the Sea Customs.
1816 - -	344,846	30,499	
1817 - -	340,020	35,449	It is impossible to state the *Net Annual Revenues* of the Island, as from the nature of the Establishments a precise estimate of the charges of collection cannot be formed.
1818 - -	359,595	37,900	
1819 - -	342,375	42,571	
1820 - -	404,123	52,556	
1821 - -	370,497	43,617	The Colonial Currency has been converted into Sterling at the average Exchange with this Country during each year.
1822 - -	313,142	42,270	
1823 - -	286,862	48,214	
1824 - -	297,945	42,021	

Colonial Audit Office, 19th March 1828.

Edmund Byng.
John Conroy.

—N° 3.—

STATEMENT of Salaries and Pensions paid by the Agent for the Island of *Ceylon*. in London, during the Year 1826.

	£.
Salary of the Agent	800
Allowance for Office and Clerks	350
PENSIONS granted from the Colonial Revenues:	
General Sir R. Brownrigg, bart.	1,000
Sir Alexander Johnston	1,600
Sir C. E. Carrington	1,200
Joseph Atkinson, esq.	200
Mrs. Beaver	300
Mrs. Jukes	60
Mr. Killwick, for his four Grand-children	40
Major Delatre, temporary	200
Baroness Mylius	300
PENSIONS and ALLOWANCES to Officers, formerly on the Establishment of Ceylon, from the Civil Subscription Fund:	
Sir A. Wood	700
A. Bertallacci, esq.	600
J. Gay, esq.	600
Dr. Christie	500
H. Layard, esq.	400
Sir R[d] Plaskett	600
W. H. Kerr, esq.	500
H. R. Sneyd, esq.	400
L. Gibson, esq.	400
G. Atkinson, esq.	400
W. C. Gibson, esq.	400
G. Laughton, esq.	400
E. D. Boyd, esq.	400
T. R. Backhouse, esq.	500
J. Maitland, esq.	500
D. Stark, esq.	400
J. Deane, esq.	600
E. Bletterman, esq.	400
W. H. Hooper, esq.	500
J. S. Richardson, esq.	500
FURLOUGH ALLOWANCE of £.300 per annum, payable out of this Fund to such Civil Servants of the Colony as may be on leave of absence from the Island, and who are Subscribers to the Fund:	
W. H. Hooper, esq. (previous to drawing his Pension of £. 500)	300
PENSIONS from the Subscription Fund for Widows of Civil Officers:	
Mrs. Arthur	300
Mrs. Twisleton	300
Mrs. Tolfrey	300

The Agent has further to disburse the Pay and Contingencies of the Colonel of the Ceylon Regiment, and of such Officers of it as may be in Great Britain; including advances to those Gentlemen who embark on service for the Colony. The amount paid under this head in 1826 was £. 4,454. 18*s*. 9*d*.

Colonial Audit Office,
19th March 1828.

Edmund Byng.
John Conroy.

N° 4.

COPIES OF CORRESPONDENCE.

Extract from a DISPATCH from Lieut. General Sir Edward Barnes to Earl Bathurst, dated August 18th, 1820.

ON the great question of the future disposal of the whole of the cinnamon of the island, I must venture to express my full coincidence in your Lordship's opinion, that throwing open the trade in that principal article of export will have most advantageous effects on the general commerce of the island; and supposing, as there is every reason to do, that the price of this spice will continue at its present rate in Europe, which I observe is on an average 8*s.* per pound, I should anticipate an annual increase of revenue to Government of at least £. 60,000; not including the additional value which the rejected cinnamon will acquire by its being allowed to be exported direct to Europe, to which market, there is reason to believe, a good deal now goes circuitously, and under the denomination of Cassia.

Sir, Downing-street, 2d November 1820.

WITH reference to the several Dispatches I have at various periods received from Sir Robert Brownrigg, relative to the Cinnamon Contract, I transmit to you enclosed a copy of a letter which has lately been received from the secretary of the Court of Directors, on several points connected with that important subject.

6 July 1820.

With respect to the payment which the Company are prepared to allow to the superintendent of cinnamon, I have only to call your attention to the limits within which the Court of Directors have decided, and as those within which you will take care to provide, that such payment shall be confined.

In regard to the other part of the contract, it cannot, I think, but be satisfactory to you to observe that the Court have decided to obviate all difficulties which the government have felt as to the disposal of the rejected cinnamon, during the continuance of the present contract, by instructing the government of Fort St. George to receive it. The letter of the secretary of the Court of Directors, however, suggests some important considerations on which I am desirous of receiving your Report, before coming to any final arrangement with respect to the future disposal of this article.

If the Court be correct in supposing that the cinnamon is only required in Europe, and that the annual demand there for the article cannot be extended beyond 450,000 lbs. of the best quality, it may be important to ascertain how far it is possible to limit the quantity grown, and to secure it of that improved quality which should render it fit for the markets here.

I cannot conceal from you that I feel, on general principle, a great indisposition to apply any compulsory restriction to the production of this, or any other similar article; and it is only in consideration of the growth of cinnamon being, to a certain extent, under the control of the government, that I consider such an inquiry to be necessary. Entertaining also the opinion that it would be most for the advantage of the island to leave the trade in cinnamon, at the expiration of the present contract, open to general competition, it appears to me that the activity and enterprise of individual merchants may find that vent for a greater quantity of the article, without reference to its quality, which has hitherto been wanting; and therefore, although I should be desirous that your attention should be immediately turned to the best means of improving the culture and ameliorating the quality of the cinnamon, yet I cannot recommend any attempt to diminish the growth of that spice, until the experiment shall have been made of the effect of a free trade upon its consumption. But I think it essential to take care that, while the government do not interfere to restrict the growth, they should, on the other hand, avoid exciting an unnatural and excessive production, and thus give reality to the apprehensions entertained by the East India Company; and I have therefore to desire that you will regulate your conduct accordingly.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Major-General Sir Edward Barnes, &c. &c &c. (signed) *Bathurst.*

Sir, East India House, the 6th July 1820.

THE Court of Directors being enabled by the receipt of advices from India, to proceed upon the consideration of your letters of the 14th August 1818, and the 29th March 1820, respecting the salary allowed by His Majesty's government of the island of Ceylon to Dr. Andrew High, deceased, and to Dr. Farrell, for superintending and sorting the cinnamon annually sent to England on account of the East India Company; I am ordered to request you will be pleased to inform the Right honourable the Earl Bathurst, that under all the circumstances of the case, the Court acquiesce in the arrangement as it now exists, viz. that the East India Company shall be charged with the actual payments which have been made on this head by the Ceylon government, during the present contract, the same being understood not to exceed 1,200 pagodas per annum from the commencement of the contract until the 1st of October 1816, and of 1,425 pagodas per annum during the remainder of the current engagement. The Court will transmit the necessary orders to the government of Fort Saint George, for admitting these entries into their books.

The Court take the present opportunity of requesting the attention of Earl Bathurst to a new and very important consideration, not only as it regards the existing engagement with the East India Company for a fixed quantity of cinnamon, but as it relates to the future character of that spice.

It is shown by the papers recently received, that the Ceylon government, having been enabled to obtain cinnamon from the Kandyan territories, had in the past year, 1819, provided a large quantity of cinnamon beyond the stipulated annual supply of 450,000 lbs. for the Company, and offered to deliver the surplus, about 128,000 lbs.,* to the Madras government, who consented to receive such surplus. It, however, subsequently appears to the Court, that the whole of the quantity procured in the Kandyan territories, amounting to 278,000 lbs., was rejected, as unfit for the European market.

The Court cannot but express their fear that any agreement which may be made by the government of Ceylon with the purchasers of the rejected spice, will not be effectual to preclude its passing to the westward of the Cape of Good Hope; and although the quality of the cinnamon sold to individuals may be manifestly inferior to that delivered to the Company, yet the superabundant supply of an inferior and cheap article will not fail to affect the market rates of the superior commodity.

The Court solicit the attention of Lord Bathurst to their letter of the 7th October 1814, in which the Court expressed their opinion of the inexpediency of considerably extending the cinnamon investment; but at the same time the Court are ready to assist the views of His Majesty's Government to the utmost of their power, whether those views be directed to keep the provision at or under 400,000 lbs. weight of cinnamon per annum*, or to extend the cultivation to a larger amount; and it is the intention of the Court to instruct their government of Fort Saint George to receive whatever quantity of cinnamon the Ceylon government may offer during the remainder of the present contract.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Henry Goulburn, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *J. Dart*, Secretary.

Extract of a LETTER from ord Bathurst to the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, dated Downing-street, 21st August 1821.

YOU are aware that the cinnamon of the island has heretofore been sold exclusively to the East India Company, under a contract which expires in the month of March 1822. It has been determined that this contract should not be renewed, but that the trade in cinnamon should, like that in other articles, be open to all who are desirous of embarking in it. It is not improbable that the immediate effect of the new arrangement may be to a degree prejudicial to the pecuniary arrangements of the colonial government, as the facility of drawing at fixed periods upon the Company for the amount of the cinnamon investment will of

* *Memorandum*:—The present contract is for 450,000 lbs. weight of cinnamon annually, which would seem to be a greater quantity than the original cinnamon grounds are able to produce.

of course be lost, unless the Company should become annual purchasers of the article to any considerable extent; nevertheless, upon every calculation which I can form, I have reason to believe that it will be ultimately most beneficial to the trade and revenue of the island, by inducing a resort of merchants to the colony, by encouraging an export, with the cinnamon, of other articles of island produce, and by removing all difficulty as to the disposal of that part of the cinnamon which exceeds the quantity required by the Company. Some caution, however, will be necessary to avoid introducing into the European market a greater quantity of the article than can be consumed, and which experience shows does not much exceed 400,000 lbs. You will therefore not encourage any immediate or unnatural extension of the growth of this article; time will soon show whether the demand for it may not be increased, and it will be in the power of the island at any time to make its production fully adequate to any new demand which the opening of the trade may create.

While the cinnamon contract with the Company existed, they were in the habit of regularly making over to the agent of the colony in England, a quarterly sum of £.6,250, to meet those demands which are necessarily made upon him on account of the island. The cessation of these payments requires that funds should be otherwise provided for these demands, and you will be particularly careful that those funds be so placed at his disposal as to supersede the necessity of any advances from the Treasury of this country.

My Lord, King's House, Colombo, 27th December 1821.

I HAVE had the honour of receiving your Lordship's dispatch N° 6, of the 2d November 1820, together with its enclosure from the Court of Directors; and although I have already stated my opinion, in my dispatch of the 18th August 1820 (N° 28), as to the advantages that would accrue to the revenue of the island by leaving the cinnamon to the free disposal of the government, still I presume it will be satisfactory to your Lordship that I should go a little more into detail than I have hitherto done.

To recur in the first place to the letter from the Court of Directors, your Lordship will forgive me if I express my apprehension that your Lordship has fallen into a misconception with regard to the offer of the Company to receive the *rejected cinnamon*; at the same time I must observe, that the matter is not put in a very clear point of view by Mr. Dart's letter; but having reference to the correspondence which took place between this government and that of Fort George, it is quite clear that what the Company consent to receive is whatever surplus cinnamon, fit for the European market, that may be collected beyond the stipulated quantity of 450,000 lbs.; but after this superior sort of cinnamon has been culled out, there always remains a quantity of too inferior a description to be sent to Europe, and which has hitherto been sold under bond not to be exported to the westward of the Cape of Good Hope. Notwithstanding, however, the precautions taken by this government to prevent the rejected cinnamon from coming into competition with the Company's investment in the European market, yet, as Mr. Dart apprehends, there is good reason to suppose that a portion of it at least finds its way to Europe, and not by a very circuitous route, nor indeed, as it would seem, without the Company's sanction; for if an account given in a newspaper of the Calcutta imports and exports for 1819 be correct, a considerable quantity of cinnamon was exported from the above port direct to Europe; this could of course be no other than the rejected cinnamon from this island. I have unfortunately lost the newspaper (the St. James's Chronicle) which I allude to, but the fact of the export can I presume be readily ascertained at the India House.

I am at a loss to discover whence Mr. Dart has taken his data of the quantity of cinnamon procured in the Kandyan country, and of the surplus tendered to the Company beyond the stipulated quantity of 450,000 lbs. in the year 1819; but in order that your Lordship may have one clear and compressed view of the state of the case, I enclose a Return, showing the quantity furnished to the Company during the last six years, together with the excess or deficiency in each year; by which your Lordship will perceive, that in the aggregate there is a deficiency of the stipulated quantity of 450,000 lbs. per annum, amounting to 120,302 lbs., so that there seems to be no necessity of any immediate apprehension of our overstocking the European market. I enclose also a Return of the rejected cinnamon sold each year under bond to Messrs. Palmer & Co. of Calcutta.

I have

I have but a few remarks to make as to the power and policy of this government to increase or diminish the quantity of the spice in question. The culture is completely within the control of the government, as every tree in the island, whether growing wild, or in private grounds, or in the preserved gardens, equally belongs to it; so that if it became an object to eradicate it partially or in toto, it is perfectly feasible, and within the unshackled power of the government to do so; but seeing the difficulty that has almost always existed of collecting the quantum for which the Company formerly stipulated, viz. 400,000 lbs., it has been deemed necessary to increase the culture, and between 5 and 6,000 *l.* sterling is expended annually in extending and improving the preserved gardens; notwithstanding which, I apprehend, that without the collections from the Kandyan country, the island could not on an average produce 400,000 lbs. a year. I scarcely need observe, that although the destruction might be as rapid as could be desired, yet that the cultivation must be slow and progressive.

As to the policy of increasing the quantity of cinnamon in the market, I cannot help in the first place remarking, that the East India Company seem to be still strongly under the influence of the Dutch policy; viz. that of limiting the European supply, under an impression that the market will bear only a certain limited quantity. Nothing appears to me to be more erroneous: if cinnamon were a luxury of such a nature, that to depreciate the pecuniary value of it would lower it in the estimation of consumers, the Dutch policy would be good; but this cannot be the case, for there can be no doubt, that whatever the price may be, it will always be equally sought after. I must be permitted to assume that cinnamon differs not from tea, or coffee, or wine, in its marketable nature, that is, the lower the price, the greater the number of consumers; the effect then of keeping up the price by limiting the quantity, is to confine the consumption to a certain number of persons. There can be no advantage in this; the only event to be guarded against, whether by the East India Company as contractors, or this island as the cultivator, and supposing no contract to exist, is, that the increased quantity brought into the market does not lower the price to such a degree as to make the general profit less than was upon the smaller quantity.

The consumption of this sort of spice is not to be taken from the quantity of cinnamon exported from this island by the East India Company; for if your Lordship would be pleased to refer to the account of the East India and China Imports and Exports for the seven years ending 5th January last, ordered to be printed by Parliament on the 10th July 1820, and 2d April 1821, you will perceive that during these seven years an average of no less than 382,673 lbs. of cassia lignea was imported each year into Great Britain. This spice is nothing more or less than an inferior sort of cinnamon, and is, as far as I am acquainted, used in no other way than as cinnamon. If the price quoted in the Return of Imports and Exports just alluded to be correct, none of this cassia lignea can be the rejected cinnamon of this island, as the price therein stated is 1 *s.* 6 *d.* a pound, whereas Messrs. Palmer & Co. pay us 2 *s.* 10 *d.* per pound for the rejected cinnamon; but with regard to the cinnamon imported into Great Britain by the free traders, I cannot imagine where it has been procured, if it is not our rejected cinnamon. The average quantities imported during each year of the last seven is 14,909 lbs.; but if two years are ejected, viz. 1817 and 1818, the average of the remaining five will be 2,893 lbs.; in either case the quantity would scarcely be sufficient to affect the market.

It is unnecessary, I presume, for me here to repeat my objection to a renewal of the contract with the Company; but if any thing further were required to prove to your Lordship the advantage that would accrue to the island by a discontinuance of the contract, I would beg to refer your Lordship to Mr. Grant's statement of the profits and loss on the East India Company's trade, laid before the Committee of the House of Lords on the Commerce with the East Indies and China; by which your Lordship will perceive that the average profit on cinnamon (and of course the Ceylon cinnamon, for I know of no other that they purchase) is no less a sum than 84,000 *l.* a year for the last ten years.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(signed) *E. Barnes.*

The Right hon. the Earl Bathurst, K. G.
&c. &c. &c.

STATEMENT of CINNAMON shipped in Ceylon for the Hon. East India Company, since the last Contract in 1815; and of the Excess and Deficiency in each Year on the Quantity stipulated to be annually delivered; viz. 450,000 lbs.

		Excess.	Deficiency.
Of the cutting of 1815, shipped in 1816 -	*Lbs.* 393,217 ½	- -	56,782 ½
Ditto - 1816 – 1817 - -	466,570	16,570	—
Ditto - 1817 – 1818 - -	526,845	76,845	—
Ditto - 1818 – 1819 - -	323,102 ½	- -	126,897 ½
Ditto - 1819 – 1820 - -	376,660	- -	73,340
Ditto - 1820 – 1821 - -	493,302 ½	43,302 ½	—
Total - - -	*Lbs.* 2,579,697 ½	136,717 ½	257,020
	Deficient - - - *Lbs.*		120,302 ½

(signed) *Geo. Lusignon*,
Dep. Secy to Govt.

STATEMENT of the Quantity of CINNAMON which, being rejected as too coarse for the East India Company's Investment, has been sold to Messrs. Palmer & Co. for consumption to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope.

Cut in 1815, sold in 1816 - - - - -	*Lbs.* 248,785 ½
– 1816 – 1817 - - - - -	130,276
– 1817 – 1818 - - - - -	107,295 ½
– 1818 – 1819 - - - - -	79,535 ½
– 1819 – 1820 - - - - -	175,505
– 1820 – 1821 - - - - -	200,995
Total - - -	*Lbs.* 942,392 ½

(signed) *Geo. Lusignon*,
Dep. Secy to Govt.

Extract of a LETTER from Lord Bathurst to Sir E. Barnes; dated Downing-street, 26th July 1823.

THE result of the first public sales of cinnamon has certainly not favoured the expectation of a material absorption of that spice by the ordinary channels of trade. But although every care had been taken to promulgate the expiration of the contract with the East India Company, I should scarcely hope that the attention of the commercial world would be fully excited to the opening thus afforded to speculation and enterprise, until a considerable quantity of the spice shall have been publicly disposed of in this country. In the meantime I have only to recommend that you will encourage a persevering adherence to the measures which have been successively adopted with the view of improving the quality of the cinnamon; and you will not fail to carry into execution the most desirable arrangements for sending it home in the best condition; for although I have no reason for seriously apprehending that the demand for that article has much relaxed, yet there is nothing which would more certainly produce that effect than to send spice of a deteriorated quality into the market.

Sir, Downing-street, 2d December 1823.

In Mr. Lushington's 11 Nov. 1823. Ditto, 18 Nov. 1823.

I DEEM it necessary that you should be informed of the measures which have been pursued a view to the disposal of the cinnamon which has recently been sent to this country by the Ceylon government; and I do myself the honour, therefore, of transmitting for your information copies of two Reports addressed to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury by Mr. Howard, the person to whom the management of this business has been specially entrusted by their Lordships.

By

By Mr. Howard's Reports you will perceive, that the price obtained for the first parcel of that article, consisting of 800 bales, has, notwithstanding the disadvantages under which it was brought into the market, exceeded by 1*s.* 1½*d.* per lb. the average price anticipated by Sir James Campbell, as that which the Government would obtain for it; and is about 2*s.* 1½*d.* per lb. more than the East India Company contracted to allow during the continuance of their monopoly.

It has been suggested by Mr. Howard, that it would be advisable to have recourse to the London market exclusively for the sale of all future supplies of that article; and he has also recommended the expediency of limiting the production to a quantity rather under than above the estimated consumption of 404,000 lbs.

It is not my intention, however, at present, to enter into a discussion of these very important points. On reference to some of my former dispatches, you will be fully informed of the views which I have already taken of this question; and nothing has occurred since to induce me to alter the opinions which I have at those different times entertained, as to the inexpediency of imposing any restrictions upon the production of that valuable article of export, until the effects of a free trade upon its consumption have been most fully ascertained.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Lieut. Gen. Sir E. Barnes. (signed) *Bathurst.*

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 11th November 1823.

HAVING laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury a letter from Mr. Howard, of the 29th ult., respecting the sale of a parcel of cinnamon recently sent home by the Ceylon government, I have it in command to transmit the same to you, together with its enclosures, and to request that you will move Earl Bathurst to favour my Lords with his sentiments upon the subject.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(signed) *R. Lushington.*

R. W. Horton, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

Sir, Hyde Park Corner, 29th Oct. 1823.

THE Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury having been pleased, by your letter of the 28th July last, to place under my care and management the disposal of 1,900 bales of cinnamon, recently sent to this country by the Ceylon government, I have the honour to transmit herewith, for the information of their Lordships, a catalogue of the first parcel of it, consisting of 800 bales, put up to public auction on the 17th instant.

This being an intermediate sale between one of 1,480 bales by the East India Company on the 11th August last (of which 500 bales remained unsold), and another to the same extent for the 10th of November next, it cannot be contemplated otherwise than as taking place under rather unfavourable circumstances; these considered, the result of the sale may, I presume, be looked upon as very satisfactory.

Of the first quality, 396 bales were sold at prices from 6*s.* 7*d.* to 6*s.* 9*d.* per lb. averaging 6*s.* 7½*d.*; and the whole of the second quality, consisting of 200 bales, went off very briskly at 5*s.* 10*d.* to 6*s.* 2*d.* per lb. averaging 6*s.* per lb.

In making the necessary arrangements for the disposal of this parcel of cinnamon, I thought it advisable to adopt the same tax or upset price as that of the East India Company on the 11th of August last. As compared with that sale, the first quality suffered a depreciation of price; but the second fully equalled it; and the whole exhibited a result which exceeded mine, as well as the general expectation, both in regard to prices and the quantity sold.

I must here remark that the cinnamon per Duke of Bedford, although of fine quality originally, was somewhat deteriorated on its voyage home from the damp state of the ship. This probably arose from the circumstance of her having sometime previously to its shipment discharged a cargo of salt. It was found, at any rate, on opening the bales, that the cinnamon was pervaded with a species of

mildew, and it required uncommon care and diligence to bring it into proper condition. I do not consider blame attachable in any quarter on account of this fact, but it should operate as a caution to those entrusted with the shipment of so delicate an article.

I feel much difficulty in submitting any opinion as to the prospects for this important article, during the continuance of such a powerful competition as it will have to contend with while the East India Company's stock, consisting of 6,800 bales, remains in the market; their operations must in a great measure govern the prices, and the result of the ensuing sale in November next will enable me to see my way more clearly than I do at present.

It appears that the average annual consumption of cinnamon for seven years ending with the year 1815, is about 355,000 lbs., and for the subsequent seven years, ending with the year 1822, about 404,000 lbs.; the prices varying during these two periods from 4*s.* 7*d.* to 16*s.* 3*d.* per lb. (vide the Abstract herewith enclosed); and as the consumption of this article has been no wise affected by the difference in the prices, the inference may be fairly drawn, that it requires only particular management to obtain for the future something approaching to the maximum prices exhibited by the East India Company's sales; but it is not probable that any arrangements for effecting this object can be entered into until the Company's stock shall have been got rid of.

It does not appear that any adequate reasons ever existed to induce the Company to vary the tax or upset price from time to time, as has been done. The measure seems rather to have had its origin in a want of firmness, and also of information as to the true state of the market, particularly in regard to the extent of existing orders for shipment to the Continent. Had the tax been originally fixed at 10*s.* per lb., occasional murmuring might have been heard amongst the buyers, and backwardness in bidding at some of the sales; but this would only have been a temporary feeling, and sales to the same extent would have ultimately been effected. Cinnamon is wanted for the supply of a regular demand, and it is believed that the actual consumers benefit very little from the lowness of the prices here; the foreign merchants in such cases reap the bulk of the profits.

For these and other reasons I feel confident in assuming, that as soon as the Company's stock is exhausted, that 12*s.* to 15*s.* per lb. may be as readily obtained for it as any lower rate; and I take the liberty to submit, that to obtain this ultimate and desirable result, there is only wanting, in my opinion, a proper management here, and a firm and uniform line of conduct on the part of the Ceylon government in regard to some main points: namely,

To retain the entire control over it;

To have recourse to the London market exclusively for its sale;

To limit the production to a quantity rather under than above the estimated annual consumption of 404,000 lbs.

It would be desirable, also, to have the bales marked with the red letters which have always hitherto indicated the different localities of growth. The late parcel being without such marks, afforded a pretence for some expressions of dissatisfaction amongst the buyers, and in the opinion of many had an unfavourable influence on the sale. This prejudice might be overcome by time, but still it would be better that the bales were so marked, as these letters give a facility to assorting and arranging the different qualities for show.

The black pepper put on board with the cinnamon as dunage, sold from 5$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* to 5$\frac{7}{8}$*d.* per lb., being from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ per lb. above the previous prices of the day for similar qualities.

I have the honour to be, &c.

George Harrison, Esq. (signed) *W. Howard.*

ABSTRACT of the Sales of CINNAMON by the East India Company; from 1809 to 1822, inclusive.

SALES.	BALES Sold.	TAX or Upset Price.	PRICES of First Quality.	Of Second.	Of Third.
March Sale - 1809 -	2,590	6/ per lb.	6/5 a' 6/8	5/8 a' 5/10	none.
September Sale, d° -	2,275	- - -	7/5 a' 8,3	7/5 a' 7,8	none.
	4,865				
M. Sale, 1810 - -	2,049	6/6 -	8/6 a' 8/9	8/1 a' 8/3	4/10 a' 6/2
S. Sale - d° - -	1,446	- - -	8/6 a' 8/9	7/6 a' 7/10	7/1 a' 7/5
	3,495				
M. Sale, 1811 - -	1,234	6/6 -	8/6 a' 8,8	7/7 a' 7/8	5/ a' 5/2
S. Sale - d° - -	1,705	- - -	8/2 a' 8/4	7/1 a' 7/4	3/9 a' 5/11
	2,939				
M. Sale, 1812 - -	1,704	7/6 -	7/7 a' 7/8	7/1 a' 7/2	6/5 a' 6/8
S. Sale - d° - -	2,096	- - -	7/4 a' 8/	6/7 a' 6/11	none.
	3,800				
M. Sale, 1813 - -	none.				
S. Sale - d° - -	2,250	8/ -	9/9 a' 10/	9/7 a' 9/10	8/6 a' 8/7
M. Sale, 1814 - -	2,300	10/ -	11/10 a' 16/2	14/7 a' 15/2	10/3 a' 10/8
S. Sale - d° - -	1,905	- - -	13/5 a' 14/	10/11 a' 11/3	7/10 a' 8/9
	4,205				
M. Sale, 1815 - -	1,704	10/ -	12/7 a' 13/3	11/11 a' 12/5	9/9 a' 11/1
S. Sale - d° - -	1,659	- - -	13/ a' 13/9	12/6 a' 12/10	11/ a' 12/6
	3,363				
M. Sale, 1816 - -	1,818	10/ -	10/2 a' 10/5	9/11 a' 10/1	9/9 a' 10/
S. Sale - d° - -	1,200	- - -	10/10 a' 11/4	10/5 a' 10/11	none.
2d d° - d° - -	1,150	- - -	11/4 a' 11/6	10/5 a' 10/10	none.
	4,168				
M. Sale, 1817 - -	1,140	10/ -	11/11 a' 12/10	10/6 a' 11/1	none.
2d d° - d° - -	1,170	- - -	12/9 a' 13/1	10/8 a' 11/1	none.
S. d° - d° - -	1,170	- - -	12/6 a' 13/1	11/1 a' 11/8	none.
2d d° - d° - -	1,370	- - -	14/ a' 16/3	12/6 a' 13/11	11/ a' 12/7
	4,850				
M. Sale, 1818 - -	1,370	10/ -	13/9 a' 14/2	11/7 a' 12/2	9/9 a' 11/5
2d d° - d° - -	1,382	- - -	13/6 a' 13/11	10/3 a' 10/8	none.
S. d° - d° - -	1,500	- - -	11/5 a' 12/	9/10 a' 10/10	none.
2d d° - d° - -	1,446	- - -	11/4 a' 11/9	9/8 a' 10/11	7/10 a' 7/11
	5,698				
M. Sale, 1819 - -	973	10/ -	10/1 a' 10/4	9/1 - -	7/7 a' 7/10
2d d° - d° - -	240	- - -	10/1 - -	9/1 - -	none.
S. Sale - d° - -	904	9/ -	9/1 a' 9/3	9/1 - -	7/1 a' 7/2
2d d° - d° - -	399	- - -	9/1 a' 9/3	8/1 - -	none.
	2,516				

Each Bale weighs about 100 lbs.

(continued)

Abstract of the Sale of Cinnamon—*continued.*

SALES.	BALES Sold.	TAX or Upset Price.	PRICES of First Quality.	Of Second.	Of Third.
M. Sale, 1820 - -	1,290	8/ per lb.	8/1 a' 8/7	7/1 a'. 7/5	6/3 a' 6/5
2d d° - d° - -	1,442	- - -	8/1 a' 8/3	7/1 a' 7/4	6/1 a' 6/3
S. Sale - d° - -	588	- - -	8/1 a' 8/6	7/1 - -	6/1
2d d° - d° - -	339	- - -	8/1 a' 8/3	7/1 a' 7/2	6/1
	3,659				
M. Sale, 1821 - -	1,199	7/ -	7/2 a' 7/7	6/1 a' 6/9	5/3 a' 5/8
2d d° - d° - -	969	- - -	7/1 a' 7/6	6/1 a' 6/6	5/3 a' 5/7
S Sale - d° - -	774	6/ -	6/1 a' 6/7	5/1 a' 5/2	none.
2d d° - d° - -	1,125	- - -	7/11 a' 8/10	6/1 a' 6/7	5/1 a' 5/5
	4,067				
M. Sale, 1822 - -	1,183	7/ -	7/1 a' 7/9	6/1 - -	5/1 a' 6/
2d d° - d° - -	884	- - -	7/1 a' 7/5	6/1 - -	5/1 a' 5/2
S. Sale - d° - -	651	- - -	7/1 a' 7/2	5/7 - -	4/7 a' 4/9
2d d° - d° - -	628	- - -	7/1 a' 7/4	5/7 - -	4/7 a' 4/11
	3,346				

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 18th November 1823.

HAVING laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury a letter from Mr. Howard, dated the 12th instant, enclosing catalogue of the prices of the East India Company's sale of cinnamon on the 10th instant, I herewith transmit the same to you for the information of Earl Bathurst, with reference to the former correspondence upon this subject.

I am, &c.

R. W. Horton, Esq. (signed) *J. C. Herries.*
&c. &c. &c.

Sir, Hyde Park Corner, 12th Nov. 1823.

WITH reference to my letter of the 29th ultimo, I have now the honour to communicate to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the result of the East India Company's sale on the 10th instant, and to transmit herewith a catalogue of the prices.

The sale consisted of—

	Bales.	Tax per lb.			
1st Quality - -	550	- - 6/6 ; of which were sold,	173 ;	withdrawn -	377
2d - - - -	585	- - 5/6 - - -	171	- -	414
3d - - - -	355	- - 4/6 - - -	235	- -	120
	1,490		579		911

Of the first quality, only one lot was sold so high as 6*s.* 8*d.* per lb. Of the second quality, 114 bales, per ship Albion, were in fact first quality, and at a former sale put up as such, and yet the whole sold, of this description, averaged only about 5*s.* 8*d.*, or 4*d.* nearly under that quality of the Government cinnamon sold the 17th ultimo. I submit, therefore, whether the result of the Company's sale as here stated, does not fairly warrant the conclusion, that the former can beneficially compete with it; and I presume to indulge a hope that a sale which I have fixed for January next will fully realize my expectations on this head.

I have the honour to be, &c.

George Harrison, Esq. (signed) *W. Howard.*

N° 5.

RETURN of the quantity of CINNAMON imported into Great Britain on account of the Ceylon Government, in each Year since 1821, inclusive; showing the Invoice Cost of each Shipment, the Freight and other Charges of Conveyance to this Country, and the Net Proceeds of the Sale thereof, as far as they have yet been realized, and the quantity remaining on hand unsold.

In what Year Imported.	QUANTITY of Fine-quality Cinnamon and Low-quality Cinnamon Imported.	AMOUNT of Freight and other Charges of Conveyance.	AMOUNT of Net Proceeds of Sale.
	lbs.	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*
Year 1821 - -	nil		
- 1822 - -	nil		
- 1823 - -	180,485	5,675 4 4	48,787 7 7
- 1824 - -	335,341	12,487 1 2	69,183 2 5
- 1825 - -	223,337	10,026 6 7	60,355 1 3
- 1826 - -	114,115	2,898 6 1	23,939 9 11
- 1827 - -	87,050	2,417 10 5	12,300 9 6
Totals - -	960,328	33,504 8 7	220,565 10 8

REMARKS.

No Invoice, showing the cost of each Shipment, has been received in this country from Ceylon. It may, however, be remarked, that on an average of Years the pro-rata charge for cutting, collecting and embaling the Cinnamon may be estimated at - - - - - - - 8*d.* per lb.
The highest price obtained at the sales for fine-quality Cinnamon - 1st sort, is 9/6 –
The lowest price for - - - - - - - - - - ditto - - - - - - ditto, is 6/7 –
The highest price for - - - - - - - - - - ditto - - - - - - 2d sort, is 7/ –
The lowest price for - - - - - - - - - - ditto - - - - - - ditto, is 5/7 –
The highest price for low quality - - - - - - - - - - is 4/9 –
The lowest price for - ditto - - - - - - - - - - - is 1/10 –
The net price realized for Cinnamon, including the low quality - - - is 4/7 $\frac{1}{288}$ –
The Charges - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - are /8 $\frac{287}{288}$ –

Unsold of 1825 - -	12,610	*lbs.*
Ditto of 1826 - -	50,246	- - 1,016,463 - - Remaining on hand.
Ditto of 1827 - -	953,607	

Note:—Part of this stock has since been sold; but the proceeds have not yet been realized.

Total Importation - - - 1,976,791 lbs.

N° 6.

STATEMENT of the Annual Amount of Duties of SEA CUSTOMS levied in the Island of Ceylon; distinguishing those on the Importation of European and other Goods from the Year 1811 to 1826, both inclusive.

YEAR.	AMOUNT of SEA CUSTOMS, as appears by the Annual Accounts in this Office.	AMOUNT OF DUTIES ON IMPORTS.				AMOUNT OF DUTIES ON EUROPEAN GOODS.			
		In Colonial Currency.	In Sterling, at the Govt Rate of 11⅓ Rds. per £. Stg.	In Sterling, at the Average Rates at which the Bills were sold in the several Years.		In Colonial Currency.	In Sterling, at 11⅓ Rds. per £.	In Sterling, at the Average Rates.	
	Rds. f. p.	*Rds. f. p.*	£. s. d.	Rate.	£. s. d.	*Rds. f. p.*	£. s. d.	Rate.	£. s. d.
1811	492,502 7 3 ¾	116,826 1 3 ¼	10,222 5 9	13	8,986 12 6	The Accounts for the year 1811 were the first examined in this Office. These Amounts of the Duties on Imports have been collected from various documents, as the annual Accounts previous to 1818 do not distinguish between Exports and Imports. The Amount of the Duties on European Goods imported cannot be stated previous to 1818.			
1812	407,923 7 1	123,576 7 3	10,812 19 2	14	8,826 11 1				
1813	410,729 – 1 ½	138,143 3 1	12,087 10 9	13 ½	10,232 16 6				
1814	417,472 5 1 ¾	187,782 – – ¾	16,430 18 6	13 ⅓	14,083 13 –				
1815	623,084 6 2 ¾	301,097 1 1 ¼	26,345 19 11	13	23,161 6 4				
1816	426,982 7 – ¾	219,951 3 3 ¼	19,245 14 10	14	15,710 16 2				
1817	549,462 – – ¾	296,737 – 1 ¾	25,964 9 10	15 ½	19,144 6 6				
1818	530,600 7 1 ¼	298,088 9 2 ⅝	26,082 15 5	14	21,292 1 3	76,370 3 1 ½	6,682 8 –	14	5,455 – 5
1819	595,991 8 1 ¾	329,024 7 – ⅜	28,789 13 –	14	23,501 15 1	78,870 10 –	6,901 4 –	14	5,633 12 7
1820	718,271 4 – ½	382,130 7 ●1 ⅞	33,436 8 7	13 ⅜	27,960 15 6	72,560 8 3 ⅜	6,349 1 3	13 ⅜	5,309 6 5
1821	643,351 6 2 ¾	397,125 5 1 ½	34,748 9 2	14 ⅓	26,923 15 4	34,348 7 – ½	3,005 10 –	14 ⅓	2,328 14 4
1822	669,275 2 3 ¾	372,017 4 3 ¼	32,551 10 4	15 ⅝	23,495 16 9	49,326 6 3 ½	4,316 1 6	15 ⅝	3,115 7 3
1823	759,366 – 3	493,208 7 – ¾	43,155 15 1	15 ⅞	31,314 16 7	35,130 11 3 ¼	3,073 19 3	15 ⅞	2,230 10 9
1824	630,306 7 3 ½	349,432 8 – ¼	30,575 7 2	15	23,295 10 3	33,696 9 2 ¼	2,948 9 5	15	2,246 9 1

No Colonial Accounts for any period subsequent to 1824 have been received at this Office.

1825	£. 36,409 14 2	These Sums are taken from a Dispatch of Sir E. Barnes; but no accurate conclusion as to the state of the Trade of the Colony can be drawn from a comparison of them with the receipts of the years preceding, as a new Tariff was promulgated in 1825, and the Colonial Currency superseded by British Coin.
1826	36,356 2 10	

Colonial Audit Office,
19th March 1828.

Edmund Byng.
John Conroy.

CEYLON.

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS

RELATING TO

THE ISLAND OF CEYLON.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
14 *July* 1828.

PAPERS

RELATING TO

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

Creditors of The Nabobs of The Carnatic:
Forgeries of Reddy Row: — Carnatic Debts.
&c.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed,*
10 *May* 1814.

LIST OF PAPERS

Presented to the Honourable House of Commons, in pursuance of Orders, dated the 23d March, and 26th and 28th April, 1814.

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23 *March* 1814.

No. 1.—COPY of the Petition to His Majesty, against Sir George Barlow, late Governor of Madras, signed by R. Maitland, W. Abbott, and T. Parry, Creditors of the Nabobs of the Carnatic; dated the 1st April 1812 - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 3.

No. 2.—Copy of a Letter addressed by Messrs. Abbott and Maitland, dated 12 March 1812, on the Conduct of the Carnatic Commissioners at Madras, and other matters relative to the Trials had in the Supreme Court of Judicature, on the Forgeries of Reddy Row and others p. 3.

No. 3.—Copy of a Letter from the Chief Secretary of Government at Bengal, to the Madras Government, dated the 17th July 1812; and Enclosures - - - - - - p. 6.

No. 4.—Copy of a Letter, dated the 22d October 1812, to Lord Minto, from Messrs. Abbott and Maitland of Madras - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 8.

26 *April* 1814.

No. 5.—Copy of a Letter from the Court of Directors of the East India Company, to the Governor in Council at Fort Saint George, relative to the Carnatic Debts; dated 18th February 1807 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 13.

No. 6.—Copy of a Letter from Alexander Anstruther, esq. Advocate General at Fort Saint George, to the Governor in Council at Fort Saint George; dated the 4th September 1810 - p. 14.

No. 7.—Copy of a Letter from the Government of Fort Saint George, to the Court of Directors of the East India Company; dated the 20th September 1810 - - - - - p. 17.

No. 8.—Copy of a Letter from Alexander Anstruther, esq. to the Governor in Council at Fort Saint George; dated the 31st January 1811 - - - - - - - - - p. 18.

No. 9.—Copy of a Letter from the Government of Fort Saint George, to the Court of Directors of the East India Company; dated 6th February 1811 - - - - - p. 25.

No. 10.—Copy of a Letter from S. T. Goad, esq. one of the Commissioners for Carnatic Debts at Fort Saint George, to the Governor General in Council; dated 4th April 1812 - p. 28.

No. 11.—Copy of a Letter from Alexander Anstruther, esq. Advocate General at Fort Saint George, to the Secretary of the Government General in Council; dated the 11th April 1812, p. 30.

28 *April* 1814.

No. 12.—Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. A. Maitland, to the Chief Secretary of Government of Fort Saint George; dated the 29th June 1810 - - - - - - - p. 30.

No. 13.—Copy of a Letter from Messrs. Abbott and Maitland, to the Court of Directors of the East India Company; dated the 13th July 1810 - - - - - - - p. 32.

No. 14.—Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. A. Maitland, to the Chief Secretary of the Government of Fort Saint George; dated 31st July 1810 - - - - - - - - p. 33.

No. 15.—Copy of a Letter from Alexander Anstruther, esq. Advocate General, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George; dated the 3d September 1810 - - p. 34.

East India House,
3d May 1814.

— No. 1. —

RETURN to the Order of the Honourable House of Commons, dated the 23d March 1814;—requiring, "Copy of Petition to His Majesty, against Sir *George Barlow*, late "Governor of *Madras*; signed by *R. Maitland*, *W. Abbott*, and *T. Parry*, Creditors "of the Nabobs of the Carnatic; dated the 1st April 1812."

THE Records in the East India House do not contain any Documents of the description required by this Order.

Examiner's Office,
East India House,
the 30th April 1814.

— No 2. —

Copy of a LETTER addressed by Messrs. *Abbott* and *Maitland*, dated the 12th of March 1812, on the Conduct of the Carnatic Commissioners at *Madras*, and other matters relative to the Trials had in the Supreme Court of Judicature, on the Forgeries of *Reddy Row*, and others.

Extract Bengal Public Consultations, 17th July 1812.

(No. 4.)

Messrs. Parry, Abbott, and Maitland, to N. B. Edmonstone, Esquire, Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

WE request you will be pleased to lay before the Right honourable the Governor General in Council, the enclosed duplicate of a Letter, original of which we have transmitted through the Honourable the Governor in Council of this Presidency.

We have, &c.

(Signed) *Thomas Parry*,
W. Abbott,
R. Maitland.

Madras, 12th March 1812.

(No. 5.)

To the Right honourable Lord Minto, Governor General in Council.

My Lord,

WE think it our duty to address your Lordship in Council once more, upon a subject which we have no doubt has been a cause of disquietude to you; and which, to us and our friends, has been the source of heavy calamity.

When we received the Letter addressed to us by Mr. Secretary Tucker, under date the 24th April 1809, in reply to the several Memorials we had had the honour to submit to your Lordship; without any diminution of our confidence in your wisdom and justice, we deemed it prudent to desist from troubling you further at that time; to submit with patience and resignation to the severe obloquy we laboured under, consoling ourselves with the approbation of our own consciences, and with the hope, that truth and justice, however overwhelmed for a time, would in the end prevail; and with the confident belief, that as the Commissioners (Messrs. Parker, Goad, and Russell) proceeded with their investigations, such numerous proofs of the guilty practices of Reddy Row, with respect to various other claims, would rush upon them, as would force them, however reluctantly, to abandon his cause, and would contribute to establish his guilt of the crimes of which he then stood convicted, so completely as to compel them to acknowledge the justice of the verdicts against him, Annunda Row, and Mr. Batley. These proofs, my Lord, did come out so very numerous, full and clear, that every hope that had been founded upon Reddy Row's credit and influence, completely vanished; and, as we have been informed, the Advocate General himself advised, and offered to conduct a prosecution against him; but the unhappy man, by a voluntary death, saved the Commissioners and the Law Officers from the disgrace of such a public recantation. The Commissioners have since reported Gopaul Row's bond to be a forgery, and by inference have admitted Mr. Batley's guilt, since he had sworn positively to the evidence that had been adduced in support of that bond. But this was not all, my Lord. It would almost appear that Divine Providence itself had interposed, in order to render the triumph of truth more complete and conspicuous, and to afford an useful lesson to man, never, under the most afflicting circumstances, to lessen his hope in its protecting wisdom and justice. The other delinquent, Annunda Row, instead of taking warning

warning from the conviction he was then under, but presuming upon the powerful protection he enjoyed, employed the interval of his liberty, until His Majesty's pleasure should be known upon his case, and those talents, of which so many specimens had been exhibited upon the three trials, in constructing a new cheat, and actually fabricated a series of accounts and documents, with the notes and obligations, as the pretended result of the whole, for the purpose of defrauding a man of a large sum of money: He was indicted for this offence, and arraigned upon the very same day that his pardon from the King was read in Court. He was tried at the ensuing Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and found guilty; and the same learned Judge who had before declared his own conviction of his innocence, in opposition to the verdicts of two juries, and who had in consequence recommended him as a fit object of the King's mercy,—this same Judge, in terms of severe and natural indignation against his aggravated offence, passed the sentence of the law upon him; in pursuance of which, this hardened wretch has twice stood upon the pillory, and is now under imprisonment for two years.

If your Lordship has not already taken measures to do us justice upon this occasion, we are disposed to believe, and our experience too fully justifies the belief, that it is owing more to your having been kept in ignorance of these events, than to any indifference about the matters. It it not now in your Lordship's power to make any reparation to the afflicted widow of that unfortunate gentleman, whose life fell a sacrifice upon the occasion of the unhappy discussions referred to; but his memory and our reputations still stand blasted upon the public records, while those who were the real cause of our unmerited sufferings, continue to enjoy the confidence and protection of Government; nevertheless, we address you with confidence, founded upon the assurance which your Lordsh p in Council gave to the honourable Court of Directors, in a Letter dated the 24th of April 1809, published with other documents, by order of the House of Commons, and which has now for the first time come into our hands, and of which we shall take the liberty of quoting the eighth, ninth, and tenth paragraphs.

8th.—"The evidence given on the trial of Reddy Row and Annunda Row, as detailed "in the notes of the Company's Solicitor, appears to us to be conclusive in favour of the "innocence of the prisoners, notwithstanding the verdict of the jury; and in this opinion, "which is strongly corroborated by the proceedings before the Commissioners, when the "bond under which Reddy Row claimed, was impeached by Avadaunam Paupiah, we "are fortified by the sentiments of Sir Thomas Strange."

9th.—"Although we are not in possession of the proceedings of the two subsequent "trials, the information furnished by Sir Thomas Strange, after the verdicts of the jury "were pronounced, justify a belief that those verdicts were equally at variance with the "evidence, with the verdict in the case of Reddy Row and Anunda Row, a conclusion "which is indeed strongly confirmed by the nature of the evidence on the trial, of which "a copy has been submitted to us; since it is scarcely possible that the prisoners, on the two "last trials, can have been guilty of the crimes with which they have been charged, unless "the evidence, on which we formed our belief of the innocence of Reddy Row and Anunda "Row, is entirely false."

10th.—"Under this pursuasion, your honourable Court will anticipate our entire ac"quittal of the Commissioners, of the charges alleged against them by Messrs. Parry, "Abbott, and Maitland. The proceedings of the Commissioners, in the only instance in "which they have been impeached (as reported in their Letter of the 24th January last) "appear to us to manifest great talent and integrity, unwearied application, and a dis"passionate and earnest desire to discover the truth, in the midst of a most vexatious scene "of perjury and falsehood; and we consider the whole of their conduct, as far as it has "come under our notice, to give them a just claim to our confidence and approbation."

If we understand these passages rightly, and they are so clearly expressed that we conceive it is impossible to misunderstand them, their import is, that your Lordship's entire acquittal of the Commissioners of the charge alleged against them; that your estimate of their great talents and integrity, unwearied application, and dispassionate and earnest desire to discover the truth in the midst of a most vexatious scene of perjury and falsehood; and that their claim to your Lordship's confidence and approbation, are founded upon your belief of the notes of evidence furnished by the Company's Solicitor, and of the several representations transmitted to your Lordship upon the subject of the trials;—now my Lord, without stopping to enquire whether these notes of evidence, and these several reports were honestly and conscientiously made or not; the plain simple fact is, and all the events subsequent to the trials have proved it, that every tittle of them from beginning to end was at direct variance with the truth. The deduction from these premises is so clear, that we need not trouble your Lordship with one word more upon the subject.

We observe in the letters from the Commissioners much, both in their matter and manner, that might justify our comments; but in the present stage of the business, it would only be a waste of your Lordship's, and of our own time, to enter upon them. We must, however, beg leave to call your attention to two paragraphs of their Letter of the 24th of January 1809, which we shall quote, together with the 17th paragraph of our Memorial, to which their first is a reply.

17th

17th Paragraph of the Memorial from Messrs. Parry, Abbott, and Maitland, to the Right honourable Lord Minto, Governor General in Council:

"We perceived long since, the fatal effects of this delusion in the Commissioners, but "we forbore to notice it to our own Government, or to your Lordship in Council, in the "hopes and firm persuasion, that the circumstances that would come out upon the trial, "and the event of it, would open their eyes and dissipate their infatuation, both with "respect to the accusers and accused; but we are concerned to hear, that they are as "bigotted as ever to their opinion of the integrity of Roya Reddy Row, and they manifest "it by the countenance they continue to show him: We have likewise heard, though we "cannot pretend to vouch for the truth of it, that the Commissioners have written a letter "to Government, animadverting upon the verdict of the jury, and upon the finding of "the bills of indictment by the grand jury against Mr. John Batley and Roya Reddy "Row; and that they have recommended that these persons be defended by the Law "Officers of the Company."

52d Paragraph of the Letter from Messrs. Parker, Goad, and Russell, to the Right honourable Lord Minto, Governor General in Council:

"We submit to the deliberate judgment of your Lordship in Council, whether the "language of the first part of the 17th paragraph of the Memorial, is not as indecent and "reprehensible, as it must now be apparent that the sentiment is false, and the assertion "unfounded. Are we infatuated, because we suppose it possible that the specious veil of "bringing a forgery to detection, may be assumed to destroy the source from which the "clearest light can fall upon those numerous and complicated transactions, which would "be more safe in silent and mysterious darkness; and to discredit those important and "voluminous records of the durbar, which alone can furnish the effectual means of illus-"trating the real history of the nature, origin, or progress of the multifarious claims that "have been advanced? Or is it a sufficient proof of our obstinate bigotry, that in esti-"mating the weight of a great mass of testimony, both written and oral, of a nature very "difficult to be appreciated, our opinion concurs with that of the learned and enlightened "Judge, who has for many years sat with honour and reputation on the bench of that "Court in which he now presides, rather than with the verdict of a jury, chiefly composed "of individuals selected from the lowest order of society at Madras?"

The language of this paragraph might perhaps justify our severe animadversions; but as it is a suitable dress to the purport and intent of it, we shall pass it by without further notice: We confess ourselves at a loss to comprehend the meaning of the first sentence of it.--We can see nothing like sentiment in the passage which they allude to, and which they allege to be "false;" and the only assertion there made, and that not a very material one, is, that we had until then forborne to notice to this Government and to your Lordship, the delusion under which they then laboured; which assertion has not been disproved. If these gentlemen then quarrelled with the terms "delusion" and "infatuation," what terms will they now allow us to use, or to what motives must we now impute their conduct, in having persisted in the vindication of those parties, notwithstanding two other verdicts had been found by special juries against them; now that they themselves have been compelled to acknowledge, not only that the bond of Gopaul Row, claimed by Reddy Row, was a forgery, and that it was in part the property of the Law Officers, but likewise their discovery of other forgeries, to the amount of many lacs of pagodas, all fabricated by Annunda Row, and in which Reddy Row was principally interested? The insinuation against us and our motives, contained in the next sentence, if it had been communicated to us, however unfounded and unsupported it be, yet as it corresponds with that which the Advocate General has likewise thrown out against us, might have been imputed by us to the same cause to which we wished to ascribe the whole of their conduct, but which they have disclaimed with so much indignation. Since, however, this insinuation was made in a covert manner, in a paper that was never meant to be communicated to us, and never would in fact have come to our knowledge but for the interposition of the House of Commons, we cannot but view it as a most wanton, unwarrantable, and most insidious attack upon our characters and reputations. My Lord, we beg you to compare our conduct with theirs, in this respect. The Commissioners themselves were the first persons who saw the charges we preferred against them, the substance of which was contained in our Protest. Their dark insinuations, on the contrary, have been carefully withheld from us. With regard to their remark upon the character of the jury, and the opinion of the Judge respecting their verdict, the short answer to it is, the simple facts above recited; which clearly establish, that the Judge had formed an erroneous opinion on the subject, and that the verdict of the jury was correct.

65th Paragraph of the Letter from Messrs. Parker, Goad and Russell, to the Right honourable Lord Minto, Governor General in Council.

"We have now, my Lord, replied perhaps more fully even than was necessary, to the "various charges, assertions, and insinuations that are comprized in the Memorial and the "Protest: We feel a strong and unshaken reliance on the propriety of our own conduct, "and boldly challenge the utmost severity of investigation. We therefore confidently "appeal to the justice of your Lordship in Council, and earnestly call upon you to inter-"pose your authority to vindicate us from these aspersions. The merits of our conduct can-"not be of an intermediate complexion; it must have been either decidedly culpable, or "decidedly correct. If we have been guilty, it is not a common censure only that we "deserve,

"deserve; and we know our accusers and their circumstances too well, to expect that any "common censure can have the effect of restraining the violence and desperation of their "attempts. My Lord, we now leave our own characters, and the protection of the public "interests, to the decision of your Lordship in Council."

Although we do not subscribe to the truth of the principle therein laid down as an abstract and general proposition, namely, that there are no shades of difference between the extremes of perfect guilt and perfect innocence, or in their own more emphatic language, "*no intermediate complexion between decided culpability and decided correctness*," yet, after mature consideration of all the documents now published, we must acknowledge that the principle as laid down by them is entirely applicable to their own case. We accordingly join issue with them upon it; and as the events above described, and acknowledged by themselves, *establish that their conduct has not been decidedly correct*, it follows, upon their own principle, that it has been decidedly culpable. We have quoted more of this paragraph than is necessary for the above purpose, in order to call your Lordship's attention to the gross and illiberal insinuation contained in it. What could these gentlemen have apprehended from the "violence and desperation of our attempt"—a ruffian attack upon their persons? Our characters in the society in which we have lived so many years, might have secured them from all fear of it.—To rob them of their reputation! The authors of such an insinuation might have found in their own consciences, the best safeguard against any such desire.

We cannot quit this part of the subject, without noticing the high tone assumed by these gentlemen, (who in fact were the servants of the creditors, inasmuch as they were paid for their services out of the Creditors Fund) and the contumelious manner in which they designated Mr. Roebuck and us, as "these persons."—My Lord, we consider ourselves nowise inferior to these gentlemen, in birth, education or knowledge; as for Mr. Roebuck, he was equal to them in the two first respects, superior to them in the Service, and in the importance of the situations which he held; and far, far superior in knowledge, in genius, talents and science, in general benevolence, and in the pure inostentatious charity of the heart. As his affections were not governed by a regard for his interest, his attentions were not confined to higher orders of society. Thousands of individuals of all classes can attest the truth of this character; and the records of this Government bear ample testimony to his zeal for the real honour and interests of his employers. And here we cannot help noticing the polite and measured terms in which your Lordship has spoken of us, notwithstanding the unfavourable impression which you had received from the slanderous reports that were made of us. We do not by any means mention it as a matter of wonder that a Nobleman of your character should use the language of a gentleman, but merely to notice the contrast between it and that of the Commissioners. Whatever language the Government under whose rule and protection we live, may think we merit, we must submit to with respect and deference; but we do not know that the public characters and situations of the Gentlemen alluded to, at all justified that tone of arrogance and superiority.

Relying upon the pledge which your Lordship in Council has solemnly given to the honourable the Court of Directors, that you founded your judgment of the general merits of the parties upon the evidences adduced to your Lordship, all which evidences have since proved to be at variance with the truth; we now appeal to your Lordship, and respectfully solicit you to relieve us from the obloquy which has been so unmeritedly heaped upon us on the records of Government.

We have, &c.

(Signed) *Tho' Parry,*
Wm. Abbott,
R. Maitland.

Madras,
12 March 1812.

—No. 3.—

Copy of a LETTER from the Chief Secretary of Government at *Bengal*, to the *Madras* Government; dated the 17th July 1812.

Extract Bengal Public Consultations, 17th July 1812.

Ordered, That the following Letter be written to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George:

(No. 6.) To W. Thackeray, esq.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Sub-Secretary Hill's Letter, dated the 14th April, together with a Letter from Messrs. Parry, Abbott and Maitland, and one from Mr. Goad, senior Commissioner for investigating the Carnatic Debts, both to his Lordship's address; and also a Letter from the Advocate General at Fort St. George. The original of Messrs. Parry and Co's. Letter has been received from them by the ordinary conveyance of the post.

2. Whatever discoveries may have been made, within the last three years, of the malpractices which are alleged to have been committed by the late Reddy Row, and by Anunda Row and Mr. Batley, the Governor General in Council has hitherto seen no

grounds whatever to withdraw the confidence which he has placed in the Commissioners appointed under his Lordship's authority to investigate and report on the Debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic, or to withdraw any part of the observations addressed to Messrs. Parry, and Co. by the Secretary to this Government under date the 24th April 1809.

3. The only just or reasonable grounds upon which the conduct of the Commissioners can either now, or at any other period, be judged, respecting the credit allowed by that Board to any information derived from Reddy Row, or respecting the validity of any Bond in which he was concerned, is the state of evidence which was before them at the time. New events, furnishing new grounds of opinion, which may have risen subsequent to those acts of the Commissioners which have been called in question, although they might justly alter the sentiments entertained, both by the Commissioners themselves, and by all those who agreed with them, upon a different state of the facts, both concerning the personal character of the man, and the transactions in which he had a share, cannot affect the reputation of the Commissioners, either in probity, vigilance or talents.

4. Impressed with these sentiments, his Lordship in Council deems it due to those able and upright men to declare, that in his judgment, formed anew, and on a revisal of the evidence and information before Government in the year 1809, the conclusions drawn by the Commissioners, and their conduct founded upon them, were fully and correctly warranted by that evidence and information; a sentiment which neither is, nor ought to be, in any degree altered by the subsequent detection of Reddy Row in a participation of the foul and corrupt character which on all hands has stained so great a proportion of the transactions connected with the Carnatic Debts.

5. It follows, that his Lordship in Council retains the same respectful sentiments he formerly professed, concerning the judgment which was formed by the able and venerable Magistrate who presides in the Supreme Court of Justice at Fort Saint George, on the trial of that period; comparing it still, as in justice he must, with the evidence adduced upon that occasion, unprejudiced by facts not only unknown, but which did not only actually occur till a later date.

6. In the same spirit of justice, his Lordship in Council is desirous to avow, that the subsequent detection of Reddy Row in other frauds, has produced upon his mind a strong impression of his guilt, in the very case in which he continues to think the evidence, as it was delivered on the trial, did not warrant his conviction.

7. The Governor General in Council has a pleasure, therefore, in acknowledging, that the verdict has proved to be right, although still is his judgment at variance with the evidence; but juries possess often a knowledge of the character of witnesses, which may justifiably counteract their testimony; and are enabled, by means, not always obvious, to elicit truth from contradictory evidence, and from those conflicts of perjury, which so often distract the judgment of Indian Courts. The only effect, therefore, which the latter events on these controversies has produced in the mind of his Lordship in Council, and which he thinks it a duty to declare, has been to relieve it of any impressions disadvantageous to the juries, which may have resulted from verdicts, the usual foundation of which appeared, and still appear, to have been defective.

8. Since the date of the Letter above referred to, of the 24th April 1809, two of the three Commissioners have relinquished their offices, and have been replaced by others from the Civil Establishment of this Presidency; against whom, as far as the Governor General in Council is informed, no accusations have been preferred.

9. The proceedings at large of the Commissioners in India, are regularly transmitted to the Commissioners in England, whose province it is to pronounce finally on every claim which may be investigated in this country, and referred to their decision.

10. The interference of this Government is limited to the removal of the Commissioners in India, and the appointment of others, whenever it shall appear to the Governor General in Council, that the Commissioners for the time being have been guilty of any neglect or breach of duty. As no charge of this description has the slightest foundation against either the late or the present Commissioners, their removal is out of the question; and his Lordship in Council is not aware that it is necessary to make any further observations on the Letter which has been addressed to him by Messrs. Parry, Abbott and Maitland.

11. I am directed to request that the Honourable the Governor in Council will be pleased to communicate the foregoing observations to Messrs. Parry, Abbott and Maitland, and also to Mr. Goad; and at the same time to state to that Officer, that his Lordship in Council considers his Letter to be perfectly satisfactory.

I have, &c.

Fort William, 17th July 1812. (Signed) *C. M. Ricketts*, Secy to the Government.

—No. 4.—

Copy of a LETTER, dated 22d October 1812, to Lord *Minto*, from Messrs. *Abbott* and *Maitland*, of *Madras*.

Extract Fort Saint George Public Consultations, 27th October 1812.

READ the following Letter from Messrs. Abbott and Maitland:

To W. Thackeray, Esq. Chief Secretary.

Sir,

WE beg you will be pleased to obtain the permission of the Honourable the Governor in Council, for the transmittal of the enclosed Letter to the Right honourable the Governor General in Council of Fort William.

We have, &c.

Madras, 22d October 1812. (Signed) *W. Abbott*, *R. A. Maitland.*

To the Right honourable Lord Minto, Governor General in Council.

My Lord,

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a Letter, dated 17th July, and addressed by Mr. Secretary Ricketts, by order of your Lordship in Council, to Mr. Chief Secretary Thackeray at this Presidency; and however averse we may be to trespass upon your Lordship again upon the same subject, we feel it a duty we owe to ourselves to reply to part of it, and to bring to your notice further facts regarding the late Commissioners, Messrs. Parker, Goad and Russell; and we feel confident that the two circumstances we shall now have the honour to state to your Lordship, will not only entirely alter your opinion regarding their conduct, but likewise induce you to mark it with your severest displeasure. The first of them has been mentioned upon a former occasion, though very imperfectly, the other has only come to our knowledge since we last had the honour to address you.

2. The papers published by order of the House of Commons, expose the whole management of these transactions, and enable us to place the first of them in a clearer point of view than we did before. On the 3d February 1809, we applied by letter to the late Commissioners, for copies of certain informations taken by them in the investigation of Reddy Row's claims. On the same day they replied as follows:

To Messrs. Parry, Abbott and Maitland.

Gentlemen,

We have received your Letter of the 3d instant. Our deference for the verdict pronounced yesterday by a Special Jury, induces us to inform you, that if your Solicitor will attend at our office with a copyist, at 11 o'clock to-morrow, or any other day, he shall be at liberty to transcribe the papers mentioned in your Letter.

We are, &c.

Office of Commissionrs for investigating the Carnatic Debts, 3d February 1809. (Signed) *W. Parker*, *S. T. Goad*, *H. Russell.*

Nothing more passed but some unimportant verbal messages regarding copies of further informations delivered by our writer, until the evening of the 6th of February. On that day, after the Chief Justice had pronounced his resolution not to carry into effect the verdicts of two English Juries, the Commissioners fabricated a complaint against us (as contained in the following Letter) founded upon that identical Letter of the 3d February, to which they had already replied as above in so different a style; and they forcibly introduced Mr. Roebuck's name, although he had no concern whatsoever in our Letter, nor even any knowledge of it.

To G. Buchan, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

We are concerned to state to you, for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, that on the 2d instant a verdict of Guilty, accompanied by a recommendation to mercy, was pronounced in the Supreme Court against Mr. Batley, on his trial for perjury, on the prosecution, as avowed in Court by their own advocate, of Messrs. Roebuck, Parry, Abbott and Maitland, in which he had, at our suggestion, been defended by the Law Officers of Government.

It having been some time ago announced that a Special Jury would be summoned on the occasion of Mr. Batley's trial, we were induced to hope that their verdict would satisfactorily establish the validity or invalidity of the grounds on which the prosecution had been instituted; but with every degree of deference for the verdict of a Special Jury, we have no hesitation in avowing that, in the present instance, the evidence adduced on the

trial

trial of Mr. Batley, has not in any degree had the effect of altering our opinion on the merits of the case, or of impairing the strength of our conviction, that both Mr. Batley and Reddy Row are entirely innocent of the charges on which they were indicted.

3. We might perhaps, under any circumstances, have deemed it proper to avow this opinion, but in the present instance it is peculiarly satisfactory to us to be able to corroborate our own sentiments by those of the Chief Justice himself. In addressing the Jury on the recent trial, the tendency of the charge of the Chief Justice was strongly in favour of the acquittal of Mr. Batley; and in publicly delivering the decision of the Court this day, he announced his resolution to decline entering up judgment against the defendants, on either of the indictments, and to submit the two verdicts, with his own reports and observations on the respective trials, to the wisdom and consideration of the King.

4. Since the conclusion of Mr. Batley's trial, a Letter has been addressed to us by Messrs. Parry, Abbott and Maitland, of which we have the honour to enclose a copy, requesting us to furnish them with copies of certain papers, and containing an obscure and indefinite expression of their intention to proceed to the institution of further prosecutions, the objects of which are not mentioned by them, nor can easily be conjectured by us; and in the course of proceedings in court this day, a menace was distinctly and unreservedly uttered by the advocate for the prosecution on the late trials, that if the Commissioners in India should, under the verdicts which had been recently pronounced, make to the Commissioners in England a favourable report of the authenticity of the bond claimed of Reddy Row, he would himself render them the object of a criminal prosecution.

5. The effect of the trials which have already taken place, have been of a tendency to impede in a most essential degree the discharge of our public functions; and from the institutions of the further prosecutions which have been threatened, or from the adoption of any other measures calculated to oppose our proceedings, we can contemplate no other result than the complete and effectual obstruction of our official duties.

6. Under these circumstances we feel ourselves reduced to the indispensable necessity of distinctly and unreservedly stating to the Honourable the Governor in Council, that unless measures are adopted by Government to relieve us from the embarrassment to which we have been reduced by the persons who have avowed themselves the prosecutors on the late trials, it will be utterly impracticable for us to proceed with any immediate effect, or with any prospect of ultimate success, in the discharge of the duties which have been confided unto us. We are prepared to make every exertion that may be in our power, and to do every thing we can towards the promotion of the public interests, but we feel that our exertions alone can be of no avail, and that without the aid of Government in this emergency, all our endeavours to discharge the functions of our office must be rendered nugatory and abortive.

Office of Commissioners,
6th February 1809.

We are, &c.
(Signed) *W. Parker,*
S. Goad,
H. Russell.

This Letter was sent to Mr. Chief Secretary Buchan late in the evening, but no copy of the reply they had previously sent us was enclosed in it, nor any notice taken of such reply having been made, manifestly because it would have flatly contradicted every syllable of their pretended complaint against us, and Government could not, in consequence, have acted against us in the manner they did. We most earnestly solicit your Lordship's particular attention to the whole of this proceeding. Their discordant opinions respecting the verdict of the Special Jury, are immaterial to us, though they essentially affect their own reputations for candour and consistency. Their opinion, whatever it might be, could not affect the merits of our conduct. If our letter was not a fit subject of complaint upon the 3d of February, it was not more so on the 6th. My Lord, it is palpable that their complaint was a mere fiction; we had thrown no impediment in the way of their investigations; we scarcely had any communication with them. Their attendance at the trials beyond the short period of their own examinations, was their own voluntary act, as avowed by themselves. As to the menace thrown out by the advocate for the prosecution, it was not directed against them, but against whomsoever should attempt to utter the forged bond as a good and legal security; nor was this done at our suggestion, or with our previous knowledge: but if it had been otherwise, and a prosecution had been meditated against them, upon the grounds just stated, we submit to your Lordship, that Government could not have protected them against it. It is quite indifferent to us whether the suppression of their Letter of the 3d of February is admitted to have been wilful, or not. We now produce it; and the entire discordance between the two, proves most clearly the groundlessness of their complaint, and the sinister motive of it. We most humbly submit to your Lordship, that this transaction carries upon the face of it a spirit of malice, intrigue, and disingenuousness, altogether incompatible with those qualities that ought to characterize men vested in some measure with the delicate functions of Judges, and we accordingly most earnestly entreat your Lordship's serious consideration of it.

3. The other charge, my Lord, is of a still more serious nature. A paper was produced from the dufters, at the Commissioner's office, by Reddy Row, in support of his claim; Narrain

Row, a durbar servant, and employed by the Commissioners, was called to prove it. We beg leave to state his examination in full, No. 129.

Copy Deposition of Narrain Row; taken on oath November 5th, 1808.

"A Deposition which was taken from you some months ago, regarding this Persian list "marked (H.) having accidentally been mislaid, you are now again asked, whether you ever "saw this list before?—I have seen it before, and deposed before the Commissioners about "it, I think in the month of August last.

"When did you first see it?—I first saw it about 20 or 25 days before the death of the "Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.

"Where did you see it?—I saw it in Reddy Row's hand, in Colonel Barrett's office.

"Did Reddy Row say any thing to you about it?—He desired me to make a copy of "it, which I did; and the paper now exhibited by Reddy Row, marked (K.) is that copy. "I gave the copy to Reddy Row on the day on which, as above described, I first saw the "original.

"In whose hand writing is the original list?—In the hand writing of one Vencata Row, a "writer in the Nabob's Dewannee office, who died a year or two ago.

"In whose hand writing are the Persian words, meaning, Eighty-six papers, inscribed on "the original List?—In that of Molanee Mohummud Ghows, who, until three or four days "ago, was the Dewan of his Highness the present Nabob."

(Signed) "*Narrain Row.*"

"Signed before us this 5th November 1808.

(Signed) "*S. T. Goad,*"
"*Henry Russell.*"

[See India Papers, vol. iii. No. 10, page 322.]——Entreating your Lordship to remark the extraordinary circumstance of a deposition, in so important an investigation, *having accidentally been mislaid*, we have the honour to acquaint you, that Molavee Mohummud Ghows never had been employed in the cutcherry of the durbar in the lifetime of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, that consequently the writing on the paper in question by the Molavee, proved it to be a fiction, and to have been interpolated, with a fraudulent design, into the dufters, at a period subsequent to the transactions it purported to relate to: which circumstance alone, we submit, ought to have been sufficient to have condemned the claim. It may be objected, that the Commissioners were not bound to know that the Molavee had not been employed in the cutcherry of the durbar in Omdut ul Omrah's lifetime; but we submit that it was a very natural question for them to put,—in what capacity he had inscribed that paper? Besides, he was, in a legal point of view, the best evidence that could have been adduced to prove the pretended original list, Vencata Row, the alleged writer of it, being then dead; so that if the Commissioners had done their duty, they must have discovered, by his evidence, that he never had been employed in the cutcherry in the time of Omdat ul Omrah, and consequently that the paper was a fraud. The same information, indeed, might have been obtained from Narrain Row, if they had interrogated him to that effect. But, my Lord, the sequel shows most clearly why the Molavee was not examined to this paper, and, to our minds, affords irresistible evidence that the Commissioners were aware that he was not in the service of the cutcherry at the period of the pretended transaction in question, and that they were fearful of the inference resulting from it. Your Lordship will be pleased to bear in mind that Reddy Row's claim, and his defence on the trials, rested principally upon the integrity of the dufters. Mr. Russell deposed to this paper among many others, in his cross examination by the Advocate General in the trial, as follows, viz. "No. 22, found in the dufters, professes to be a list of 86 papers relating to trans- "actions of Reddy Row: It is in the hand-writing of Vencata Row, who is dead; that "there is one entry relating to the transactions with Gopaul Row, in which six papers are "that the witnesses notices a servad on it."

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[See India Papers, vol. iii. No. 7, page 120. Report furnished by the Advocate General.]

Here your Lordship will be pleased to observe, that Mr. Russell noticed the servad, and avoided all mention of the superscription by the Molavee, which is particularly described in the deposition of Narrain Row, taken a few days before by Mr. Goad and himself, as above stated. We submit, my Lord, that even without this previous knowledge, it is utterly incredible that Mr. Russell should have noticed the servad, a simple mark, and overlooked the superscription; and, considering that he had himself examined Narrain Row to the superscription a few days before, and that it would have completely established the fact of the falsification of the dufters, had it been further investigated, it is difficult not to believe that he was aware of the fatal importance of it.

4. Narrain Row was afterwards examined by the Advocate General, and deposed as follows, viz. [No. 22 produced]—"are two papers, the original is written by Vencata Row, "deceased, and the copy written by the witness; that he remembers writing that copy "about 20 days previous to the death of the Nabob.—The witness made the copy, as is

"usual

"usual in such cases."—See India Papers, vol. iii. No. 7, page 147. There likewise your Lordship will be pleased to observe, that Narrain Row suppressed the superscription of the Molavee, notwithstanding he had deposed to it before the Commissioners Messrs. Goad and Russell, who were likewise both present at his examination in the trial. We appeal to your Lordship whether, from these concurrent circumstances, there is not the strongest presumptive proof that the Commissioners were sensible that the paper in question was a fraud, and, by implication, that the bond it was brought to support was a forgery.

5. We anticipate an objection that may be made in favour of the Commissioners, "that "the Advocate General did not put any precise question regarding the superscription." The Advocate General, my Lord, was aware of the effect of it, and served his own cause and that of his clients by omitting it; but, nevertheless, we submit, that it was the duty of the Commissioners to have declared this more than suspicious circumstance to the Jury; for although they thought proper to attend the trial, as the avowed protectors of the defendants, and to deviate so widely from the station in which your Lordship, under the deed of covenant, had placed them, yet, when they entered the witness-box, they were bound by their oath to *declare the truth and the whole truth*. If this information had been before the Court, it alone would have been sufficient to convince the Jury of the guilt of the defendants.

6. We are aware that an argument in favour of the fairness with which the Commissioners acted in this matter, may be drawn from the circumstance of their having forwarded to your Lordship, Narrain Row's evidence, as taken by them entire; but we must beg leave to remark, that you could have known nothing of the Molavee's history, and consequently could not have discovered the fatal conclusion to which the superscription upon the paper led, and the Commissioners never expected that it would come to light: as to the rest, my Lord, whatever ingenious reasonings may be employed upon this question, the simple undisputed facts stand thus; viz. that Reddy Row's claim, and his defence upon the trial, rested almost wholly upon the integrity of the dufters; that a paper was produced by Reddy Row from the dufters, in support of his claim, with an apparently official superscription upon it, in the Molavee's hand-writing; that the Molavee never was employed in the cutcherry of the durbar in the time of Omdut ul Omrah: That consequently any paper regarding Reddy Row's claim, with the Molavee's writing upon it, must have been a fabrication designed subsequently to the death of the Omdut, and fraudulently interpolated into the dufters; that the Commissioners never examined the Molavee regarding this paper; and that Mr. Russell, in his examination upon this paper on the trial of Reddy Row and Anunda Row, omitted to notice the Molavee's superscription upon it, and thus kept the Jury ignorant of a most important fact, which alone would have led to a complete discovery of the forgery.

7. It still remains to show what were the contents of this document, to which we attach so much importance. It was a list of various bonds and eneatnaunahs, purporting to have been executed by the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, belonging to Reddy Row and others concerned with him, and among them, the bond which was the subject of trial, and papers relating to it. One simple question to the Molavee (for he had not conspired with Reddy Row) at what time, and by what authority, he superscribed this list, would have compelled the Commissioners to reject the claim. It appears, my Lord, from examinations taken subsequently, that the Molavee, who was for some time the Dewan of the present Nabob, superscribed the list in question, and authorized it to be entered into the dufters, in obedience to his (the present Nabob) Sawal, dated the 7th of August 1802, fourteen months after the death of Omdut ul Omrah, and four years after the date of the forged bonds.

8. We have the honour to submit to your Lordship, that the aforementioned document (the pretended list of bonds) was quite sufficient to prove the falsity of Reddy Row's claim, if the Commissioners had effectually discharged their duty; that if they had once rejected this claim, as they would have been fully warranted in doing upon the evidence adduced, as well for as against it, they would have prevented the trials, and all the obloquy that has been heaped upon three English Juries, who have been stigmatized as having given false verdicts:—they would have prevented your Lordship's application to the Legislature for an act to transfer from the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to that of Bengal, the cognizance of all questions connected with the claims on the late Nabobs of the Carnatic; which, had it taken place, would have stamped indelible disgrace upon the whole settlement of Madras:—they would have prevented the dishonouring aspersion cast upon the whole Settlement by the learned Chief Justice, when he confidently asserted, in his Letter to the President of the Board of Controul, "That fair trials were not to be had at Madras, upon "questions regarding claims upon the Nabobs of the Carnatic:"—They would have prevented the valuable birthright of Englishmen, the Trial by Jury, from being disregarded and set at nought:—they would have prevented the extension of the most gracious and excellent prerogative of the Crown to three undeserving objects; and they would have completely checked that traffic in perjury, among a certain description of natives, regarding claims before them, instead of encouraging it, as they have done, by the support they so long gave to convicted forgers and perjurers. All these evils are inevitably to be ascribed to the misconduct of the Commissioners, and accordingly we think it our duty to submit the foregoing facts, in corroboration of the charges we formerly preferred to your Lordship in Council against the late Commissioners, Messrs. Parker, Goad, and Russell.

9. My Lord, without presuming to question the wisdom and justice of the practice that has been observed through the whole of this calamitous controversy, of furnishing to the Commissioners and the Law Officers, copies of all our representations, and of withholding from us all knowledge of what they have alleged in their defence, and in recrimination against us; we beg leave to remark, that if we had been equally furnished with copies of their representations and reports, we should have made the same discovery that we now have, three years and a half ago, and thus have obviated many of the evils that we and this Settlement have had to deplore.

10. Your Lordship has been pleased to observe, that "no charge against the late or "present Commissioners for neglect or breach of duty, has the slightest foundation." The substance of the charges we preferred against the late Commissioners was, that they had manifested so much partiality to Reddy Row, and a nest of notorious and convicted forgers and perjurers, that we could not confide in their adjudications. With the most perfect deference to your Lordship, this charge required no proof from us. The Commissioners admitted it and defended it, not indeed that they countenance and protected forgers and perjurers, but "honest, innocent and persecuted men, convicted of forgery and perjury," who they now acknowledge were actual forgers and perjurers: As to their motives for so doing, we never condescended upon them.—It was quite enough to alarm us, that they did countenance and support such men. If they should say that their judgment had been misled, it will be acknowledging that they were deficient in one of the chief requisites for persons in their situation,—a clear and sound judgment to discriminate truth from falsehood. We humbly submit to your Lordship, whether this acknowledged defect alone does not support the opinion we had formed of their unfitness for the important situations in which they were placed. Other imputations against them were corroborative of this main charge. We charged them with throwing obstacles in the way of a thorough investigation of Reddy Row's claim: when it was challenged as a false one, they have denied it, but the fact is nevertheless notorious. They endeavoured to crush the opposition to Reddy Row's claim in the most effectual manner by prevailing upon Government to order a prosecution against the two witnesses, who had proved the fabrication of the forged bond, and bills of indictment were in consequence preferred against them before three several Grand Juries, but uniformly thrown out. They at least cannot deny this fact; and the inference, deducible from the repeated attempt and failure, is inevitable. We charged them with refusing to furnish the forged bond to the Solicitor for the prosecution, when officially called upon for it: They have not denied this fact. Your Lordship has seen a copy of their Letter refusing to give up the bond. We charged them with attending Reddy Row and Anunda Row on their trials, not as mere auditors, but as active zealous assistants and advisers; a conduct most undoubtedly inconsistent with their character of judges or arbitrators, and which we believe their warmest advocates condemned: They have admitted and defended it. We humbly submit to your Lordship, whether these acts were not sufficient to justify our charge against them of "partiality." We objected to them as acting under the influence of the Law Officers: They have denied it. Perhaps it might be difficult to prove so indefinite a charge; it must always be difficult to prove the precise degree of influence that one man exercises over the mind of another; it can only be judged of by the interest of the parties in the subject in question, and their general conduct regarding it. Upon this principle, knowing that the Law Officers were deeply interested in the fate of Reddy Row, and willing to believe that the Commissioners were not, seeing how closely united the two were in all their proceedings relative to the matter in question, and how widely the latter deviated from the plain line of their duty, most anxiously exerting themselves to defend a claim upon a forged bond, which was the property of the former; we concluded that they were acting under their influence. If the conclusion was not a very logical one, at least it will be admitted, that under all circumstances, it was a very charitable one.

Orig.

11. With the most profound submission and respect, we conceive that the charge of partiality formerly preferred by us, has been made out against the Commissioners, even upon their own showing; and we feel confident, that whatever may have been your Lordship's opinion upon the subject hitherto, the facts now brought to your notice are sufficient to prove their general misconduct regarding the matter in question.

12. Mr. Parry declines to join us in this Address to your Lordship, not that he has any doubts of the newly discovered grounds upon which we support the charges already preferred against the Commissioners, but because he thinks the present appeal unnecessary. We think otherwise. We think it, my Lord, of great importance, to ourselves as well as to Government, to unfold as much as possible a subject that has involved such unhappy discussions, and led to such calamitous consequences. And we beg leave to add, that as the charges do not rest upon our allegation, but upon the documents furnished by the Commissioners themselves, and by the Advocate General, it is quite immaterial how many signatures are affixed to this Letter. It is sufficient that the facts are brought to your Lordship's notice, and references given for the proof of them.

We have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

Madras, 22d October 1812

(Signed) *W. Abbott*,
R. A. Maitland.

Ordered,

Ordered, in consequence that Letters, according to the following drafts, be dispatched to the Secretary to the Government at Fort William, to the senior member of the Commissioners for investigating the Carnatic Debts, and to the Advocate General.

To C. M. Ricketts, esquire, Secretary to the Government at Fort William.

Sir,

I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council, to request that you will lay before the Right honourable the Governor General in Council, the annexed copy of a Letter from Mr. W. Abbott and Mr. R. A. Maitland, with its original enclosure to his Lordship's address. A copy of the enclosure has been furnished, for the information of Mr. Goad and of the Advocate General.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Fort Saint George, 27th October 1812. (Signed) *D. Hill*, Secretary to Government.

To S. T. Goad, esquire, senior Member of the Commissioners for investigating the Carnatic Debts.

Sir,

The Honourable the Governor in Council deems it proper that the accompanying copy of a Letter addressed by Mr. W. Abbott and Mr. R. A. Maitland, to the Right honourable the Governor General in Council, should be furnished for your information.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Fort Saint George, 27th October 1812. (Signed) *D. Hill*, Secretary to Government.

The same to the Advocate General.

— No. 5. —

Copy of a LETTER from the Court of Directors of the *East India* Company, to the Governor in Council at Fort *St. George*, relative to the *Carnatic* Debts; dated 18th February 1807.

Extract LETTER from the Court of Directors to the Government of Fort *St. George*, in the Public Department; dated 18th February 1807.

2. WE send herewith a number in the packet, a copy of the deed by which the fund for liquidating the private debts of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic, and the late Ameer ul Omrah, is established, and by which the rights of the creditors who are to participate in it are regulated. You will observe by it, that we have been induced to extend the fund beyond what we intended, and mentioned to you in our Political Letter of the 23d November 1803. Three lac 40 thousand star pagodas is the annual sum to be appropriated for that purpose from the Carnatic Revenues, if so much shall be realized therefrom, and received into our Treasury at Madras; the appropriation is to be made on the 15th of May in every year, and the first annual sum to be considered as due on the 15th May 1805; and we are to allow an interest, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, upon each annual sum, from the time of its becoming due, as before mentioned, until it is divided amongst the creditors, or otherwise appropriated under the provisions of the arrangement fixed by the deed.

3. The deed itself explains every thing that is to be done under it, we have therefore only to require your particular attention to all its parts. You will see that the creditors are not to be entitled to any thing till their debts have been investigated by Commissioners acting in England, and Commissioners who are to act in India; and till they have been allowed by the former, we have to state to you, that one of the gentlemen named in the deed to act in England, has declined the further execution of the trusts reposed in him, and another Commissioner has been appointed in his stead. The Commissioners acting in England now, are Benjamin Hobhouse, Thomas Cockburn, and Francis Horner, esquires; the Commissioners to act in India are to be appointed by our Governor General in Council of Fort William, from amongst our covenanted civil servants on our Bengal Establishment. The Governor General in Council is also invested with a power to remove them at pleasure. We send herewith a copy of the instructions we sent to our Government General upon this subject.

4. The Commissioners in England have made some progress in the business committed to them, and have already made several references to the Commissioners to act in India, to whom they have, by different conveyances, forwarded two original parts of the liquidation deed; any persons claiming to be creditors of either of the Nabobs, or the Ameer, are at liberty to become parties to this instrument by executing it, and thereby they will become entitled to participate in the benefits to result from it, on the terms which it contains.

5. From the nature of the business to be performed by the Commissioners in India, Madras is the most convenient place for them to execute their commission at, because they

can there have access to the Durbar Accounts, and because the evidence to be adduced before them must in general arise there.

6. The remuneration to be made to the Commissioners in India, is to be determined upon by our Governor General in Council at Fort William; the amount of the remuneration so settled, as well as all the expenses incidental to the execution of the trust committed to those Commissioners, will be to be paid by you; those incidental expenses must be left to the discretion of the Commissioners, who we hope will pay every deference to your advice with respect to them. We direct that the strictest economy shall never be lost sight of; the Commissioners remuneration, and the incidental expenses, must be carried to account, so as that one moiety may be borne by us, and that the other moiety may be debited to the fund provided for the liquidation of the debts.

7. As the investigation must have been nugatory, unless the Commissioners had been armed with powers to compel the production of papers and the examination of witnesses, and had been authorized to administer oaths; and unless the oaths administered by Magistrates, before whom it may be necessary that affidavits should be made, had been legally sanctioned, and the parties forswearing themselves had been made liable to penalties of perjury; an Act of Parliament has been passed for these purposes: We send several printed copies of it herewith. By this Act the Commissioners are required to take an oath faithfully to execute the trust reposed in them: This must be pointed out to them, as, till they have taken this oath, their acts would be illegal, and of course invalid.

8. We direct that our Government of Fort St. George, and all our servants, shall give every sanction and assistance which may be necessary to uphold the authority of the Commissioners in the performance of an arduous, and in many cases, we fear, invidious task imposed upon them, and in the legal exercise of the large and important powers committed to them; it will nevertheless be your duty to keep a watchful eye upon their proceedings, to see that those powers are not abused. We feel confident that our servants who shall be appointed to the important trust in question, will execute it with honour to themselves and to the advantage of those who are interested in it; nevertheless, if we should be unfortunately disappointed in this respect, and they should in your opinion be guilty of any misconduct, it will be incumbent upon you to represent it to our Governor General in Council at Fort William, with whom alone the power of removing the Commissioners rests.

9. It will also be a part of your duty, to take care that the Commissioners have the most unreserved access to the Durbar Accounts and papers which may throw any light upon the subjects referred to them; they may also have occasion to inspect our Records: these must be produced to them. You must also watch the proceedings of the Commissioners, with a view other than what we have already pointed your attention to; viz. for the purpose of opposing, and adducing, evidence and arguments against any claim which may be brought before them, and to the allowance of which, there may be, in your opinion, any objection. The mode in which you will have to proceed on such occasions, is pointed out by the deed. We are interested, on several accounts, to oppose the admission of unjust claims, first, because thereby the fund would be burthened, to the prejudice of the *bonâ fide* creditors; secondly, because the extinction of the debt, and the return of the fund to our use, will be thereby delayed, but chiefly, because by the admission of them, we should (although unintentionally) become parties to creating a provision for payment of debts unlawfully, and in many instances, we fear, corruptly and fraudulently contracted.

10. It only remains for us to say, that the business in question ought to be proceeded in with every dispatch which its nature will admit.

—No. 6.—

Copy of a LETTER from *Alexander Anstruther*, esquire, Advocate General at Fort *Saint George* to the Governor in Council at Fort *Saint George*; dated 4th September 1810.

Extract of Fort Saint George Public Consultations, the 14th September 1810.

READ the following Letter from the Advocate General:

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I RECEIVED your Letter of the 17th July, communicating to me, by direction of the honourable the Governor in Council, one addressed to Government by Messrs. Abbott and Maitland, dated the 13th July, enclosing a Memorial to the honourable Court of Directors, in which the death of Roya Reddy Row is announced, and shortly commented upon.

The same fact is stated, and the inference more fully dwelt upon, in the Letter of Mr. Maitland of the 29th June; upon the other parts of which, I remarked in my Letter to you of yesterday's date.

The detection of the true character of Roya Reddy Row, is certainly a very mortifying discovery to those who had in any shape placed confidence in him, or had been engaged in

his

his cause, or given him support. When I have said, it is mortifying to them to have found this man so wholly unworthy of their good opinion, I have said all that arises out of it.

The gentlemen who now address Government, for the purpose of communicating the detection and fate of Reddy Row, have in the most decisive manner fixed, not only the fact and the manner of his self-destruction, but also the motives which led him to determine upon it: These they state to be, his dread of the loss of the too powerful protection which he had hitherto enjoyed, added to his despair of escaping the legal effects of the two verdicts found against him. As to the latter cause, I shall only say, that I do not believe that to have had any influence in forming his determination. If I could believe that it had, that opinion would diminish very much, in my judgment, the evidence of guilt arising from the desperate act. Neither was it the mere *dread* of the loss of protection that swayed him: it would have been more candid in these gentlemen to have stated, that he had actually been thrown off, and his infamy proclaimed, by those whom he had before imposed upon.

The inference from this occurrence is stated, in the Letter before me, to be such, that it would be *impertinent* to point it out.

This expression, as addressed to Government, and coming, not from lawyers, (for the word *impertinent* has a technical meaning, different from its common acceptation, when connected with the previous occurrences regarding this man,) can only be considered as implying, that the inference would be so strong against the former acts of Government, that it could not be stated in terms consistent with respect.

Mr. Maitland, in his Letter of the 20th June, has drawn very strongly another part of the supposed inference from the same fact, as vindicating the propriety, justice and wisdom of his own conduct formerly as a Magistrate, in the commitment of Reddy Row, and the correctness of his subsequent conduct as a prosecutor.

My object in this paper is, to consider the true conclusion which ought to be drawn from the detection of Reddy Row, and his self-destruction, in respect to the preceding conduct of these gentlemen, on the one side, and of Government, on the other.

The merits of the late trials are still before the King; he will award upon them (as the Supreme Court here did) upon the facts as they then stood in evidence, without any colouring from subsequent events or discoveries. The conduct of those who preferred the charges, and of those who resisted them, of the Juries, and of the Judges in deciding upon them, will be examined and decided by the highest authority, to which we are all bound to submit. If it shall be determined that the evidence was sufficient to support the convictions, execution will be awarded; and it will follow, that the suspension of that execution was erroneous. If the opinion of this Court shall be confirmed, and pardons granted, or the prosecution directed to be stopped, that determination will be equally conclusive; and in either case, it would be indecent in any party to argue upon the merits of these cases now under final adjudication. The only question raised by the late event is, as to the retrospective confirmation it gives to the information which these gentlemen before communicated against Reddy Row, and the conduct of those who declined to act upon that information.

In order to connect the late event with the former proceedings, these gentlemen refer to a passage in their Memorial to the Right honourable the Governor General in Council, dated 5th January 1809, in which they charged Reddy Row with numerous frauds, and among others, with practices of the same nature with those of which the Commissioners have now discovered him to have been guilty; but they were so far from offering any evidence in support of this charge, that the Memorial contained an admission (para. 3.) that they could not pledge themselves to adduce precise legal proof of those practices, the assertion being (in para 4.) only made from information, and evidently not from original and precise information of particular facts, for with such they could have been in no difficulty to furnish legal proof. It was evidently therefore to be considered as a mere rumour.

The parties who stated this rumour, were avowedly interested in the result of the investigations before the Commissioners; but how far their interests, or the interests of others, who might have originated or propagated the rumour, might be concerned in discrediting Reddy Row, could not be calculated.

Paupiah, who appeared the first accuser against Roya Reddy Row, was himself a claimant against the Fund, or had disposed of claims to the amount of nearly a million sterling; his character was infamous, and there was no doubt that with such claims at stake, he would have little difficulty in spreading any report which might tend to shake the credit of those who should oppose his claims: his character however was sufficiently notorious to destroy the effect of any rumour which might be supposed to answer his purposes; and it is observable, that in the Memorial of 5th January 1809, Paupiah is the person first mentioned as having given credit to and acted upon that rumour.

Among the avowed propagators of the rumour in the Memorial, Mr. Abbott, besides all his own claims, was avowedly the agent, upon a high commission, of one of the Nabob's family, claiming also nearly a million sterling against the fund. It is impossible not to see, that all who had to exercise any discretion regarding those discussions, were such claims ever depending, were bound to be cautious in receiving information, and more especially mere rumours tending to discredit the person most able to give correct information, and to whom the Commissioners, by the common assent of all parties in the deed of agreement, were directed to apply for assistance.

I always treated, and still consider the statement of these rumours in the Memorial, as having been not merely unfit to be acted upon, but highly improper and open to strong suspicion. Roya Reddy Row had been convicted upon one indictment, upon which a motion for a new trial was then pending, and two other indictments were still to be tried. All men ought to have felt at that period the sacred obligation of Justice, to leave to the accused the benefit of a fair trial before a Jury, unprejudiced by any extraneous impressions, but more especially free from the effect of rumours, the truth of which was then problematical. It could not be seriously expected that the Governor General would attend to, or act upon such rumours, by removing the Commissioners, as prayed by the Memorial; and I see no other object that could be intended by stating these rumours in that Memorial, except to give them currency and weight. In my Letter of 16th January, I observed upon the probable effect of their being successfully propagated, and generally believed, among those of whom the Juries must be composed in this confined Settlement. I see no reason for retracting those observations, upon the subsequent discovery of the real guilt of Reddy Row.

It is a very general opinion among many, who suppose themselves to know the native character better than I fear I yet do, although I still trust and believe it is not universally true, that if opportunities of committing fraud have been given to a native, the probability is very strong that he has availed himself of them. If a charge of actual criminality were made, without any other foundation than this calculation of the probable event, the injustice of making it would not be diminished by the correctness of the calculation, nor by the subsequent corresponding result. The accident, of the statement coinciding with the subsequent event, may indeed often have the effect of concealing the total want of any grounds of knowledge at the time to authorize it; but where the want of proof, and of precise knowledge, is confessed, I do not see how the subsequent event tends to diminish the impropriety of a statement made at random against a party about to be tried.

The gentlemen who gave weight and form to these rumours, by embodying them in a Memorial, pointed out no author of them: They stated no one fact or circumstance by which the origin of the reports can now be traced, or connected with the late discoveries, except by the result. The hostility and the notorious character of Paupiah even pointed out a probable source of such rumours, without any presumable foundation in truth.

When Mr. Maitland represents the late detection as having vindicated the justice and wisdom of his conduct as a Magistrate, in committing Reddy Row, he does not explain how that effect is produced. If he had stated distinctly, that in resolving upon that measure, he did not form his opinion upon the mere examinations of the witnesses produced before him, but partly upon the reports to which he gave belief, although not then capable of proof, and had claimed merit from the subsequent verification of those reports, as vindicating the justice of his act, the proposition would at least have been consistent and intelligible; and I do not see how the subsequent discovery can at all tend to vindicate his prior conduct, unless that conduct be acknowledged to have proceeded upon the circumstances authenticated by that discovery.

It is equally evident, however, that such an avowal would be an acknowledgment of high misconduct in a Magistrate, and no one seems more sensible of this than Mr. Maitland in this Letter. He distinguishes the motives of his conduct at the various periods, claiming to his acts as a magistrate, the general merit of a conscientious discharge of duty, and cautiously confining to his subsequent proceedings, the influence of his conviction of the numerous frauds of the man whom he soon afterwards joined in prosecuting.

This cautious distinction as to the motives by which the conduct of a Magistrate should be regulated, points out, and seems to recognize, the principle, that the rumours against Reddy Row, however strong, could not, before being confirmed by proof, be admitted to influence any judicial or magisterial act, without a violation of duty.

I should next proceed to trace the consequences of the late discoveries, as affecting the conduct of the Commissioners, but it is both wholly unnecessary to do so; and it is also in general a subject upon which I have no right to offer any observations, except so far as their conduct is connected with that of the Government, or has been attempted to be connected with me.

The hardy and round assertions so often repeated, and so distinctly denied, that I had obtained an undue influence with the Commissioners, and had misled them in favour of Reddy Row; and that they had, under that influence, "manifested a decided and determined resolution to support this man Reddy Row, at all *hazard*," (see Memorial, 5th January 1809, para. 15.) has now received a practical refutation.

The effect which the Commissioners might have been expected to give to the evidence produced in the case, now under reference to the King, will be ascertained by the decision of those cases; but even without the conclusive sanction of that decision, there is no proof of undue influence in forming, upon the whole evidence, an opinion which has since received the concurrence and approbation of the Right honourable the Governor General in Council, and of the Honourable the Court of Directors, as well as of the Court here; the only other grounds upon which they could therefore have been induced to withdraw their confidence from Reddy Row, as one of the officers whom they were bound to employ, were the reports to his prejudice communicated by Messrs. Abbott, Maitland, and Parry, but at that time avowedly without proof: Surely it is no evidence of undue influence, that they did not give effect to those reports.

When

When at last the Commissioners, by comparing the several documents in their custody, ascertained that frauds had been committed, and found that Reddy Row's conduct subjected him to strong suspicion, as a party in those frauds, no undue influence has been found to interfere with the discharge of their duty, in withdrawing their confidence, and declaring his infamy. The necessary inference from this conduct, on their part, is, that if Messrs. Abbott, Maitland, and Parry had been able to produce proof in support of their original assertions, that evidence would have had then the same weight which it has since received when discovered by the Commissioners themselves, without any interference of any influence whatsoever. It is also fairly to be inferred, that if the evidence upon the cases now under reference to the King, had been such as ought to have destroyed their confidence in Reddy Row, it would have had that effect as completely and readily as the subsequent discoveries.

These seem to me to be the only real inferences that arise from the late occurrence.

The acts of the Government in relation to this transaction, cannot be at all affected by the detection of Reddy Row's guilt. Whether the Government ought or ought not to have acceded to the application of the Commissioners for the aid of its Law Officers in defence of their servants, and afterwards its protection to themselves, against the menaces of prosecution, has already been submitted to the consideration of the Honourable Court of Directors, and determined. The particular grounds upon which the Commissioners at that time judged their servants to be entitled to their confidence, and to public support, was a matter resting wholly in their discretion and responsibility, as is fully stated in my Letter to Government of 10th September 1808, and is in effect recognized in the Letter of 15th September 1808, adopted and transmitted to the Governor General, in the Memorial of the 5th January 1809, by Messrs. Abbott, Maitland, and Parry.

The Government gave the support of its legal assistants to Roya Reddy Row, because it was applied for by the Commissioners entitled to call for it, without the Government having any correct opportunity of judging, and without having any right, or any direct means to enquire as to the propriety of the recommendation.

In the subsequent stages of the proceedings, the Government avowedly entertained that impression, as to the effect of the evidence which was declared by the Chief Justice, and which is now under reference to the King. But its acts proceeded not upon any confidence in the character of the party under trial, but from deference to the situation, and confidence in the judgment and character, of the Commissioners; and the support which, when called upon, it gave to them, against those who obstructed them in the duties of their important office, and threatened them with prosecution, is not the less entitled to approbation, from the subsequent conduct of the Commissioners in tracing with impartiality the proofs of fraud against the same person to whom they had extended their protection, and that of the Government, so long as they saw apparent reason to believe him deserving of it.

I am, &c.

Fort St. George, 4th September 1810. (Signed) ALEXR ANSTRUTHER, Advocate General.

—No. 7.—

Copy of a LETTER from the Government of Fort *St. George*, to the Court of Directors of the *East India* Company; dated 20th September 1810.

To William Ramsay, esq. Secretary at the India House.

Sir,

Para. 1. I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit, for the information of the Honourable the Court of Directors, the accompanying copies of a Letter from Mr. R. A. Maitland, dated the 29th June, of a Memorial from Messrs. Abbott and Maitland, dated the 13th July, and of another Letter from Mr. Maitland, dated the 31st July.

2. Mr. Maitland states the object of his first Letter to be, to remove a false impression produced to the prejudice of his character, and to obtain redress for the wrongs he has in consequence suffered. Messrs. Abbott and Maitland, in their Memorial, announce to the Honourable Court, that Roya Reddy Row had committed the act of suicide; and Mr. Maitland, in his second Letter, charges the Advocate General with having wilfully and deliberately garbled and corrupted the words of Mr. Justice Grose, for the purpose of deceiving and misleading the Government, and justifying the measures of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

3. It was considered proper to afford to the Advocate General, an opportunity of making such remarks as he might judge necessary, on the papers above mentioned; and I am directed to transmit a Copy of the replies which have been received from that Officer, under date the 3d, 4th, and 5th instant.

4. The explanations therein submitted, appearing to the Governor in Council to be entirely satisfactory, a communication to that effect was made to Mr. Maitland and to the Advocate General, in Letters, of which copies are also herewith forwarded.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,

Fort St. George,
20th Sept. 1810.

(Signed) A. FALCONAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

—No. 8.—

Copy of a LETTER from *Alexander Anstruther*, esquire, to the Governor in Council at Fort *Saint George*; dated 31st January 1811.

Extract; Fort Saint George Public Consultations, 1st February 1811.

READ the following Letter from the Advocate General,

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I BEG you will be good enough to submit to the consideration of the honourable the Governor in Council, the accompanying letter and enclosures, and also the Government Gazette of 24th January, Thursday last. I also enclose, for the purpose of being sent with the other paper to the honourable Court of Directors, a certified Copy of the claims preferred upon Gopaul Row's bond; the nature of which, near as much misrepresented by Mr. Brodie in his Letter of 19th October, and set right by Mr. Orme in his Letter to me of 24th November last, enclosed in mine of December last.

I am, &c. &c.

31st January 1811. (Signed) A. ANSTRUTHER.

To the Honourable Sir G. H. Barlow, Baronet, and K. B. Governor in Council.

Honourable Sir,

IT becomes my duty to bring to the notice of your honourable Board, that the last Sessions of Oyer and Terminer was opened by Sir Thomas Macnaghten, by an address to the Grand Jury, which, with their answer, has since been published by his authority in the Government Gazette, exposing in strong colours the infamous practices of Mr. Brodie and others, under the cloak of judicial proceedings. The concluding paragraph of the Judge's speech, having called upon the Law Officers of Government, in pointed terms, to take measures for bringing to justice the parties alluded to, I have to request the instructions of your honourable Board, upon the subject; having however at present little further information to offer concerning it than what may be collected from the charge of the Judge.

The manner in which the Law Officers of Government are mentioned in the charge, may render it proper for me to observe, that the turn of occurrences and of the public feelings in the Settlement, appeared to me to have precluded me from proposing, with advantage to the Public, any measures which might by possibility be represented as tending to check the prosecution of the guilty durbar servants of the full detection of their guilt; and I am satisfied, however clearly those objects have been abused by Mr. Brodie, and however the enormities now so fully exposed by the learned Judge, required to be repressed, any measures which might have been adopted for that purpose, upon almost any other suggestion, would have been successfully misrepresented, so as even to increase the public delusion, now, I trust, so happily removed.

I had very lately occasion to remark upon other glaring falsehood of Mr. Brodie, of which Mr. Orme was the immediate object; and in preparing my Letter to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 30th November last, I had it in contemplation to request that your honourable Board would submit the whole discussion to the honourable Court of Directors for their consideration, whether Mr. Brodie, after being detected in such gross misrepresentation, was a fit person to hold any office of trust. I was prevented from doing so at that time, only by the consideration that it might with facility be ascribed to personal resentment, from the share my name bore in the discussion, or to a desire to get rid of a similar charge. I had for these reasons resolved not to propose any thing against Mr. Brodie; but it is no longer in my discretion.

The charge of the Judge having directed my attention to the examinations and proceedings before the Commissioners, I have inspected those proceedings, and find that besides that systematic opposition to the measures of the Commissioners, which Mr. Brodie has avowedly and uniformly carried on, instead of acting under their directions, as the Register is expressly directed by the Deed to do, he has been guilty of a particular violation of duty towards them and the fair creditors, in having withheld from their knowledge his communication with their servants, and others implicated in the frauds and forgeries, and in having allowed the Commissioners

missioners to continue to consult and receive information from those servants, when he was in possession of their several confessions, that they were guilty of perjury, and were parties in a system of fraud and deceipt against the Commissioners; and now enclose some extracts from these proceedings, from which it will appear that the confessions of the guilty servants were made known to the Commissioners, only by the accidental mistake of Mr. Brodie, in sending, among the voluminous enclosures, in his Letter to Government of 19th October, one paper, which he meant to have withheld, and which contained the private informations he had received from two of the durbar servants.

It will also appear from these papers, that when, by the above mistake of Mr. Brodie, the Commissioners saw their way, and began their examination into the chain of frauds confessed by their servants, the first item of spurious entries in the dufters, acknowledged by the informers of Mr. Brodie, Runga Row and Soondar Row, when questioned by the Commissioners, was an entry of bonds for above four lacs of pagodas, (besides interest) in favour of Paupiah, all dated 12th July 1797; and upon reference to the printed lists of claims, it will be found that nearly one half in value of these bonds of that date, amounting to one lac and ninety thousand pagodas (besides interest) are claimed under Mr. Brodie's house for their creditors. Until this accidental discovery of the information possessed by Mr. Brodie, these frauds do not appear to have been known to the Commissioners. Mr. Brodie's proposal to be appointed in place of the Commissioners, to enquire into and point out the frauds against the fund, naturally would, if acceded to, have had the effect of enabling him to prevent any from being detected, except such as he might chuse to bring to light; and it is impossible to ascertain with precision, whether that extraordinary proposition was intended to answer good or bad purposes. I understand, indeed, that Mr. Brodie had before impeached another bond, in which his house held a similar interest, yet the proposal cannot be divested of suspicion, when it is discovered that Mr. Brodie was so deeply interested in the consequences of carrying on the concealment which he actually had practised; and the numerous misrepresentations of which, in other points, he has been shewn to be guilty, afford the most just test of his intentions, if otherwise doubtful.

The papers furnished by the Commissioners, also show the circumstance, so strongly reprobated by the Judge in his charge, as to the extraordinary change in the evidence of Narrain Row, after the communication with an agent of Mr. Brodie; this, and the heavy charges contained in the speech of the learned Judge, would only be weakened in effect, by being recapitulated here.

Under the circumstances thus brought to my notice by the charge of the learned Judge, I feel it to be my duty to submit to the consideration of your Honourable Board, whether Mr. Brodie ought, under the present circumstances, to be recognized as Register of the Carnatic Debts; upon his claim to which, the Carnatic had occasion to report my opinion to Government on the 24th day of December last. No orders having been received from the Court of Directors regarding Mr. Brodie's appointment, there does not appear to be any legal obligation upon Government to recognize him as such; and the situation in which he stands, under the weight of the facts stated, and the falsehoods detected by the learned Judge in this charge, involves serious objections to investing him with an office, which might give facility to his future practices, by the appearance of official authority, and might seem to remunerate one whom the Judge has pointed out for prosecution and punishment.

Although Mr. Brodie has not been hitherto officially recognized by your Honourable Board as Register of the Carnatic Debts, yet, as it appears that he had obtained the assent of the Honourable Court of Directors to his appointment, I recommend to your Honourable Board, to submit his conduct by the earliest opportunity to the consideration of the Honourable Court, the deed having expressly given them the power of dismissing the Register.

In drawing the notice of your Honourable Board to the discovery of so large a spurious claim as four lacs of pagodas having been entered at one time in the dufters, on behalf of Paupiah, the first prosecutor of Reddy Row, it seems impossible not to observe that the soundness of the opinion originally found by the Commissioners, as to the object of his prosecution, stands distinctly confirmed. Other claims of Paupiah, to a large amount, had been impeached by Reddy Row. What had led these rival swindlers to become the accusers of each other, it is difficult to ascertain; and indeed, from their employing the same agents in their frauds (the confidential officers under Reddy Row, and who are now the informants of Mr. Brodie,) it is probable that they had originally been confederates in villany. Probably the enormous amount of the frauds of Paupiah, and the infamy of his character, had startled his coadjutor, and Reddy Row seems to have anticipated less danger from his hostility, than from the suspicion which would attach to his friendship, and to those who supported his frauds. It is impossible that Paupiah, the owner of forgeries to the amount of many lacs, could, for the sake of justice to the real creditors, have prosecuted the durbar servants, however guilty. If these discoveries, now detected by the unintentional disclosure of Mr. Brodie's information, are correct, as the Commissioners believe, and I have no doubt they are, so far as they go, the only possible motive of Paupiah in prosecuting Reddy Row, must have been the refusal of the latter to support his villanies. But this was precisely the view in which the Commissioners saw that prosecution against Reddy Row, and upon the ground of which, they considered him entitled to their support, and to that of the Government. If one of their servants, however honest and deserving, in their opinion,

had been the object of prosecution by any one, from mere private motives, however unjust and rancorous, it is not probable that they would have called upon the Government to lend its assistance for his defence. For although by the law of England, a master is entitled to support his servant, without being liable to the penalties of maintenance, which I think it proper here to state, in opposition to a very strong observation made formerly from the bench here, in censuring the measures of Government; yet I should not, upon a mere private quarrel, have expected that interference. The ground upon which the Commissioners obtained the aid of Government to defend Reddy Row, was their clear conviction that the charge against him was only a recrimination, for the purpose of preventing his giving to the Commissioners that information which would lead to the detection of Paupiah's frauds; that whatever his merits otherwise might be, he suffered that prosecution, from doing his duty to them; that the evident object of it was, to deter him from the performance of that duty, or to incapacitate him from the discharge of it, by a sentence of infamy, and that against such a prosecution, for such an object, he was entitled to their support. Upon the same grounds, the Government granted the aid solicited by the Commissioners. A blind confidence in the immaculate character of Reddy Row, was not the ground of their interference. If indeed they had then seen sufficient ground to believe him guilty, they would not have been justified in averting the blow of justice from whatever hand it came; and it is mortifying now to find, that he was so wholly undeserving of the support to which he then appeared to be entitled. But the ground upon which that support was granted, stands confirmed by the same chain of detection by which his infamy is brought to light. Before, there might have been doubts as to the objects of Paupiah; he might have claimed with Mr. Brodie the presumption of fair intentions in detecting the frauds of Reddy Row; but the claimant of four lacs of pagodas (or, with interest, about six lacs, I believe,) which he knew to be forgeries, could have but one object in prosecuting the public officer, who knew, and refused to conceal, his frauds; and the principles upon which the Commissioners formed their opinion, are thus confirmed by the subsequent discoveries.

It is therefore superfluous and unnecessary to search for any extraordinary causes for the opinions upon which the Commissioners acted. The strength of Reddy Row consisted in the infamy opposed to him; and if he had hitherto escaped detection from other sources, the conduct of Mr. Brodie would have been most likely to complete what Paupiah had began,—in establishing the character of him whom they distinguished by their enmity.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ALEX. ANSTRUTHER,
Advocate General.

31st January 1811.

P. S.—I had omitted to state, that the pardons of John Batley, Roya Reddy Row, and Anunda Row, were recorded at the last Sessions, and the two survivors were discharged. Nothing further passed at the Sessions connected with the subjects above noticed.

Minute by the Commissioners, 1st December 1810:

On the 29th ultimo, a Letter was received from the Chief Secretary to Government, enclosing an original Letter from Mr. William Douglas Brodie to the Honourable the Governor in Council, under date the 19th October last, and copies of sundry Letters from him to the Commissioners, and to a friend, together with a list of the enclosures. On perusing the foregoing papers, a document was discovered not mentioned in the list, without any indorsement, and not referred to in Mr. Brodie's Letter to Government. The document in question purports to be the copy of a writing signed Soondur Row and Runga Row, giving an account of the entry of copies of eight bonds in the Dustgurdan, or Loan Department of the Records, some time after the death of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, by order of his present Highness Ageemuddowlah, communicated by Mr. Batley, and under the authority of a Sowal under the sign manual of his Highness. This procedure, if true, being of a most irregular and unjustifiable nature, and tending to cast a suspicion upon the genuineness of the bonds, it is resolved, that Mr. Brodie be requested to attend at the Office on Monday next the 3d instant, for the purpose of ascertaining from him, whether that paper was sent up by him to Government intentionally or accidentally; and if he shall appear to have received such information, to examine him, Sunder Row, and Rung Row, on the subject, and to take such further measures upon the occasion as may appear requisite.

(Signed) *S. T. Goad,*
F. Fauquier,
J. R. Barwell.

3d December 1810.

Mr.

Mr. Brodie, attending as requested, states, that he has received information in writing from Soonder Row and Runga Row, to the effect of the foregoing paper, but that he did not transmit it to Government intentionally. Mr. Brodie is accordingly requested to attend to-morrow, and to produce the original paper signed by Soonder Row and Rung Row; and it is resolved to examine him and them on oath, on the subject of that paper.

(Signed) *S. T. Goad,*
F. Farquier,
J. R. Barwell.

Extract from Examination of *William Douglas Brodie*, esq. on the 4th December 1810, after being duly sworn.

1. "You stated verbally yesterday, that the paper which was shown to you, purporting to be the copy or translation of a paper, signed Soonder Row and Runga Row, was not intentionally, but accidentally, transmitted by you to Government; where is the original of that paper?

1. "I now deliver it; it is in the hand-writing of Soonder Row, (marked A. S. T. G. 4th December 1810.)

2. "By what means did this paper come into your possession?

2. "It was delivered to me personally by Soonder Row, in the presence of Rajah Row and Vurdaper, the persons who have subscribed their names as witnesses.

3. "What induced Soonder Row and Rung Row to make this communication to you?

3. "About two or three months ago, when I had formed the resolution of prosecuting the parties concerned in forging the Bond in the name of Anund Monnohur and Balmoocund Doss, for fifty-three thousand pagodas, Soonder Row and Runga Row sent me messages through Raja Row and Stootoo Moodelly, that they were anxious to wait upon me, and to throw themselves upon my mercy. Several communications of this sort took place before I consented to see them; at last Raja Row, in company with Mootoo Moodelly, brought Soonder Row to my house late in the evening, when I explained to him what my intentions were, and the situation in which he had placed himself. I told him, at the same time, it was not my intention to prefer any charge against him, but to bring him forward as a King's evidence, provided he would declare the facts that he knew relative to the Bond in question; I also told him, that before he could become King's evidence, it would be necessary for him to make a declaration of the facts, which he said he was ready to do; and he told me, that with respect to the Bond in question, and to forgeries in general, with which he was acquainted, he would be ready to give every information in his power. I urged him strongly to write me the particulars, but he said that he could not with propriety do it, as he thought that it might give offence to the Commissioners, by giving information of that description to any body but themselves direct. I told him that I was extremely anxious to get information respecting some Bonds in which I was interested, and which I expected would soon be advertised for investigation, respecting which, I understand from Raja Row, he Soonder Row possessed very important information, which he was ready to communicate to me. I mentioned to him what the Bonds were, and he told me exactly the nature of the information that he possessed, which I requested of him to furnish me in writing, which he did accordingly some time afterwards.

17. "Does it not appear to you, that in having withheld this information given to you by one of the Durbar Officers, that you deprived the Commissioners of acquiring an accurate knowledge of the character and conduct of Soonder Row.

27. "The information was given to me in confidence; and it is mere matter of opinion, whether I deprived the Commissioners of the means of judging of the character and conduct of Soonder Row."

(A true Extract.) *Robert Brown*, Sec^r.

Extract from Examination of *Runga Row*, on the 7th December 1810, after being duly sworn.

34. "Do you know of any other entries made in the Dustgurdan Records, since the death of Omdut ul Omrah?

34. "I do.

35. "What other entries have been made?

35. "Entries have been made by me of Bonds in favour of Samuel Doss, but how many I do not recollect: of three Bonds in favour of Kewulram Punda; of two Bonds in favour of Goverdhuun Doss, Girdhur Doss, and of others, which I do not recollect, but which I will acknowledge when the entries are shown to me.

36. "It follows then, that the evidence which you gave relative to Gopaul Row's Bond, Anund Monnohur and Balmoocund Doss's Bond, and Samuel Doss's Bonds, was not true?

36. "It was not true.

37. "Was the general list of Bonds granted by Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, altered to correspond with the interpolations made into the Durbar Records.

37. "The Bonds above mentioned were added to the general list, beside some others in favour of Paupiah, which were sealed, and the beiz put to them in the time of Alee Hosein, the son of Omdut ul Omrah, and subsequent to the death of the latter.

38. "Look at the general list of Bonds, and point out all the Bonds which have been added to it since the death of Omdut ul Omrah?

38. "I have done so, and the false entries have been taken in a Persian list (marked C. S. T. G. 7th Dec. 1810.)

(A true Extract)

(Signed) *Robert Brown*, Secretary.

Translation of J. S. T. G. 4th December 1810.

"Forged Bonds included in the general list pointed out by Sunder Row:

"Nine Bonds in favour of Paupiah, dated 12th July 1797, for - - - Pagodas 4,06,155."

(A true Extract)

(Signed) *Robert Brown*, Secretary.

Translation of C. S. T. G. 7th December 1810.

Forged Bonds pointed out by Runga Row, Serishtadar of the Dustgurdan Dufters, in the general list of Bonds:

"Lungur Paupiah, nine English Bonds, dated 12 July 1797, for Star Pagodas, 4,06,155."

(A true Extract)

(Signed) *Robert Brown*, Secretary.

Extract from Examination of *Narrain Row*, on the 8th December 1810, after being duly sworn.

91. "HAVE you any hope that in consequence of the evidence which you have now given, the prosecution against you, on account of the Bond in favour of Anund Row, Munnohur and Balmoocund Doss, will be withdrawn?

91. "When I gave the information to Mr. Brodie, he promised me his protection.

92. "What sort of protection?

92. "To save my character.

93. "Answer directly in giving this evidence, do you expect that the prosecution against you will be withdrawn?

93. "I do entertain such hopes, and that I shall also be protected by him.

94. "Through whom did you communicate with Mr. Brodie?

94. "Through the person I before named, Hanoonunt Row.

95. "Did you first send a message to Mr. Brodie, or did he send one to you?

95. "I first sent a message to Mr. Brodie.

Questions, at the suggestion of Mr. *Brodie*.

96. "WERE you advised by Mr. Brodie, through the person whom you employed, to plead guilty before the Supreme Court?

96. "He sent me word, that as far as depended upon him, he would procure my pardon. [The question is repeated to the witness.] Mr. Brodie sent me word to speak the truth in the Supreme Court, and that he would obtain my pardon.

97. "Have you any memorandums containing information concerning forgeries in which Reddy Row participated, but was not principally concerned?

97. "No, I have no memorandums, but will collect all the information I possess, and deliver a written memorandum.

98. "Are you acquainted with the handwriting of the present Nabob?

98. "I am not well acquainted with it.

99. "Are you well acquainted with the hand-writing of Molavy Mahomed Gows?

99. "No, I am not.

"Narrain

"Narrain Row attending on the 11th December, begs to have that part of the evidence explained to him, where he was asked as to what passed between him and Mr. Brodie, question No. 91, and Narrain Row's answer are accordingly explained to him; and after being duly sworn, he amends that answer as follows: Mr. Brodie did not say that he would protect me; he said that the Commissioners and the Judge had the power to protect me, and that I must speak the truth; that he was my prosecutor, but that he would do what he could in my favour.

99. "Have you had any communication with Mr. Brodie, or with any person on his behalf, since you gave evidence here yesterday?

100. "Yes, last night a Bramin, whose name I don't know, came to me.

101. "What did that Bramin say?

101. "He reminded me of what passed between me and Mr. Brodie, through an intermediate agent, and asked whether I had lost my senses in deposing as I had done, to what was not true; he repeated also the explanation which I have this day furnished, as to what actually passed between me and Mr. Brodie.

102. "Did the Bramin desire you to go and alter your evidence, or not?

102. "Yes, he desired me to go, and have it read over to me again, and to correct it.

103. "Then did you, or did you not believe, before the Bramin communicated with you yesterday, that Mr. Brodie had it in his power to withdraw the prosecution?

103. "No, I did not believe that Mr. Brodie could of himself withdraw the prosecution.

(Signed) "*Narrain Row.*"

Examination of *William Douglas Brodie*, esq. on the 11th December 1810, after being duly sworn.

1. "After the examination of Narrain Row yesterday, did you send any person to him to speak to him, relative to the evidence which he had given?

1. When I returned home last night, I questioned my writer, Runga Row, respecting the nature of the communication that he had made on my part to the person that came to me on the part of Narrain Row, upon the occasion of his giving me the paper of information, as he had stated before the Commissioners, that I had given him to understand that I would procure his pardon; he expressed surprise at the information, and told me that nothing of the kind had ever passed; that he had explained to him, the same as to the other persons, that the prosecution would not be withdrawn, and recommended him to make a confession before the Court, and to throw himself upon the mercy of the Judge, when he said that he would make enquiry from Narrain Row, and let me know what communication he had received from his relation, whom he sent to me. I saw my Bramin this morning who told me that Narrain Row had given him to understand that he was much confused before the Commissioners yesterday, and that he would take an opportunity, when he went to sign his deposition, to explain that part of his evidence; at which he was very much distressed.

(Signed) "*W. D. Brodie.*"

THE CLAIM of ROYA REDDY ROW, (Assignee of GOPAUL ROW,) on his late Highness the Nabob OMDUT UL OMRAH: Submitted for the consideration of the Commissioners.

NAME of the Original Creditor.	NAME of the Claimant.	Date of the Claim.	AMOUNT of the Principal.	AMOUNT of the Interest to the 15th May 1804, at 5 per Cent.	Aggregate Amount of the Claim.		VOUCHERS produced in support of the CLAIM.	REMARKS.
			Pags.			£. s. d.	No. 1.	
GOPAUL ROW -	ROYA REDDY ROW, the Assignee of the original Creditor.	26 July 1798	38,500 — —	11,175 24 52	49,675 24 52	19,870 4 —	- - - The Persian Obligation from the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for 38,500 Pagodas, dated 11th Suffer 1213, payable with Interest at 12 per cent.	- - - The Sum secured by this Obligation was lent in Cash to the late Nabob, and paid to Anver Ally Cawn, the Renter of the Arcot Districts, to assist the Nabob to pay his Kists to the Company, as is stated in the Bond.
							No. 2.	
							The Assignment from Gopaul Row to Roya Reddy Row, dated 12th April 1802.	No part of the Money secured by the Bond has been paid off.

(Signed) *Roya Reddy Row.*

(A true Copy.)

Robert Brown, Secr.

Ordered, That Copies of the foregoing Papers be transmitted to the Honourable the Court of Directors, by His Majesty's Ship Barbadoes.

—No. 9.—

Copy of a LETTER from the Government of Fort *Saint George*, to the Court of Directors of the *East India* Company; dated 6th February 1811.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

Honourable Sirs, Law Department.

1. WE have the honour to transmit to your honourable Court, a Copy of a Letter from the Advocate General, dated 31st January 1811, with its enclosures.

2. The first object of this Letter from the Advocate General, was, to bring to our notice the charge delivered by Sir Francis Macnaghten to the Grand Jury, at the late sessions of Oyer and Terminer; and to request our orders regarding the prosecution of Mr. Brodie, upon the grounds pointed out in the charge, which we accordingly resolved to direct, provided the Advocate General should be of opinion that there were sufficient legal grounds to support it.

3. The Advocate General has also pointed out the impropriety of the Government recognizing Mr. Brodie as Register of the Carnatic Debts; and has recommended that Mr. Brodie's conduct in the several particulars referred to us in his Letter, may be submitted to the consideration of your honourable Court, together with the claims which Mr. Brodie has preferred to hold the office of Register.

4. Mr. Brodie's first application to be recognized as Register of the Carnatic Debts, was by a Letter dated 26th July 1810, which, with its enclosure, is herewith transmitted. No. 2.

5. On the receipt of that application, it was judged expedient by the Government, to apply for information to the Carnatic Commissioners, a copy of whose answer accompanies this Letter. No. 3. The opinion of the Advocate General was taken upon the application, a copy of which is also transmitted, and which was against the recognition of the claim, upon the documents then produced. No. 4. Mr. Brodie afterwards laid before us a second application to the same effect, but supported by documents which, being referred for the opinion of the Advocate General, were by him reported to be sufficient proofs of Mr. Brodie's appointment.—Copies of those several documents are annexed. Nos. 5 & 6.

6. We had intended to comply with the advice of the Advocate General, in recognizing Mr. Brodie as Register, but the execution of that intention was prevented by the address of Sir Francis Macnaghten to the Grand Jury; which, with the other objections to Mr. Brodie's account, pointed out in the Letter of the Advocate General, that officer has requested may be submitted to your honourable Court, as having the power, under the deed between the Company and the creditors of the Carnatic, to dismiss the Register if already appointed.

7. The situation of Mr. Brodie, charged with the criminal line of conduct stated, and the falsehoods detected by the Judge, appeared to involve serious doubts as to the propriety of investing him with an office, which might give facility to his future practices, by the appearance of official authority, and reward one whom the Judge has pointed out for prosecution and punishment.

8. The Advocate General has also, for the same purpose, called our attention to the accusation before preferred by Mr. Brodie against Mr. Orme, the Solicitor to Government, and indirectly against the Advocate General, in his Letter of 19th October 1810, and to the answer to it contained in the Letter of the Advocate General of 30th November, with the Letter from the Company's Solicitor Mr. Orme, and other enclosures in that Letter. All these papers were before transmitted to your honourable Court, with the Letter from our Secretary, dated 15th December 1810: Upon the ground of these documents, the Advocate General states it to have been before in his contemplation to submit to the consideration of Government, whether Mr. Brodie, after being detected in such gross misrepresentations, was a fit person to hold any office of trust; and explains his reasons for having resolved not to propose any objections against Mr. Brodie, until the charge of the Judge at the last sessions called upon him to proceed against Mr. Brodie.

9. On the subject of Mr. Brodie's charge against Mr. Orme, we beg to refer your honourable Court to the 5th, 6th, and 7th paragraphs of the Letter of the Carnatic Commissioners, dated 22d December 1810, transmitted to your Secretary with a Letter from our Secretary, dated the 31st December; and the Advocate General has in a Letter, enclosing his Letter of 31st January, furnished another document upon the same subject, which is also enclosed.

10. In submitting the conduct of Mr. Brodie for our consideration, the Advocate General has drawn our attention to the systematic opposition to the measures of the Commissioners, which Mr. Brodie appears to avow, although directed by the deed to act under their directions, and has produced documents furnished by him to the Commissioners, to show that Mr. Brodie has been guilty of peculiar misconduct, in not communicating to them the information which he possessed, as to forgeries and frauds confessed by their

servants, withholding the discovery from the Commissioners, under the excuse that the confessions were made to him in confidence, and in allowing the Commissioners to continue, under ignorance of those confessions, to employ, and to act upon the information of those servants, until the truth was disclosed by an oversight of Mr. Brodie, more fully explained in the Letter of the Commissioners of the 22d December 1810, before noticed. The suspicions arising from such concealments on the part of Mr. Brodie, are pointed out by the Advocate General, as being increased by the subsequent disclosure made by those guilty servants, upon the examination before the Commissioners, in which they pointed out, as the first item of fraudulent interpolation in the list of bonds in the dufters of the Carnatic Debts, the entry of nine spurious bonds, amounting to four lacs of pagodas (besides interest) in favour of Paupiah Braminy, of which, nearly one half are stated to have been since claimed by creditors of Mr. Brodie's late partnership, under assignments from them. The detection of this great fraud, in which he was so deeply interested, is shown to have been the immediate consequence of the unintentional disclosure of Mr. Brodie's information, from the servants who had perpetrated the fraud.

11. The suspicions arising from this concealment, are much strengthened by the very singular proposition contained in Mr. Brodie's Letter of 19th October, above noticed, that he should be authorized to institute an investigation into the frauds committed by the Durbar servants, and others engaged in forging bonds, and falsifying the records. The evident effect of this proposal, if acceded to, would have been to enable Mr. Brodie to conceal such frauds as he, or the persons concerned with him, were interested in; and his actual concealment from the Commissioners, of the information which he admits that he possessed, raises every presumption against the intentions which he entertained in making such an extraordinary proposal. In the same Letter, he adverts to the discoveries made by the Commissioners, of the impositions which had been practised upon them, and admits that at last they are ready to listen to the truth; whatever pretence, therefore, he might before have suggested for not communicating to the Commissioners the extent of his discoveries, from the unwillingness which he then accused them of showing to believe any thing against their servants, his own admission of their late change of sentiments, takes from him any such excuse in concealing from them the key to this important chain of information. When we proceed to point out how directly the late discoveries operate to prove the correctness of those former measures of the Commissioners, which Mr. Brodie and his adherents have so long and so violently reprobated, another reason will be found for his intended concealment, scarcely less forcible in its operation upon a factious and troublesome mind, than the strong personal interests which were to be affected by the discovery.

12. With reference to the conduct of Mr. Brodie, we further beg to draw the attention of your honourable Court to the declaration of the Commissioners, in their Letter of 22d December above referred to (para. 5.) that no part of the evidence of the witnesses brought forward by Mr. Brodie (who for the most part, by their contradictions and inconsistencies, had rendered themselves totally unworthy of belief) had operated in producing in their minds the conviction of the guilt of the late Reddy Row.

13. The arrival of the pardon of His Majesty to John Batley, Roya Reddy Row, and Anunda Row, is also noticed in the postscript to the Letter of the Advocate General of the 31st January.

14. This event having brought to a final conclusion the questions upon the trials of those persons, we beg to point out to the particular notice of your Honourable Court, the communications which have been received by us since the trials took place, upon the subject of those prosecutions, as well as of other intervening events connected with them.

15. Our Secretary, in a Letter dated the 20th September last, transmitted to the Secretary to your Honourable Court, a Letter from Mr. R. A. Maitland, dated the 29th June, and another, with a Memorial, from the same person, and Mr. W. Abbott, dated 13th July last, stating the suicide of Roya Reddy Row, and also the Letter of the Advocate General, dated 4th September, in answer to them.

16. The Memorial of Messrs. Abbott and Maitland, states the event to have taken place in consequence of the discoveries made by the Carnatic Commissioners, of the frauds practised by Roya Reddy Row; the inevitable inference from which event, they represent to be such, that it would be impertinent in them to point it out, and merely refer to a former Address from them to the Right honourable the Governor General in Council, dated 5th of January 1809, in which they had charged Roya Reddy Row with the guilt of the very practices which the Commissioners had since discovered. The Letter from Mr. Maitland was of a similar tendency.

17. The answer of the Advocate General was professedly intended to point out the true inferences which ought to be drawn from the detection of Reddy Row, in respect to the preceding conduct of all parties connected with the former trials.

18. He observed, that the merits of the late trials were still before the King, whose decision upon them would be regulated by the facts as they then stood in evidence, without any colouring from subsequent events or discoveries; that the conduct of those who preferred the charges, and of those who resisted them, of the Juries and of the Judges in deciding upon them, would be examined, and decided upon by the highest authority, to which all were bound to submit; that if it should be determined that the evidence was sufficient

to support the convictions, execution would be awarded, and it would follow that the suspension of that execution was erroneous; but that if the opinion of the Court should be confirmed, and pardons granted, or the prosecutions be directed to be stopped, that determination would be equally conclusive: and in either case, it would be indecent in any party to argue upon the merits of the case, after such final adjudication; and that the only question which could be raised, by the detection and death of Roya Reddy Row, related to the retrospective confirmation which it gave to the information before given by Messrs. Abbott and Maitland against Reddy Row, and the conduct of those who declined to act upon it. He observed, that the information was admitted by the parties themselves, in communicating it, to have been at that time unsupported by any precise legal proof, being evidently merely a rumour stated by persons, all avowedly interested, to an enormous amount, in the effect to be produced by it; and amongst others, by Paupiah, who besides a higher stake than any others, from the superior amount of his claims, was marked by a judgment involving infamy. He stated that it was impossible that those rumours could have been expected to be acted upon by the Commissioners, or by the Governor General; that the Memorial containing them, could only therefore be intended as a more convenient and effectual mode of propagating reports against the persons whose trials were then approaching, for the purpose of prejudicing the minds of the Public, and of the juries; and that the subsequent discovery of the truth of the accusation, did not diminish the impropriety of circulating such rumours, for such a purpose, when their truth was not ascertained. He pointed out the true inference arising from the zeal and candour with which the Commissioners had traced, and at last detected, the frauds of Reddy Row, to be, the presumption, that if instead of a mere rumour, open to every suspicion, Messrs. Abbott and Maitland had before produced proof in support of their original assertion, the same weight would have been given to it then, as was given afterwards to the evidence of his guilt, obtained by the discovery of the Commissioners themselves; and that if the evidence upon the cases then under reference to the King, had been such as ought to have destroyed their confidence in Reddy Row, it would have had that effect, as completely and readily as the subsequent discoveries.

In the Letter of the 31st of January 1811, the Advocate General drew our attention to the conclusions arising from the subsequent discoveries pointed out in that Letter, and particularly, in adverting to the discovery of so large a spurious claim as four lacs of pagodas having been entered at one time in the dufters on behalf of Paupiah, the first prosecutor of Reddy Row. He observes, that the soundness of the opinion originally formed by the Commissioners, as to the object of his prosecution, stands distinctly confirmed by this discovery; that other claims of Paupiah to a large amount, had been before impeached by Reddy Row, that it was difficult to ascertain what had induced these rival swindlers to become the accusers of each other; and that from their employing the same assistants in their frauds (the confidential officers under Reddy Row, and who are now the informants of Mr. Brodie,) it is probable that they had originally been confederates in villany; that, probably, the enormous amount of the frauds of Paupiah, and the infamy of his character, had startled his co-adjutor, and that Reddy Row seems to have anticipated less danger from his hostility, than from the suspicion which would attach to his friendship, and to those who supported his frauds; that it is impossible that Paupiah, the owner of forgeries to the amount of many lacs, could, for the sake of justice to the real creditors, have prosecuted the durbar servants however guilty; that under the discoveries now detected by the unintentional disclosure of Mr. Brodie's information, the only possible motive ascribable to Paupiah in prosecuting Reddy Row, must have been the refusal of the latter to support his villanies; and that this was precisely the view in which the Commissioners saw that prosecution against Reddy Row, and upon the ground of which they considered him entitled to their support, and to that of the Government. He observed, that if one of the servants of the Commissioners, however honest and however deserving in their opinion, had been the object of prosecution by any one, from mere private motives, however unjust and rancorous, it is not probable that they would have called upon the Government to lend its assistance for his defence; for that although, by the law of England, a master is entitled to support his servant, without being liable to the penalties of maintenance, yet he should not upon a mere private quarrel have expected that interference; that the ground upon which the Commissioners obtained the aid of Government to defend Reddy Row, was their clear conviction that the charge against him was only a recrimination, for the purpose of preventing his giving to the Commissioners that information which would lead to the detection of Paupiah's frauds; that whatever his merits otherwise might be, they saw that he suffered that prosecution from doing his duty to them; and that the evident object of it was, to deter him from the performance of that duty, or to incapacitate him from the discharge of it, by a sentence of infamy; and they thought that against such a prosecution, for such an object, he was entitled to their support; and that upon the same grounds, the Government granted the aid solicited by the Commissioners. That a blind confidence in the immaculate character of Reddy Row, was not the ground of their interference; that if indeed they had seen then sufficient ground to believe him guilty, they would not have been justified in averting the blow of justice from whatever hand it came; and that it was mortifying now to find that he was so wholly undeserving of the support to which he had then appeared to be entitled; but that the ground upon which that support was granted, stands confirmed by the same chain of detection by which his infamy is brought to light; that before, there might have been doubts as to the objects of Paupiah, that he might have claimed, with Mr. Brodie, the presumption of fair intentions in detecting the frauds of Reddy Row; but that the

claimant

claimant of four lacs of pagodas (or with interest, about six lacs) which he knew to be forgeries, could have but one object in prosecuting the public officer, who knew and refused to conceal his frauds; and that the principles upon which the Commissioners formed their opinion, are thus confirmed by the subsequent discoveries. The Advocate General further observed, that it was therefore superfluous and unnecessary to search for any extraordinary causes for the opinion upon which the Commissioners had acted; that the strength of Reddy Row consisted in the infamy opposed to him; and that if he had hitherto escaped detection from other sources, the conduct of Mr. Brodie would have been most likely to complete what Paupiah had begun, in establishing the character of him whom they distinguished by their enmity.

We have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Fort St. George,
6 February 1811.

(Signed) G. H. Barlow,
S. Auchmuty,
T. Oakes,
Js Hy Casamaijor.

—No. 10.—

Copy of a LETTER from *S. T. Goad*, esq. one of the Commissioners for *Carnatic* Debts at *Fort St. George*, to the Governor General in Council; dated the 4th April 1812.

Extract Fort St. George Public Consultations, 14th April 1812.

To the Right honourable Gilbert Lord Minto, Governor General, &c. &c.

My Lord,

AS there is no other Commissioner now resident here to whom the Letter addressed to your Lordship by Messrs. Parry, Abbott, and Maitland, under date the 12th instant, applies, it falls to my lot to make a few observations upon it. This I do, more from other considerations, than from feeling it necessary, for I am convinced your Lordship in Council will at once discover the weakness and the fallacy of this new attack upon the Commissioners.

2. I should think myself highly culpable, were I, if so disposed, to submit to your Lordship that which would involve a controversy on the parts of the address in question, which I cannot but consider gross and indecent. But however offensive it may be in itself, I am sure it will be your Lordship's opinion, that it cannot in this respect attach to the Commissioners; I persuade myself therefore, that my conduct will be approved, when I leave it to its own natural operation.

3. It is I believe as well known to your Lordship as to the Gentlemen who have addressed you, that we have not any judicial power, but that our duty is confined to the task of taking evidence, and of suggesting such conclusions as we think fairly inferible from it. I presume to say, that in taking the evidence, we have proceeded with diligence and care; and that in drawing our inferences, we have acted with deliberation and integrity. We do not pretend to be infallible in our judgment, even upon that which has been brought before us, much less do we pretend to have taken events into our consideration before they had happened, and which might not ever have occurred. But so long as your Lordship shall believe that we were anxious to get all possible light on the subject before us, and conscientious in forming the opinions which were conveyed to the Commissioners in England, I am satisfied that you will not withdraw your favourable opinion from us, because we have not been gifted with divination, or even although we should have erred in our judgment.

4. Your Lordship will perceive, that the writers of the Letter in question seem to assume, that our judgment is to be conclusive upon each case, whereas we cannot in any case go beyond the mere expression of an opinion, that is always accompanied, to the Commissioners in England, by the grounds on which it is formed. They have it in their power to get, through the medium of the evidence, to their own conclusions; and they do not give to our reasoning, any greater consequence than in justice they believe them to deserve.

5. I should not expect much attention from your Lordship, if I used many words in expressing the arguments by which the gentlemen who now address you, have been led to conclude that the conduct of the Commissioners was "decidedly culpable," even after giving those gentlemen credit for facts which do not appear. I trust it will be the opinion of your Lordship, that a man may be decidedly correct in having formed an opinion, although, from a refutation of the old, or an introduction of new evidence, he may be as correct in varying, or even reversing his own judgment. Perverse and obstinate must he be who would adhere to an opinion, after he had been satisfied that it was founded in error; distorted and depraved must be the mind of him who could impute blame to another, because in founding his belief he had not rested upon facts which were not within his knowledge, or who could pronounce another to be decidedly culpable, because he had not been senselessly pertinacious.

I should

6. I should certainly, my Lord, feel much ashamed of having made use of dark insinuations or insidious attacks; I believe, however, that the opinions of the Commissioners, whatever they might have been, of the gentlemen in question, were never very anxiously concealed, nor very guardedly expressed. We did conceive that it behoved us to be circumspect in our official intercourse with them; but we did not anticipate that we should be charged with secresy and darkness and insidiousness, because we adopted the most open, the most public, and the only regular mode of expressing our sentiments.

7. I might perhaps be thought to have said enough in answer to that part of the Letter which charges the Commissioners with not yielding to the verdicts of juries, when I had stated that the obligations of our duty could be discharged by adopting the opinions of others, and that we were bound to decide according to the best of our own judgment, however inferior it might be to that of those by which the writers of the Letter to your Lordship suppose we ought to have been directed. It cannot but be some consolation to us, when, in an indispensable compliance with our duty, we presumed to think for ourselves, that we did not depart from what was obviously right; that the evidence justified opposite conclusions, it would not, I think, be charitable to deny; and the Commissioners cannot, I conceive, be justly charged with contumacy, with stubbornness, or with bigotry, in their notions of the case, seeing that they have been sanctioned by the opinion of the learned Judge who tried the cause, by that of the Law Officers who defended it, by that of your Lordship in Council, to whom the evidence was submitted, and by that of His Majesty's advisers, by whom a Pardon was recommended, after a consideration of all the circumstances.

8. From the Letter of Messrs. Parry, Abbott and Maitland, it might be supposed that they expected your Lordship was to reverse the opinions which you had formed, and that a distribution of censure and praise was now to be made, not upon the basis of your Lordship's judgment, but according to their dictates; although I will venture to say, that they have not urged a single reason why the sentiments of your Lordship should be varied with respect either to us or themselves.

9. Before I read the Letter of those gentlemen, it had not occurred to me that the merits of their conduct could be estimated by the validity or invalidity of Gopal Row's bond, or by the guilt or innocence of Mr. Batley, or of Reddy Row, or of Anunda Row; nor did I foresee that they could claim credit for a crime, arising out of another concern, which seems to have been perpetrated by Anunda, after he was out of their hands; although indeed, when they intimate that your Lordship would have done them justice "if you had not been "kept in ignorance of those events," it might be expected that they would in candour have noticed the acquittal of Mr. Batley and the same Anunda Row, who were tried in the last Sessions of 1811, on a charge relating to the debts of the Nabobs of the Carnatic. Upon a subject which has excited so much of the care and solicitude of those gentlemen, it is impossible that they should have been regardless of the transaction.

10. It is not necessary for me to point out to your Lordship how those gentlemen have confounded all the rules of reasoning. Your Lordship will no doubt perceive, that Mr. Batley's evidence on the first trial might have been true, and Anunda Row might have been guilty; and even if Mr. Batley's evidence was false, that Anunda Row might have been innocent; that Anunda Row might, or might not, have been employed at the durbar; and that he might, or might not, have been guilty of the charge, notwithstanding. It cannot follow that Anunda Row was guilty of the crime of which these gentlemen indicted him, because he was afterwards convicted of another, which he is said not to have committed until after the first had been decided. But if Anunda Row is to be said to have been guilty of one offence, because he was subsequently convicted of another, unconnected with it, what shall we infer from his acquittal of one, on a subsequent occasion, which was connected with that of which he was charged on the first trial? And if Anunda Row is to be held guilty of the first, because guilty of the second, shall we not say that Mr. Batley was innocent of the first, because not guilty of the second?

11. But, my Lord, although those gentlemen seem to have confused themselves into an opposite belief, I must take leave to state, that those are questions with which we have not any manner of concern. It is within the knowledge of your Lordship, that the Commissioners never thought those gentlemen censurable on account of any opinion, favourable or unfavourable, which they might have formed of the parties mentioned by them; and if I were to admit that a man having committed a crime in 1811, was to be considered as having been thereby convicted of a different one in 1808; and that facts, which did not exist until after the opinion of those gentlemen had been formed, could justify the formation of those opinions, I should still be willing to submit to your Lordship, whether there is any thing in the Letter of those gentlemen relative to the case to which it professes to apply; and whether, even upon their principles, they ought in reason to expect any alteration in the sentiments of your Lordship in Council.

12. I cannot conclude this Address without informing your Lordship in Council, that although no complaints of want of diligence have been preferred against the Commissioners by any of the creditors (Messrs. Parry, Abbott and Maitland excepted,) this commission must continue several years longer, notwithstanding that Messrs. Parry, Abbott and Maitland, in the concluding paragraph of their Letter to your Lordship in Council, under date

the 8th March 1809, ventured to assure your Lordship, that had the Commissioners applied fairly and impartially to business, unfettered by their extraordinary attachments, they would by that time have gone through the investigation of all the claims depending before them.

Office of Commissioners for investigating the Carnatic Debts.
Fort St. George, 4th April 1812.

I have, &c.
(Signed) *S. T. Goad.*

—No. 11.—

Copy of a LETTER from *Alexander Anstruther*, esquire, Advocate General at Fort *Saint George*, to the Secretary of the Government General in Council; dated 11th April 1812.

Extract Fort Saint George Public Consultations, 14th April 1812.

To the Secretary to Government, in the Public Department.

Sir,

I Received your Letter of the 17th ultimo, with its enclosures from Messrs. Parry, Abbott and Maitland.

Upon the general proposition contained in these papers, I do not think it will be necessary to make any further comment than what is contained in my Letters to Government, dated on the 4th September 1810, upon the event of Reddy Row's death, and 31st January 1811, on the subsequent discoveries of the Commissioners.

The statement as to the subsequent conviction of Anunda Row for a cheat, is correct. His conduct exhibited the most extraordinary degree of effrontery and disregard of character that I have ever seen.

Some observations in the Letter now before me, as to Mr. Batley, are not well founded, according to my recollection of his evidence, but I do not see any reason for entering into a discussion of the point. The repetition of the assertion, so often repelled, of the Law Officers of Government having been interested in Gopau Row's Bond, at the time of the trials, does not seem to require any farther notice.

If my Letters of the 4th September 1810, and 31st January 1811, have not already been sent to the Right honourable the Governor General in Council, I beg you will submit my humble request that the former may accompany these papers, and so much of the latter as relates to the general subject, a great portion of that Letter and of its enclosures applying only to Mr. Brodie.

I am, &c.

Fort Saint George,
11th April 1812.

(Signed) *A. Anstruther,*
Advocate General.

—No. 12.—

Copy of a LETTER from Mr. *R. A. Maitland*, to the Chief Secretary of Government of Fort *Saint George*; dated the 29th June 1810.

Extract Fort Saint George, Public Consultations, 3d July 1810.

Read the following Letter from Mr. R. A. Maitland:

To Alexander Falconar, esquire, Chief Secretary.

Sir,

Having learnt by private Letters from England, that my conduct in regard to the prosecution against Roya Reddy Row and Anunda Row, has been most maliciously misrepresented to Government, I beg leave through you to present this Memorial to the Honourable the Governor in Council, not for the purpose of justifying the commitment of the above persons; because, if the verdicts of three Juries, composed of honourable, enlightened and disinterested men, had not impressed the Honourable Board with an entire conviction of their guilt, the discovery of Roya Reddy Row's multiplied frauds, lately made by the Commissioners, and his consequent self-destruction, must have put the question out of all doubt. Nor do I pretend to act upon public grounds in defence of the general interest of truth and justice, for my own experience has taught me the vanity of such an attempt in an obscure individual; my object is, to remove a false impression, which his Honour in Council has received from a mistatement of some particular facts and dates, and the inferences drawn from them; thereby to vindicate my own character, and to obtain such redress for the wrongs I have suffered, as the Honourable Board shall in its wisdom and justice think I merit.

I have understood that the substance of the charge stated against me, was as follows; that Roya Reddy Row had given information to the Commissioners, of a Nabob's bond for 46,000 pagodas having been forged by Avadanum Paupiah Braminy, and others; that a prosecution was accordingly commenced againt these men; that in order to prevent this prosecution, Paupiah trumped up a charge against Roya Reddy Row, for the forgery of a bond in favour of Gopaul Row, for 38,500 pagodas; that I was either leagued with Paupiah, or had otherwise a corrupt interest in procuring the conviction of Reddy Row, and his removal from the office of the Commissioners; that I in consequence aided and abetted Paupiah in this prosecution; that I showed a criminal partiality in the examination of the case; and finally, that I was guilty of a flagrant abuse of my authority, in committing the defendants Reddy Row and Anunda Row for trial, instead of those recommended for prosecution, for perjury against Reddy Row, by the Commissioners.

I beg leave to repeat, that I do not consider any defence of my conduct, in committing the above persons, necessary, because I humbly conceive, the propriety, justice and wisdom of that commitment, have been vindicated by every succeeding event, from the finding of the bill by the Grand Jury, down to the act of despair and violence lately committed upon himself by that unhappy man Reddy Row; and because, had I really been guilty of the flagrant delinquency imputed to me, I conceive it would have been the duty of the Advocate General (a duty which he certainly would not have neglected) to file an information against me in the Supreme Court of Judicature, and thereby bring down upon me a just and legal punishment: in which case, I should not have been suffered to remain unmolested in my office seven months after the offence; I shall therefore proceed to submit to his Honour in Council, a true statement of the facts and dates connected with the prosecution, and counter prosecution above alluded to; and from the document which accompanies this Memorial, the honourable the Governor in Council will see that the case before submitted to him was precisely the reverse of the truth, and that in fact, the prosecution was not brought forward against Paupiah, until that against Reddy Row was well advanced.

Towards the latter end of June, Mr. W. Light, the agent for Paupiah, entered his challenge, at the office of the Commissioners, against the claim preferred by Reddy Row, upon the bond that was afterwards the subject of trial, and early in July Mr. Parry and Mr. Abbott were examined by the Commissioners upon the same side. Upon the 22d July, notice was given at the public office, of the prosecution against Reddy Row and Anunda Row, for the conspiracy to forge the same bond; and upon the same day, two informations were sworn before my colleague Mr. Taswell, which deposed to the actual fabrication of the bond in question; but the examination of the case not being concluded in his week, owing to the absence of some material witnesses, it devolved upon me, who was next in rotation: I wished, for obvious reasons, to avoid it, but I could not shrink from my duty. I accordingly began upon the 25th July, by an application to the Commissioners to produce the forged bond in Court, with the informations taken before them in the investigation of the claim accompanying. I have the honour to send you a Copy of their reply, dated the 26th July; and I beg leave to call the honourable Board's particular attention to the 4th paragraph of it, which expressly says, "To show with what extreme caution every charge originating with Avadanum Paupiah deserves to be received, it may also be important to state, *that a prosecution for a forgery, is at this moment about to be commenced* against Avadanum Paupiah himself, by the order of Government;" so that it appears manifestly, upon their own showing, that twenty-six days after Paupiah had by his agent challenged this claim of Reddy Row's, and four days after the proceedings had actually commenced against Reddy Row and Anunda Row, at the Justice's office, the *Commissioners were only about to commence a prosecution against Paupiah.*

I beg leave likewise to call the attention of the honourable Board, to the 3d paragraph of the same Letter, wherein the Commissioners say, "We have accordingly thought it proper to submit a recommendation to the honourable the Governor in Council, that the Law Officers of Government be requested to inspect our proceedings, *with a view to the institution of a prosecution against Avadanum Paupiah and others, for conspiracy and perjury;*" by which it appears, as manifestly, that the prosecution for the perjury was still more distant than that for the forgery; and yet, if I have been rightly informed, one of the charges against me was, for not committing those men for perjury, when in point of fact no prosecution was at that time commenced against them, nor were there at that time, or any subsequent time, any informations brought before me, against the other witnesses Beema Row and Arnachella Row, so that I never had it in my power to give any opinion whatever upon this case, much less to commit them for trial.

I said, in a former part of this Letter, that I did not think it necessary to defend my conduct with regard to the commitment of Reddy Row. But as I have been charged with an association with Paupiah, I think it prudent to make this declaration, lest my silence upon this point should be construed to my prejudice. I declare then most solemnly, before God, that I never had any concern whatsoever, directly or indirectly, with Paupiah; that I never to my knowledge had seen him above once or twice in my life, and that many years ago; and that upon this late occasion, I did not exchange one word with him; nor did I ever see him until the trial commenced in the Supreme Court. I declare most solemnly, that in the discharge of my duty as a Magistrate, I acted most conscientiously and religiously, to the best of my judgment; and that in all the proceedings that have been had subsequently thereto, I have acted upon a firm conviction, that numerous and considerable frauds have been committed upon the Fund set apart for the benefit of the Nabob's creditors; that Reddy

Row

Row was deeply and principally implicated in these frauds; that the Law Officers, in copartnership with several other gentlemen, had, upon the faith and credit of Reddy Row, speculated very largely in Nabobs bonds; that they were consequently very materially interested in supporting his credit; and that in all their proceedings, the Commissioners manifested a most unwarrantable prepossession in favour of Reddy Row, which they appeared to have received from the Law Officers: From all which circumstances, I apprehended serious danger to my interest, and that of others concerned with me, and I accordingly took such steps to protect my property, as I conceived the Law and the Constitution, and particularly the Deed of Covenant between the Honourable East India Company and the private creditors of the Nabob, fully justified.

I beg the favour of you to submit this Memorial to the early and serious consideration of the Honourable the Governor in Council.

I have, &c.

Madras, June 29th, 1810. (Signed) *Robert Maitland.*

—No. 13.—

Copy of a LETTER from Messrs. *Abbott* and *Maitland*, to the Court of Directors of the *East India* Company; dated the 13th July 1810.

Extract Fort St. George Public Consultations, the 17th July 1810.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the United East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

1. WE beg leave with all humility and respect, to solicit your attention to the several Memorials addressed by Mr. Parry and ourselves to your Honourable Court, and to the Right honourable the Governor General in Council, of which we take the liberty to subjoin a list.

2. As materially connected with the general subject of these Memorials, we think it our duty to communicate to your Honourable Court, an important event that lately occurred in this Settlement.

3. Roya Reddy Row, the guilty origin and cause of all the late unhappy discussions, and their more unhappy consequences, destroyed himself by poison about a month ago.

4. The immediate cause of this act of despair was, the discovery made by the Commissioners for investigating the Debts of the Carnatic, of several frauds and forgeries of which he (Reddy Row) was a conscious and corrupt abettor, if not the author and perpetrator.

5. The dread of the loss of the too powerful protection which he had hitherto enjoyed, added to his despair of escaping the legal effects of the two verdicts found against him, determined him upon suicide.

6. It would be impertinent in us to point out to your Honourable Court, the natural, the reasonable, the inevitable inference to be drawn from this fact.

7. We shall therefore conclude with earnestly praying, that your Honourable Court will be pleased to re-peruse the 3d and 4th paragraphs of the Memorial we had the honour to address the Right honourable the Governor General in Council, under date the 5th January 1809; in which we charged Roya Reddy Row with the guilt of the very practices which the Commissioners themselves now acknowledge to have discovered.

We have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, &c. &c.

Madras, 13th July 1810. (Signed) *Wm. Abbott,* *R. A. Maitland.*

LETTER to the Right hon. Lord Minto, Governor in Council; dated 5th Jan. 1809.
- Ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - - - - 11th - ditto.
- Ditto - to the Honourable the Court of Directors, - - - 19th - ditto.
- Ditto - to the Right hon. Lord Minto, Governor, &c. - - - 23d - ditto.
- Ditto - to the Honourable the Court of Directors, - - - 23d - ditto.
- Ditto - to the Right hon. Lord Minto, Governor, &c. - - - 2d Feb. 1809.
- Ditto - to the Honourable the Court of Directors, - - - 2d - ditto.
- Ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - - - - 23d - ditto.
- Ditto - to the Right hon. Lord Minto, Governor, &c. - - - 1st March 1809.
- Ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - - - - 8th - ditto.
- Ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - - - - - - ditto.
- Ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - - - - 20th - ditto.
- Ditto - to the Honourable the Court of Directors, - - - 13th May 1809.
- Ditto - to the Right hon. Lord Minto, Governor, &c. - - - 20th - ditto.

— No. 14. —

Copy of a LETTER from Mr. *R. A. Maitland*, to the Chief Secretary of the Government of Fort *St. George*; dated the 31st July 1810.

Extract Fort St. George Public Consultations, 14th August 1810.

READ the following Letter from Mr. R. A. Maitland:

To Alexander Falconer, esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

1. NOT being honoured with any reply to my Letters of the 29th ultimo, and the 7th and 19th instant, and being immediately to embark for Cochin China, I must beg the favour of you to lay this Letter before the honourable the Governor in Council.

2. In the event of any papers being submitted to the honourable the Governor in Council by the Advocate General or the Commissioners, upon the subject of the above Letters, which in anywise reflect upon me, or which may tend to protract the unfavourable impression which has been made upon his Honour's mind regarding me, I most respectfully intreat his Honour in Council to suspend his judgment upon them, until my return, when I have no doubt his Honour will direct copies of the same to be furnished me, that I may reply to them.

3. I am not aware that my refutation of the calumny, quoted in my Letter of the 29th ultimo, can be eluded, because the letter from the Commissioners to the Justices, under date the 26th July 1808, most incontestably establishes the fact, that the prosecution against Roya Redda Row had commenced many days before that against Paupiah Braminy; consequently, any charge against me founded upon the converse of this proposition, falls to the ground. But, reflecting upon the various ways in which the motives and object of me and of my friends, in the late proceedings, have been misrepresented; and, feeling most poignantly their fatal success, I cannot but apprehend that the same arts may again be resorted to for the same ends.

4. With respect to the Commissioners, I have no particular reason to fear it from them upon this occasion, because I cannot conceive that my Letter of the 29th ultimo, applies to them with regard to the calumny there complained of, and I only adduced their Letter, to prove the bare fact of the dates of the prosecutions. Besides, I would fain hope that the discoveries which these gentlemen themselves have made regarding Roya Reddy Row, and his subsequent suicide, have opened their eyes very much, with respect to the general merits of the late proceedings, and of the principal actors in them, on the one side and the other.

5. But with respect to the Advocate General, I cannot hesitate to declare, that every thing that comes from him upon this subject, should not only be received with great caution, but with absolute distrust.

6. In the multiplicity of important affairs that comes before the honourable the Governor in Council, the fact may have escaped him, but it is meet and right that he should know, that the gentleman to whom the honourable the Court of Directors has entrusted the respectable and confidential situation of Advocate General, has abused his trust, and has wilfully and deliberately garbled and corrupted the text of a passage quoted from a law authority, for the purpose of deceiving and misleading his honourable employers.

7. This is a very serious charge, and I am aware that it must lead to very serious consequences to one of us; but fortunately for me, the honourable the Governor in Council has, within his own reach, the means of immediately ascertaining the truth of it; for the document upon which I found it, and which contains in itself the proof of it, is upon the records of this Government as well as upon those of the Government General, and before this time, I presume, upon those of the Honourable the East India Company in England.

8. Whatever may have been the characters of the prosecutors, the jurors, the witnesses, and the general complexion of the late trials, certainly it was no trivial thing to suspend, and for a considerable time render nugatory, the verdicts of three juries; at least the Advocate General thought this measure required some justification, for in his letter to Government, dated 14th March 1809, containing observations upon two Memorials addressed to the Government General by Mr. Parry, Mr. Abbott, and myself, he says, "great emphasis is laid in these Memorials upon the characters of the jurors in the late "trials, as if it had been attempted to call in question the purity of intention of the juries "in any of them. I trust that it will ever be impossible to believe, that a body of twelve "British jurymen can act from improper motives, or give a verdict contrary to what in "their conscience they believe to be right. To impute such motives to the late juries here, "composed as they are known to have been, would be excusable only in a madman; but "correctness is not the only qualification for right judgment; the verdicts of juries are not

" in our law supposed to be, nor can in nature be, infallible. The losing party is in every " case entitled in law, and in common practice, to question the correctness of the verdicts, " without being understood to impute blame to the jurors. The judge is bound, equally " with the jury, to exercise his judgment upon every case. If the late verdicts appeared " to the judge to be such as ought to lead immediately to punishment, there can be no " doubt of the line of his duty: if otherwise, the duty and the powers of the Court in that " case, are no less clearly defined by one of the judges now upon the Bench in England: " *What passes every day in this Court*," says Mr. Justice Grose, " *will leave the subjects of* " *this country in no difficulty on this point. Wherever the Court have seen that the defendant* " *has been improperly convicted, they always have interposed (and I take it for granted,* " *always will interfere) to prevent judgment being passed on an innocent man.*" Rex. *v.* Halt, 5 Term, Report 436.

9. From this quotation of Mr. Justice Grose's opinion, avowedly made to justify the measures of the Supreme Court, with regard to the suspension of the verdicts, the honourable the Governor in Council, as indeed every reader must inevitably conclude, that the remedy alluded to was a reference of the verdict to the King, but it was no such thing, it was a new trial, and nothing else. I beg leave to quote the words of that learned judge, as they stand in the present Report, and if his Honour in Council will take the trouble of reading the whole Report, he will see that the only question before the Court was, whether a new trial should be granted or not; having satisfied himself of the truth of what I have advanced, and examining the fact upon the most established and obvious principles of reason and of common sense, the honourable the Governor in Council will have no difficulty in forming an exact estimate of the credit that is due to the Advocate General upon this subject, and of the general merits of a cause which requires the support of such desperate means. Mr. Justice Grose says, " But what passes every day in this Court, will leave the " subjects of this country in no difficulty upon this point; for *though the rule be settled, that* " *after the four first days the defendant cannot move for a new trial*, wherever the Court have " seen *of themselves or on the suggestion of Counsel*, that the defendant has been improperly " convicted, they always have interposed (and I take it for granted, always will interfere) " to prevent judgment being passed on an innocent man."

10. If it be said that the omission of those lines was accidental, I beg leave to submit to his Honour in council, whether it is credible that any person of ordinary attention and understanding, particularly one who in the exercise of his profession is in the daily practice of quoting from law authorities, both in his writings and pleadings, should, in citing a passage from any work, omit undesignedly so much of it as entirely to alter the sense without his perceiving it. But I may safely affirm, that it is not within the verge of human probability (I may say possibility) that a man should by *mere chance* omit from a passage that is totally foreign to the subject he is treating of, exactly so much as completely to alter the sense of the context, and make it precisely tally with the drift and purpose of his own argument.

11. As I think it of importance that this fact be made known to the Right honourable the Governor General in Council and to the honourable the Court of Directors, I beg you will be pleased to obtain permission to forward copies of this Letter, together with copies of those recently addressed to you, to the above authorities.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Madras, July 31st, 1810. } (Signed) *R. A. Maitland.*

—No. 15.—

Copy of a LETTER from *Alexander Anstruther*, esq. Advocate General, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort *St. George*; dated the 3d of September 1810.

Extract Fort St. George Public Consultations, 14th September 1810.

READ the following Letters from the Advocate General:

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I RECEIVED your Letter, communicating to me, by the direction of the honourable the Governor in Council, one from Mr. Maitland addressed to Government, dated 29th ultimo, for the purpose of enabling me to make such observations upon it as I might deem necessary.

The avowed object of that Letter of Mr. Maitland's being to clear himself from some supposed misrepresentations against him, and the Letter not stating by whom those misrepresentations had been made, I had doubted whether it would be necessary to trouble the Honourable the Governor in Council with any remarks upon it; but a subsequent Letter from

from Mr. Maitland, which has a few days ago been also communicated to me, dated 31st ultimo, seems to point directly at me as the author of the supposed calumnies complained of. I have therefore examined with some attention the very voluminous papers on the subject, for the purpose of better understanding the nature of the complaint, and shall shortly state my reasons for considering this Letter of Mr. Maitland's to be not entitled to attention, as containing in general a defence against charges that never existed, and a refutation of calumnies that never were uttered.

The point of the principal supposed calumny against Mr. Maitland, is placed by him in both his Letters in the alleged alteration of the order of events, and of the priority of the several prosecutions mentioned in the Letter of Mr. Maitland.

I do not very distinctly understand how the order of these events becomes material in the question, so far as Mr. Maitland is concerned. I have in former Letters shewn, and shall presently again shew, that he acted upon evidence exclusively and purely ex-parte, and I do not therefore see how the comparative claims to priority in the prosecutions can affect the conduct of one who precluded himself from making any comparison between them by hearing only one side. As between the two parties in the late prosecutions, now equally infamous, Paupiah on the one side and Reddy Row on the other, the materiality of the claim to priority arose from the evident inference that the second attack was only a counterplot, hatched for the purpose of defending the party accused in the first; in this view, as between them, the order of events might be and was important.

But even as between them for the purpose of raising the above inference, priority is not necessarily ascertained by the fact of the first application to a magistrate. A private prosecutor, indeed, has in general no other mode of proving his intention to prosecute, and therefore from his application to a magistrate as his first overt act, he must date the commencement of his proceedings; but a prosecution ordered or recommended by any public authority, can only be the consequence of other previous proceedings, including the information given to the public authority, and the enquiry and determination upon which it proceeds, with all the dilatory forms and course of office through which that authority acts; it may, therefore, in almost every case be anticipated by the prompt and unshackle measures of the individual in commencing a counterprosecution, the true character of which cannot, however, be charged or mistaken from the activity of the individual in taking the first legal steps, and anticipating the measures of the public body. I consider, therefore, the reference of Mr. Maitland to the dates of the several applications of the opposite parties to the Magistrates, to be a mere evasion of the true criterion of priority of the measures taken for the purpose of prosecution, by which both the Commissioners and myself had estimated it.

Upon referring to my Letter to Government, dated the 10th day of September 1808, I find that I have stated the events, so far as I had occasion to mention them, in precisely the same order which is now so strongly and warmly insisted upon by Mr. Maitland. I then, and always understood and stated, that the intention of the Commissioners to recommend prosecutions, was anticipated by the more prompt measures of the individuals accused, by applying first to the magistrates, on a charge against their intended accusers. This prosecution also anticipated another against Paupiah, then actually ordered by Government for a forgery, which however I do not recollect to have ever had occasion to mention in any Letter addressed by me to Government. The Commissioners did mention it, and treated it as the original prosecution, probably dating it from the communication made by the Nabob to the honourable the Governor, of the detection of the fraud, and expressly considering the subsequent proceedings of Paupiah as mere recrimination.

I am wholly ignorant of any document upon the records of Government, in which any of these events are stated in a different order; and I consider Mr. Maitland, in this Letter, as having in this point defended himself against a misrepresentation merely imaginary.

There was one part of Mr. Maitland's conduct which I then brought to the notice of Government—his refusal to receive, when tendered and pressed upon him, the whole evidence of Mr. Russell. That gentleman being called upon to appear before Mr. Maitland, and being examined, offered to produce, as part of his examination, the depositions of Beema Row and Aronachella Row, taken before the Commissioners, on the same point then under consideration before Mr. Maitland, upon the examination of the same men, and to point out the contradictions in their evidence, which had led the Commissioners to recommend prosecutions against them for perjury. I did, and do consider it to have been the duty of Mr. Maitland, to have taken the whole examination of a person summoned before him, and particularly that which tended to show the degree of credit due to the depositions of the principal evidences against the parties accused. The impropriety of this conduct became more striking, when Mr. Maitland afterwards avowed himself to be deeply interested in the event of the trial in which he has since appeared in the character of a prosecutor. This also I brought afterwards to the notice of the Government, as giving a new shade to his former conduct.

I shall not now enter into the discussion suggested by Mr. Maitland, whether these circumstances would or would not have furnished sufficient grounds for an application to the Court, for a criminal information against him; but I must remark that Mr. Maitland has not even now thought it advisable to force the attention of Government to this part of his conduct, nor even to complain of any calumny in the statement of this real charge against him.

It is manifest that if Mr. Maitland had received and weighed the evidence tendered to him by Mr. Russell, he might possibly have formed the same judgment which the Commissioners had already formed, presuming that he, as a magistrate, acted upon the same disinterested and impartial principles with them; and in that event it might have been expected that he would, even without any suggestion from the Commissioners, but much more upon the notification of their intentions, have bound over for trial those whom he must in that case have considered as having only increased and renewed their guilt, by appearing before him as accusers. By declining to receive the whole information of Mr. Russell, he precluded himself from forming that judgment, which might have led to their being committed for trial instead of the opposite parties. The Commissioners, in their Letter of 10th August 1808 to Government, immediately after the transaction, stated that this was their impression from the whole transaction, and their expectation on tendering to Mr. Maitland the evidence which he rejected, and I treated it in the same light in an observation incidentally introduced in a Letter to Government, dated the 16th January 1809. But it never was stated or suggested, or at all insinuated by any one to my knowledge, that the prosecution recommended by the Commissioners had been in any other shape distinct from the proceedings above adverted to, brought before Mr. Maitland, and rejected by him, which he complains of as a misrepresentation of his conduct.

It certainly might have happened that a magistrate might have committed the parties on the one side upon the examinations before him, without forming any opinion as to the merits of the opposite statements, and might have been therefore equally ready to commit the opposite party if called upon so to do upon sufficient evidence before him, if this had been the truth, if Mr. Maitland had never had "it in his power to give *any opinion whatever upon the case*," (of the persons recommended for prosecution for perjury by the Commissioners) "much less to commit them for trial," as Mr. Maitland in this letter distinctly states he might have objected to any even incidental observation which might appear to insinuate the contrary; but upon referring to a letter addressed by Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Abbott and Mr. Parry, to the honourable the Governor in Council, dated the 20th August 1808, which was afterwards adopted by Mr. Maitland, and transmitted to the Right honourable the Governor General in the Memorial dated 5th January 1809, to which he was a party, the very opposite conclusion seems to be drawn from the whole that passed before him as a magistrate. His decision between the guilty and the innocent seems to be there considered to have been so conclusive, that the magistrate who afterwards received the examinations against the persons prosecuted by the desire of the Commissioners, and committed them, is represented (Paragraph 8.) as having deviated from the regular course in doing so, and the obscurity in the statement in that letter is fully cleared up in the Memorial of Mr. Maitland and his friends, transmitting it to the Right honourable the Governor General in Council, dated the 5th January, in which they distinctly state (Paragraph 9.) that "*after a full and mature consideration of the matter, the sitting magistrate, Mr. Maitland, judging the charge of perjury* which was announced as intended to be "brought forward against the witnesses Aroonachella Row and Beema Row *to be groundless*, and that there was ample ground for the accusation against Roya Reddy Row and "Anunda Row, committed them for trial." The observation in my letter of 16th January, that Mr. Maitland had committed Reddy Row for trial, instead of committing those recommended for prosecution for perjury against him by the Commissioners, is almost an echo, although a feeble echo, of this passage in his own Memorial, for the purpose of observing upon which that letter was expressly written; yet this is now complained of as a calumny.

The correctness in statement and consistency of Mr. Maitland, are strongly illustrated in the passage which I have now cited from that Memorial to the Right honourable the Governor General in Council; the fact stated above, and in many former letters both from me and from the Commissioners also, that Mr. Maitland refused to receive the examination of Mr. Russell, or any evidence tending to prove the perjury of the witnesses produced by Paupiah, must be found on record in the Justice's office, for the tender of the evidence was in writing and delivered to him as a magistrate in his office, under the signature of Mr. Russell; yet Mr. Maitland in the above Memorial, does not hesitate to say, that "after full and *mature consideration* of the matter;" (this very matter of which it will be found on record, that he had refused to receive any evidence, and the same matter of the which in his present letter of 29th June, he says, "he had never had it in his power to give any opinion at all) he '*judged* the charge of perjury to be groundless, &c."

The solemn assurance given by Mr. Maitland, that he never had any association nor connection with Paupiah, that he never spoke with him, and had scarcely ever seen him before the late trials, is not inconsistent with the fact that Mr. Maitland and his partner Mr. Abbot were avowedly and openly co-operating with Paupiah, through common friends and agents, for their common interests in the late prosecutions, in the first of which Paupiah was the nominal prosecutor; but Mr. Maitland, Mr. Abbott and Mr. Parry, in their Memorial of 5th January 1809, claim repayment of the expenses as incurred by them; no other connection was ever, to my knowledge, stated to have existed between them.

These are the principal or all the calumnies of which Mr. Maitland complains, and upon examination, I trust that I have shewn that the complaints are all wholly groundless; that in all but one, no such statements have ever been made to Government against him as those of which

which he complains, and from which he so anxiously defends himself; and that the only one expression complained of, which really has been used, is almost copied from his own Memorial.

The occasion of writing the letter is stated to be the discoveries made by late communications from England, of these calumnies having been addressed to Government; but upon reference to the numerous former Letters of Mr. Maitland, and those with whom he acted, it will be found, that they were at the time of the several papers being addressed to Government, either by me or by the Commissioners, or very soon afterwards, perfectly informed of their contents; that they avowedly noticed their purport, and complained and argued against them, and particularly against most of these very calumnies which this Letter brings again to the notice of Government. The Letter of 10th September 1808, in which I stated the dates and order of events as to the prosecutions, did contain one mistatement with regard to Mr. Parry; I corrected the mistake a few days afterwards in a letter addressed to Government for that purpose, but it was also very severely animadverted upon in a Letter to this Government of 26th September 1808, which was an enclosure in the Memorial of Mr. Maitland and his friends of 5th January 1808. The suggestion of the late discovery of these calumnies, seems therefore to be a mere pretext for renewing, under more favourable circumstances, discussion upon subjects long at rest, but, at the same time, carefully avoiding the point of his conduct which had been really questioned.

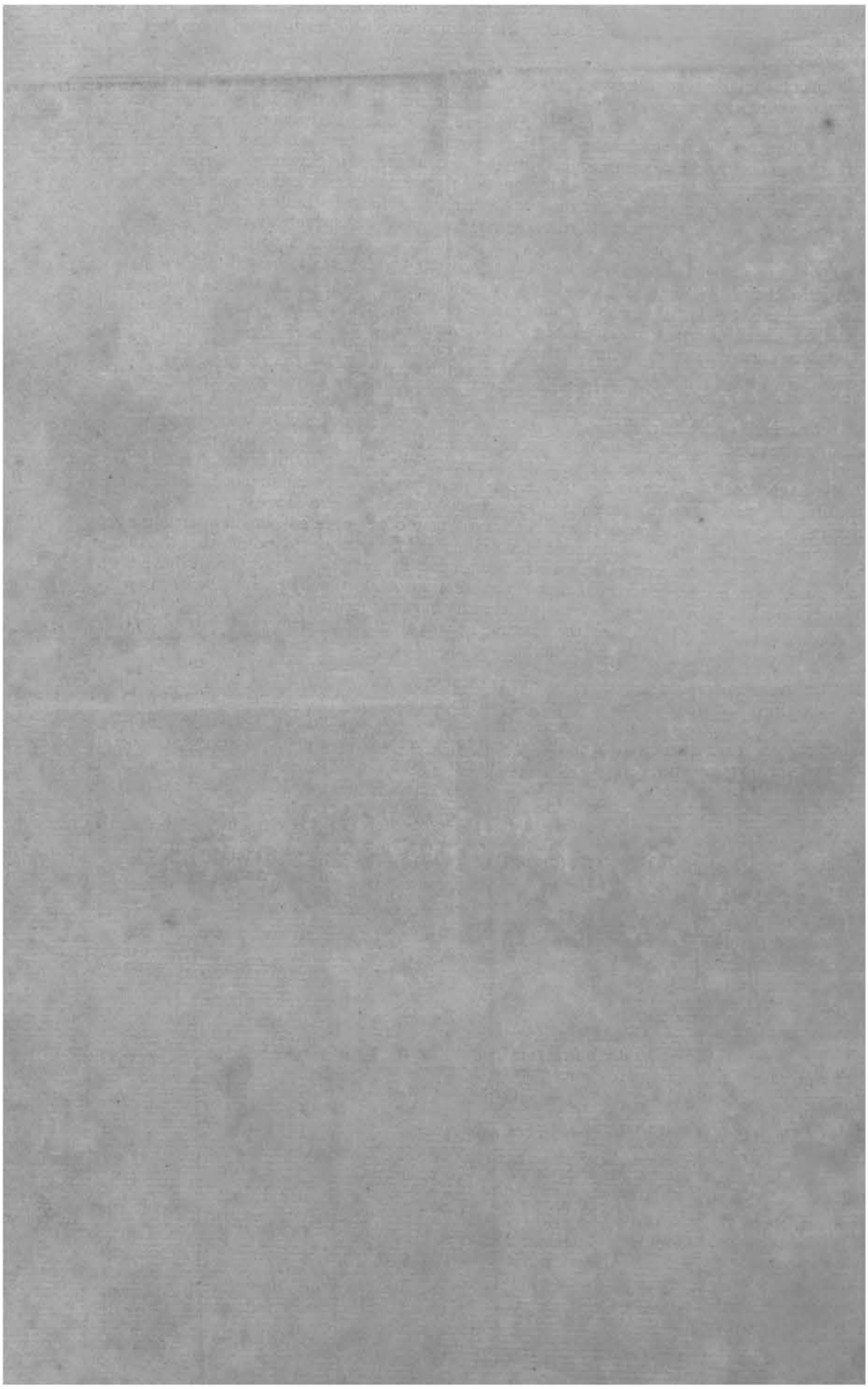
I observe also, that Mr. Maitland has here offered an explanation of his motives for acting at all in the commitment of these parties. He says, he *wished for obvious reasons to avoid it*, but could not shrink from his duty: that the reasons for his not acting were obvious, I perfectly agree, but it is not equally obvious to me why these reasons did not prevail. The examination took place in July; the next Sessions were to be in October; the two other Justices then sitting in weekly rotation must have both repeatedly had opportunities of relieving him from this painful task in August and September, if indeed they had both refused to commit the parties, as one of them originally had done: there might have been some reasons from necessity for Mr. Maitland's doing so, as it would then have been ascertained that no other magistrate would; but until that had been ascertained, or unless it was clearly anticipated, I do not see the particular call of duty upon Mr. Maitland to do that which there were so obvious reasons for his wishing to avoid.

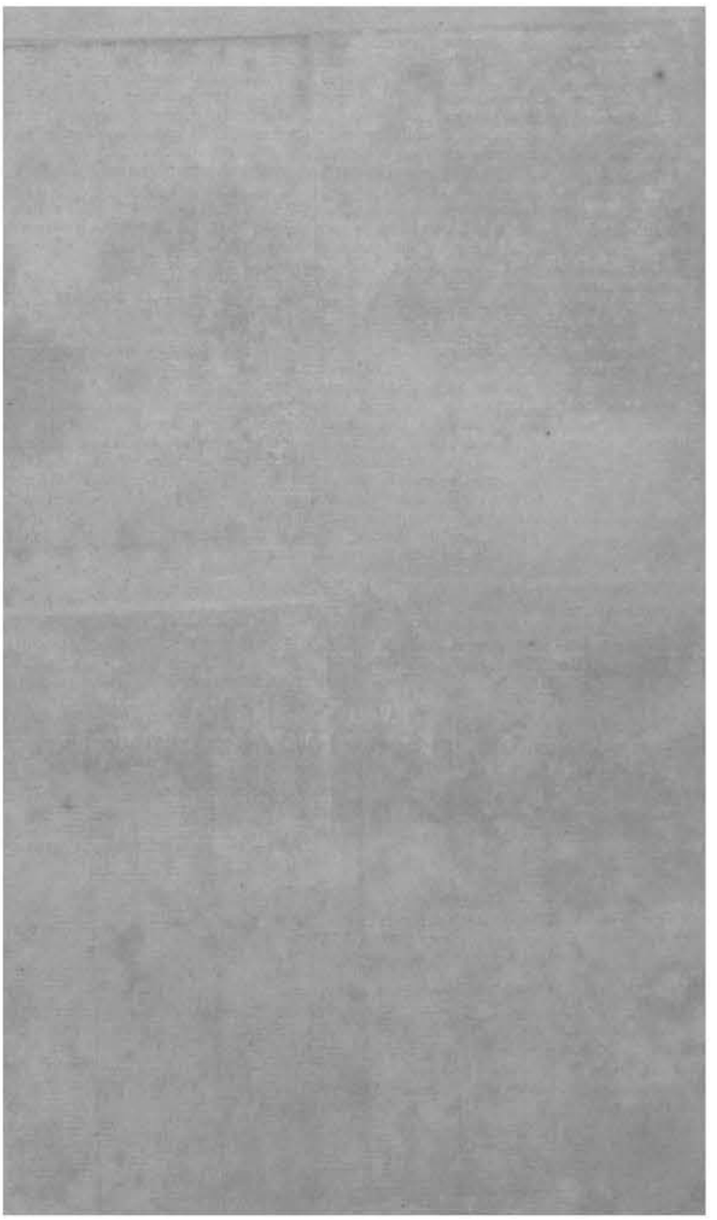
After the lapse of a year and a half, Mr. Maitland has brought forward only one new fact, the death of Reddy Row; which, from the manner in which it is introduced, appears to me to be evidently the real occasion of this address to Government; but as it is also the subject of another Letter from Mr. Abbott and Mr. Maitland, I reserve my observations upon that event, for the purpose of noticing both Letters together as to this point.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

Fort Saint George, 3d September 1810. (Signed) ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER, Adjutant General.





(Carnatic Debts.)

Abstract ACCOUNT of the ADJUDICATIONS made by the Commissioners of *Carnatic* Debts, since their Report to The Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled, dated the 25th of November 1819.

Number in Report to Parliament.	Number and Date of the AWARD.	NAMES of the CLAIMANTS.	TO WHOM AWARDED.	AMOUNT Claimed.	AMOUNT adjudicated IN FAVOUR.	AMOUNT adjudicated AGAINST.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Claim, N° 220, in the Fifth Report to Parliament.	Award, N° 314, dated 25th November 1813.	Anoo Pillay, son and heir of Sawmee Serang.	The said Anoo Pillay - - - -	302 11 5	308 18 6	—
Claim, N° 440, in the Fifth Report to Parliament.	Award, N° 315, dated 7th December 1813.	William Fairlie, Assignee of Mrs. Ignacia Halmeveyer administratrix of Mrs. Francisca Hoddle, administratrix of James Hoddle. William Fairlie, administrator to the Estate of John Gilford.	The said William Fairlie; James King, one of the executors of the late John Fordyce, agent; Charles Binny, George Moubray, and Valentine Conolly, trustees of the said John Fordyce -	5,569 4 9	5,150 14 6	418 10 3
Claim, N° 91, in the First Report to Parliament.	Award, N° 316, dated 9th December 1813.	Sir Arthur Owen, Baronet - - - -	John Hosier, Sir Arthur Owen, and William Gilpin, assignees and attornies of Sir Arthur Owen, baronet; Samuel Johnson and Charles Binny, trustees of the late John Fordyce, agent -	14,264 12 —	5,830 8 1	8,434 3 11
Claims, N°s 1 and 2 of N° 100, in the First Report to Parliament.	Award, N° 317, dated 20th December 1813.	Dame Eliza, wife of Sir William Cockburn, Baronet, executrix of Major Charles Rumley.	The said Eliza Cockburn, George Moubray, Charles Binny, and Valentine Conolly, trustees of the late John Fordyce, agent. N. B. Of this sum £.5,122. 16. referred to India for further investigation - - - - - - -	N. B. 63,379 19 6	47,732 16 6	18,910 2 5
Claim, N° 2, of N° 113, in the First Report to Parliament.	Award, N° 318, dated 30th December 1813.	The Honourable Edward Monckton and Edward Stracey, only surviving trustees of the late John Maxwell Stone.	The said Edward Monckton and Edward Stracey; James King, one of the executors of the late John Fordyce, agent; Charles Binny, George Moubray, and Valentine Conolly, trustees of the said John Fordyce - - - - - -	4,036 8 —	4,039 13 5	—
Claim, N° 139, in the First Report to Parliament.	Award, N° 319, dated 24th January 1814.	Horatius Cannan, executor of the late George Willison.	The said Horatius Cannan; James King, one of the executors of the late John Fordyce, agent; Charles Binny, George Moubray, and Valentine Conolly, trustees of the said John Fordyce -	3,193 13 —	2,212 18 4	980 14 8
Claim, N° 84, in the First Report to Parliament.	Award, N° 320, dated 28th January 1814.	The late Sir Hector Munro, Baronet - -	The representatives of the late Sir Hector Munro, baronet - - - - - - -	37,109 2 —	- - -	37,109 2 —
Claim, N° 57, in the First Report to Parliament.	Award, N° 321, dated 28th January 1814.	Thomas Coutts, Edmund Antrobus, and Coutts Trotter, executors of Dame Ruth Hughes, relict and executrix of Admiral Sir Edward Hughes.	The said Thomas Coutts, Edmund Antrobus and Coutts Trotter - - - - - - -	25,674 10 —	- - -	25,674 10 —
Claim, N° 10, in the First Report to Parliament.	Award, N° 322, dated 28th January 1814.	Thomas Walker and William Masterman, executors of the late Robert Smith Bird.	The said Thomas Walker and William Masterman; Samuel Johnson and Charles Binny, trustees of the late John Fordyce, agent - -	17,087 10 —	6,017 4 8	11,070 5 4
Claim, N° 66, in the First Report to Parliament.	Award, N° 323, dated 31st January 1814.	Jane Jamison, executrix of the late Captain Alexander Jamison.	The said Jane Jamison - - - - - James King, one of the executors of the late John Fordyce, agent: Charles Binny, George Moubray, and Valentine Conolly, trustees of the said John Fordyce -	16,890 7 6	13,591 12 8	3,298 14 10
Claims, N°s 2, 3, 5, & 1 of N°s 127, 128, and 32, in the First Report to Parliament.	Award, N° 324, dated 31st January 1814.	James Taylor, for himself, and as surviving partner, and as one of the executors of George Savage Andrew Majendie and James Call, and also for himself and the said parties as assignees of Captain George Mackay.	George Taylor and Robert Clerk, executors of the said James Taylor: John Pemberton Heywood, receiver, appointed by the High Court of Chancery, of all the personal property belonging to the late Sir Robert Barker, assignee of the said late James Call: George Moubray, Charles Binny, and Valentine Conolly, trustees of the late John Fordyce, agent	211,858 7 4	131,079 10 9	77,778 16 7
Claim, N° 51, in the First Report to Parliament.	Award, N° 325, dated 1st March 1814.	Henry Crawford, administrator of his sister the late Mrs. Elizabeth Grant, widow and administratrix of the late Lieutenant Charles Grant.	The said Henry Crawford - - - - James King, one of the executors of the late John Fordyce, agent: Charles Binny, George Moubray, and Valentine Conolly, trustees of the said John Fordyce -	4,474 10 —	864 10 5	3,569 19 7
Claim, N° 1,372, in the Fifth Report to Parliament.	Award, N° 326, dated 14th March 1814.	Richard Troward, for himself, and in behalf of his late partner Albany Wallis.	The said Richard Troward - - - - Major General Lewis Bayly Wallis, executor of the late Albany Wallis - - - -	8,228 3 9	7,916 11 10	311 11 11
Claim, N° 126, in the First Report to Parliament.	Award, N° 327, dated 15th March 1814.	John Turing, assignee of the late Charles Edward Jones.	William Abbott and George Taylor, two of the trustees of the late John Turing and Charles Edward Jones: George Moubray, Charles Binny, and Valentine Conolly, trustees of the late John Fordyce, agent	13,954 17 —	11,422 — 7	2,532 16 5
Claim, N° 18, in the First Report to Parliament.	Award, N° 328, dated 17th March 1814.	John and Alexander Buchanan, administrators to the Estate of James Buchanan.	The said John and Alexander Buchanan - - James King, one of the executors of the late John Fordyce, agent: Charles Binny, George Moubray, and Valentine Conolly, trustees of the said John Fordyce -	11,518 15 —	6,024 1 11	5,494 13 1
Claim, N° 471, in the Fifth Report to Parliament.	Award, N° 329, dated 13th April 1814.	Gilbert Ricketts, administrator to the Estate of the late Captain Benjamin Goard.	The said Gilbert Ricketts - - - - -	2,614 4 7½	3,115 9 —	—
Claim, N° 129, in the First Report to Parliament.	Award, N° 330, dated 22d April 1814.	John Tulloh - - - - - - -	Samuel Johnson and Charles Binny, trustees of the late John Fordyce, agent: Richard Yeldham, as sub-treasurer and secretary to the Government Bank at Fort St. George, assignee of the said John Tulloh: Colonel Robert Croker, first mortgagee and assignee of the said John Tulloh - - -	80,575 19 —	28,336 9 4	52,239 9 8

Carnatic Office, Manchester Buildings, Westminster, 30th June 1814.

GEO. PARKHOUSE, pro Sec^r to the Carnatic Commissioners.

273.

(Carnatic Debts.)

Abstract ACCOUNT of the ADJUDICATIONS made by the Commissioners of *Carnatic* Debts, since their Report to The House, dated the 25th of November 1813; specifying the Names of the Claimants, whether as Principals, Executors, Assignees or Attornies; the Amount of the Claims; and the Decision, whether in Favour or Against the Claims.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed,*
30 *June* 1814.

(Carnatic Debts.)

ABSTRACT

ACCOUNT of the ADJUDICATIONS made by the Commissioners of *Carnatic* Debts, since their Report to The House, dated the 25th of November 1813; specifying the Names of the Claimants, whether as Principals, Executors, Assignees or Attornies; the Amount of the Claims; and the Decision, whether in Favour or Against the Claims.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed,*
30 *June* 1814.

REPORT

FROM

COMMITTEE

ON

LASCARS and other ASIATIC SEAMEN.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
11 *July* 1815.

THE REPORT - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 3.
THE APPENDIX - - - - - - - - - - - p. 9.

REPORT.

THE COMMITTEE appointed to consider of the Act 54 GEO. III, c. 134, and to report to The House what further or other Regulations it may be proper to make, with respect to *Lascars* and other *Asiatic* Seamen arriving in this Country;—HAVE considered the Matters to them referred, and agreed upon the following REPORT.

IN order to ascertain how far the Regulations already in force for the care and treatment of *Asiatic* Sailors had answered their purpose, Your Committee called for those which had been made in pursuance of the Act of the last Session of Parliament. These Regulations, which will be found in their Appendix, appear to apply principally to the treatment of the Men on the voyage from *India* to this Country, their food, their clothing, and the medical assistance afforded to them, and the protection of them against fraud in the payment of their wages. As applicable to these objects, they appear to Your Committee to require little improvement; what improvement they conceive them to be susceptible of, they will state in a subsequent part of their Report. With respect to the manner of obtaining the Men in *India*, as well as the care of them when arrived within The United Kingdom, the Regulations are silent; nor on either of these heads do any regulations appear to have been made by the *East India* Company.

On the first point, although Your Committee may feel cause to regret the practice which at present prevails, and has long prevailed in the manner of obtaining sailors, they do not feel competent to suggest any beneficial change, which may not be attended with great embarrassment to the trade, owing to the influence of those persons on whom ships are gradually become almost entirely dependent for their supply of native seamen. The mode in which the crews are obtained, the Committee understand to be, by an agreement made with one of the persons denominated *Ghaut Serangs*, who contracts to furnish a crew for the voyage at a given sum per head, of which he receives a proportion in advance, and who is at liberty to make his own bargain with the individuals whom he employs; he is responsible to them for their pay, according to his agreement with each. The Serang, whose office answers nearly to that of boatswain, is the agent on board of the Ghaut Serang, for the purpose of receiving from time to time the monies due from the owners to the crew; he also exercises over the men such discipline as is necessary, subject to the commander of the ship while at sea; and the same degree of authority appears to be assumed over the men while on shore, without any controul or restriction but the general protecting power of the laws of The United Kingdom.

Your Committee are unwilling to dwell upon the abuses incident to this system of procuring the men, for the reason above stated, as well as because the remedy of them appears to belong more to regulations to be made in *India* than any measures that can be taken in *Europe*; and will therefore content themselves with expressing their confident hope that those to whom the administration of our *Indian* affairs is entrusted, will not fail to draw to it the utmost immediate and serious attention of the different governments in *India*, in a manner that will not fail to secure every practicable amelioration to this system of which it is practicable.

The House will observe, that the regulations to which Your Committee have alluded, have not hitherto been in operation under the authority of the Act referred to them, so as to enable Your Committee to judge of their sufficiency; but it appears that regulations nearly similar in substance though necessarily different in form, were adopted by the *East India* Company previously to the Act of last Session, which gave them new powers for enforcing such regulations.

The statement therefore which Your Committee are about to make of the practice which has hitherto prevailed in regard to the *Asiatic* Sailors, may afford a sufficiently correct idea of that which will result from the late Act, although they are founded upon occurrences prior to its operation.

It appears by the evidence which Your Committee have received, that on the arrival of the ships from *India*, the *Asiatic* Sailors coming in the Company's ships are, while they continue on board, placed under the inspection of a Surgeon resident at *Gravesend*, who visits the several ships and reports to the Company the state of the crews; when the ship goes into the docks, the men are delivered over to a person who is under an agreement with the Company to receive, to feed, and to lodge them, during their continuance in this country, at a certain rate for each seaman: and a similar agreement appears to exist with the several owners in regard to the *Asiatic* Sailors arriving in the private ships. And although it is stated to Your Committee, that the *Lascars* belonging to these ships are occasionally received on board long before the time of sailing on their return, to the evident prejudice of their health from unnecessary confinement, yet they feel it due to the private owners to state, that they have no reason to think them backward in any disposition to make adequate provision for the care, the health and the comfort of those who navigate their ships.

To enable Your Committee to form a more satisfactory opinion of the nature of the accommodation which the *Asiatic* Sailors have received under the arrangement referred to, they thought it incumbent upon them to visit the barracks in which the men are lodged, and to make their personal observations on the state of the seamen inhabiting them; and this they did without any previous notice which admitted of preparation. These barracks appear to be divided into rooms of various dimensions, calculated for the reception of a considerable number of persons, as well as for the convenient distribution of them, according to the ships in which they arrive and the religion and country to which they belong, points to which, as Your Committee were informed, the habits and feelings of these people render it very desirable to attend.

A small number only was in the barracks at the time at which Your Committee visited them, but they understood that there were periods of the year, when not less than 1,000 or 1,100 persons were received into them; a number which Your Committee observe, exceeds the utmost calculation of the number for which they are intended, or for which they can afford

afford reasonable accommodations, consistently with a due regard to the comfort, health and cleanliness of the people, of which latter, even in their present uncrowded state of the barracks, there was a great deficiency, owing probably in a great degree to the habits of the *Lascars* themselves.

The walls of the different apartments appeared to be white-washed and dry; the men usually slept on the floor which is planked, without bedding, and covered with a blanket; the rooms were without furniture of any kind: But although the ordinary articles of *European* furniture are not in use among the natives of *India*, yet the want of hammocks, which the *Lascars* use at sea, or of low bedsteads to which they are accustomed in *India*, appears to be a material defect. There were no fire-places in the apartments: those for the purposes of cookery were arranged in open recesses in different parts of the premises. It appeared, however, that during the cold season they are supplied with stoves, which are taken out in the summer. Your Committee also observed that proper accommodations for the sick were totally wanting, that there was no regular hospital, nor any sufficient means of separating the diseased from those in health: And when Your Committee were in the barracks several sick were lying on the floor, covered only by a blanket or rug, in a room which was open to the yard, and exposed to the entrance of all the persons in the barracks; for this custom the objection stated to be entertained by the individuals to being separated from their shipmates, did not appear to Your Committee by any means a sufficient reason.

The returns, to which Your Committee have had an opportunity of referring, afford them the satisfaction of stating, that comparing the number arriving with the casualties stated, the mortality appears to be peculiarly small; and the greatest part of it to have arisen rather from the effects of a climate very different from that to which they have been accustomed, than to any want of attention or protection.

In answer to the inquiries of Your Committee on the subject of the want of bedding and sufficient protection against the cold, they have been told, that the propensity of the *Lascars* to selling all these articles when supplied to them, for purposes of dissipation, is such as it has been found impossible to counteract: with respect to the food, there did not appear to be any just ground of complaint; it seemed good in quality and sufficient in quantity: Upon this subject Your Committee have no observation to make, except that perhaps salt fish might be, with advantage to persons just returned from a voyage of several months, exchanged for fresh, at least at that season of the year when fresh fish are so abundant in *London* as to be the cheapest article of animal food.

Your Committee also visited the buildings intended for the *Chinese*, which are separate from those inhabited by the other *Asiatic* Sailors. There were not more than three or four persons then occupying them, though at the period of the arrival of the *China* ships they frequently contain a great number. The building seemed well adapted to its purpose; the apartments were clean and airy; and a general appearance of comfort prevailed, which was not to be observed in the quarters of the *Lascars*. This Your Committee attribute to the different character of the nations, and the habits which distinguish them. The individuals they saw appeared well contented: And Your Committee have no other observation to make with respect to the accommodation of the *Chinese* particularly, beyond the expression of a doubt, whether the buildings are sufficiently spacious for the number for which they are said to be intended.

In the course of the investigations of Your Committee, it has appeared that many *Negroes* and persons of colour are brought to this country, to whose situation the consideration of The House might with propriety be called; but not feeling it expressly within their province on the present occasion, they have abstained from doing it.

Having satisfied themselves on the subject of the actual situation of the *Asiatic* Sailors, Your Committee took into consideration the defects which appeared in their treatment, and the improvement of which it was capable.

It appears to Your Committee, that in the management of the *Asiatic* Sailors while on shore, the greatest defect, and one which influences materially their situation, and tends to defeat every humane provision for their convenience and their health, is, the total want of all regular authority either to prevent their wandering from the barracks by day or night, or maintaining order amongst them while within them. There is a want also of some regular superintendence, under the immediate authority of the *India* Company, both over the barracks and the person to whom the care of the persons in them is committed; by an appeal to which, his authority might be duly maintained, or the grievances of the people, if well founded, promptly redressed.

It appears that the general care of *Asiatic* Sailors rests with the Committee of Shipping; and that, on one occasion, a Special Committee was appointed by the Court of Directors, to examine various complaints which had been preferred in behalf of *Asiatic* Sailors; that this deputation once visited the barracks, on which they made a Report; but, with the examination of the existing complaints, and the production of this Report, their delegation seems to have terminated; and the superintendence of these sailors has again devolved on the Committee of Shipping, to which, regular returns are made of the state of the depôt as well as of each ship on its arrival at *Gravesend*, and the number of which have occasionally visited the barracks.

Some years ago the number of *Asiatic* Sailors appears to have been so small, and the expenditure on account of them so trifling, that a contract with an individual seemed not an inconvenient mode of providing for them: But their number, and the expenditure attached to them, has gradually grown to such a magnitude, that Your Committee are of opinion the time is now arrived, when a regular establishment, under the immediate authority and inspection of the *East India* Company, should be formed, and strengthened by such legal powers as may be necessary, with a view as well to the care and treatment of the individuals as to the preservation of an efficient police among them.

The situation of the barracks appeared to Your Committee objectionable, from being in the midst of a populous part of the Town, and still more from the want of sufficient space and air for the number of persons said frequently to inhabit it at the same time; they are therefore disposed to suggest that the acquisition should be made of the requisite quantity of land at some convenient situation, at no great distance from the *East India* Docks, where adequate buildings may be constructed for the reception of these sailors, into which they should be immediately received from all ships on their arrival, and where they may be subject to some degree of discipline. They would therefore suggest that this establishment should be subjected to the authority of a select and distinct body or commission, empowered to establish regulations and enforce obedience to them, and superintended by some individual, of the medical profession if possible,

whose

whose previous residence and situation in *India* may have made him conversant with the language, the habits, the wants and characters of the *Asiatic* Sailors; and to whose discretion, under the direction of the commission, might be confided that degree of authority which appears to Your Committee requisite for the good order, the health and the morals of these persons, while they remain in this country. Your Committee cannot but think, that the Superintendent should be remunerated by a fixed salary, and should have no concern in the supply of any articles furnished to the establishment.

With respect to the authority of the commission, Your Committee think that it should apply as well to the police of the depôt as to the sending the Men back to *India*, and that it should be sufficient to prevent the sale of what is provided for their comfort, and to restrain other irregularities of various kinds. There should be sufficient authority to enforce the men's return to *India*, both against their employers and against themselves, on board of their own ships if they are returning to *India*; in other cases according to a discretion to be limited as far as possible by general rules, calculated for the protection of their employers from fraud and the Men from injustice.

Returns should be regularly kept of the numbers arriving, the numbers shipped on their return, and the numbers arriving in *India*, with the account of the casualties during the voyage; which returns should be transmitted to this country.

It has been suggested, that in reference to the regulations respecting the provisions and supplies for the voyage, as from circumstances it frequently happens the inspection required cannot take place on board the ships, that the several articles should be ascertained, both in *India* and in this country, to be in conformity to the regulations previously to their being sent on board, and when packed should be marked by the Inspector.

It has also been suggested, that the Captains should be required to enter upon their log-books the issues of clothing which are made during the voyage, under the existing regulations, and that such entries should be signed by the officers. Of these suggestions Your Committee desire to express their approbation.

It appears to Your Committee, that in any bill which may be brought in for the general regulation of the *Lascars*, it will be advisable to introduce special provisions for the cases of those who may arrive at the Outports. It is probable that the trade between those ports and *India* will be carried on principally in ships belonging to this country, and these ships sailing on their outward voyages to *India* with entire *European* crews, will bring back, especially in time of peace, a much smaller proportion of *Asiatic* Sailors than must unavoidably be employed in the navigation of ships belonging to the *Indian* ports. This same circumstance, however, may increase the difficulty of ensuring the return of these Men to *India*. Your Committee submit as an outline of the provisions on this subject, that on the arrival of any ship from *India* at any of the Outports, with any *Lascars* on board, the owners when they are resident at the port, or in their absence the master, should be required forthwith to deliver to the Mayor or other Chief Magistrate of the place, a list of all such persons, and to transmit another such list, either direct by the post, or through the Custom-house officer, to the Superintendent of the *Lascar* establishment in *London*: That when the ship is destined for an immediate return to *India*, the owner should be allowed to keep the *Lascars* at the port, under such arrangements as may be approved by one or more Magistrates, who should have summary powers to interfere, and upon failure of the owners, to order the necessary provision

in the first instance from the poor's rate or other public fund, to a limited amount, which should be levied afterwards on the owners or the master, by warrant of distress, or if necessary by attachment of the ship. The Magistrates should also in these cases, have power to compel the owners or master to take the Men on board, on the ship's return to *India*. When the ship is not destined to an immediate return, Your Committee think that the best general rule (with liberty to the Magistrates to allow of exceptions) would be, to have the *Lascars* sent up to the establishment in *London*; where they should be maintained at the usual charge, until they could be sent back to *India*, in any mode which might be approved of by the Superintendent of the establishment. The whole expense of their transport to *London*, maintenance there, and return to *India*, would of course be at the charge of the owners.

Your Committee feel it necessary to advert to various complaints of severity practised in the barracks; but they have the satisfaction of stating, that those which have come under their notice, appear to have been practised not by the *European* Superintendents, but by the Serangs, upon the *Lascars* belonging to their crews: And as almost all the acts stated to them, appeared on investigation to have been done by the same individual, they have no reason to believe that any improper severities are exercised by the Serangs in general. On the whole, though the system appears to Your Committee, in the points to which they have adverted, to be capable of improvement, and that some new arrangements on the part of the *East India* Company as well as Legislative provisions, are certainly necessary, yet such as the system is, they have found no cause to be dissatisfied with the conduct of it, or any just ground for believing that it has been subject to any material abuses in the hands of those by whom it has been administered.

11 *July* 1815.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

REGULATIONS made by the Directors of The *East India* Company, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament of the 54th GEO. III, cap. 134, relating to the Care, during the Voyage to *England* and Return to *India*, of ASIATIC SAILORS and LASCARS.

1. EVERY Ship or Vessel, having on board any *Asiatic* Sailors, *Lascars*, or Natives of any territories, countries, islands or places within the limits of the charter of the *East India* Company, and which, from and after the 1st day of January 1814, shall clear out from any port or place in any territory, country or island under the government of the *East India* Company, or belonging to His Majesty, within the limits aforesaid, upon any voyage to the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, or to any port or place beyond the limits of the charter of the said Company; and every Ship or Vessel having on board *Asiatic* Sailors, *Lascars*, or Natives of any territories, countries, islands or places within the limits of the charter of the said Company, which shall arrive at any port or place in the said United Kingdom, shall be provided with an expert Surgeon of ability and knowledge: And in all cases of Ships or Vessels clearing out from any port or place under the government of the said Company, or belonging to His Majesty, within the limits aforesaid, such surgeon shall be previously examined by the Medical Board or such medical person or persons as shall be appointed for that purpose by the government of the port or place from whence such Ship shall clear out; and no Surgeon shall be deemed a fit Surgeon, unless he shall be testified by such Board, or such medical person or persons, to be duly qualified; and such Surgeon shall be retained and entertained on board such Ships during their whole voyages (unavoidable casualties excepted) by and at the expense of the owners or owner thereof, and shall administer such medical and surgical aid as shall be requisite to the said *Asiatic* Sailors, *Lascars* and Natives, during the voyages on which such Ships or Vessels shall be bound; and every such Ship or Vessel shall also be furnished at the like expense, with a proper quantity and assortment of Medicines fit for the said *Asiatic* Sailors, *Lascars* and Natives.

2. Every such Ship or Vessel shall be furnished and provided, by and at the expense of the owners or owner thereof, with a proper quantity of wholesome and good Provisions, and Fuel, properly adapted for the use of the *Asiatic* Sailors, *Lascars* and Natives, who during the voyage may be on board her; and such provisions shall be regularly served out to them during the course of the voyage: And every such Ship or Vessel shall in like manner be furnished for the use of the said *Asiatic* Sailors, *Lascars* and Natives, with the following Bedding and Clothing, viz.

One Bed, to consist of three country blankets sewed together;
One Pillow stuffed, with blanketing:
One Blanket:
One Jacket, and one pair of Trowsers with feet, made of four yards of *Europe* red or blue cloth:
One Jacket, and one pair of Trowsers with feet, made either of *Europe* cloth or country blanketing:
One pair of Shoes:
Two woollen Caps:
Two pair of woollen Mittens for each man;

Which Bedding and Clothing shall be delivered out to the said men, or such of them as shall not be already supplied therewith, whenever any such Ship or Vessel shall be in any latitude to the North of twenty-four degrees North, or to the South of twenty-four degrees South of the Equinoctial line, and such bedding and clothing shall become the property of the persons to whom it shall be delivered out; provided always, that the same man shall not be entitled to more than one set of bedding and one set of clothing in the course of the same voyage: And the owners or owner supplying the same, shall be at liberty to deduct from the wages of each man

who shall be supplied with any bedding or clothing, after the following rates, and no more (that is to say) For each set of bedding sterling, or sicca rupees ; and for each set of clothing sterling, or sicca rupees ; and so in proportion for part of a set of either.

3. Before any such Ship or Vessel shall clear out from any port or place under the government of the said Company, or belonging to His Majesty, within the limits aforesaid, the Commander thereof shall deliver to the officer authorized to grant the Clearance, a true List in duplicate of every *Asiatic* Sailor, *Lascar* or Native, on board or intended to be taken on board, with a specification of the terms and the rates of wages on which they shall severally have been hired; and also true lists of the quantities and sorts of provisions, fuel, bedding, clothing and medicines provided and on board the Ship or Vessel, for the use of the *Asiatic* Sailors, *Lascars* and Natives; and (if required) the Commander of every such Ship or Vessel shall produce the said provisions, fuel, bedding, clothing and medicines, on board the said Ship or Vessel, for the inspection of the officer authorized to grant the clearance, that it may be ascertained that they are sufficient in quantity and quality for the intended voyage, before she shall be entitled to her clearance; and both parts of the lists of the *Asiatic* Sailors, *Lascars* and Natives, with the specification of the terms and the rates of wages on which they shall severally have been hired, shall be signed by the commander delivering the same: and after the same shall have been verified by the officer authorized to grant the clearance, he shall countersign the same, and return one part thereof to the person in command of the Ship or Vessel to which it relates, and on the arrival of such Ship or Vessel at her consigned port within The United Kingdom, or other place without the limits of the charter of the said Company to which she may be bound, the person then in command thereof, before she shall be admitted to entry, shall deliver to the officer authorized to admit her to entry, the list so countersigned as aforesaid, with another true list of every *Asiatic* Seaman, *Lascar* or Native, not included in the first list, who shall have been shipped in the course of the voyage, with a specification in like manner of the terms and rates of wages at which they shall have been hired, with a statement of what shall have become of every man comprised in each of the said lists, who shall not be on board at the time of the entry of the Ship at her consigned port; and an Account shewing the necessaries furnished to each man during the voyage, and what sum or balance shall be due to him for his wages.

4. On the arrival of any Ship or Vessel at any port or place within The United Kingdom from any port or place within the limits of the charter of the said Company, not being under the government of the said Company, nor belonging to His Majesty, and having or having had on board her, during any part of her voyage, any *Asiatic* Sailors, *Lascars* or Natives, the person in command thereof, before she shall be admitted to entry, shall deliver to the officer authorized to admit her to entry, a true Bill of all and every *Asiatic* Sailor, *Lascar* or Native, who shall have been shipped on board her during any part of her voyage, with a specification of the Terms and Rates of Wages at which they shall have been hired, with a statement of what shall have become of every man comprised in the said list, who shall not be on board at the time of the entry of the Ship at her consigned port; and an Account shewing the necessaries furnished to each man during the voyage, and what sum or balance shall be due to him for his voyage.

5. All the *Asiatic* Sailors, *Lascars* and Natives on board of any such Ship or Vessel, shall be accommodated with healthy and roomy births or lodging places, for which purpose sufficient space shall be left under the upper deck; and they shall also be allowed proper accommodation for cooking, and to cook their victuals on board such Ships or Vessels, according to their own manners habits and customs.

6. The owners or owner of every such Ship or Vessel, from which any such *Asiatic* Sailor, *Lascar* or Native shall be discharged in any country, other than that at which he shall have been shipped or to which he shall belong, shall, at the cost and charges of such owners or owner, find and provide proper lodging, raiment, food, medicines, and medical and surgical assistance if necessary for him, from the time of his discharge till there shall be an opportunity of his entering himself on board some Ship bound to his own country on which he may work his way home, and the owners or owner of which shall be willing to contract to provide him with a birth, food, bedding, clothing and medicines and medical advice, for the return voyage in manner aforementioned, as to the voyage on which he shall first be shipped; and if

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no such opportunity shall occur within Four calendar months from the time when he shall have been so discharged, or if by sickness infirmity or otherwise he shall be disabled from working his way to his own country, then the Owners or Owner of the Ship or Vessel from which he shall have been discharged, at their or his own costs and charges, shall find and provide him with a passage to the country to which he shall belong, with accommodation suitable to his exigencies.

7. That the Bond required by the Act of Parliament of the fifty-fourth year of the reign of His present Majesty, chap. 134, to be entered into by the owner, captain and master of every Ship or Vessel clearing out from any port or place in any territory country or island under the government of the *East India* Company, or belonging to His Majesty within the limits aforesaid, shall be entered into to the said Company, and shall be in a sum equal to the amount of £. 5 for every ton of the measurement of such Ship or Vessel, and shall be in the form set forth in the Schedule hereunder written marked N° 1, or some form to the like effect; and such Bond as to all Ships or Vessels coming to any part of The United Kingdom, shall be executed in duplicate, and one part thereof shall be left with the officer granting the clearance of such Ship or Vessel, and the other part thereof shall be delivered to the officer authorized to admit her to entry, before she shall be admitted to entry; and the Bond required by the said Act of Parliament to be entered into by the owner, captain or master of every Ship having on board any *Asiatic* Sailors, *Lascars*, or Natives of any territories, countries, islands or places within the limits of the charter of the said Company, before she shall be admitted to entry in any port or place within The United Kingdom, shall be entered into to the said Company, and shall be in a sum equal to the amount of £. 5 for every ton of the measurement of such Ship, and shall be in the form set forth in the Schedule hereunder written marked N° 2, or some form to the like effect. Provided always, That in all cases where the owners, captain or master of any Vessel shall have entered into such Bond as herein-before mentioned, before her clearance out from *India*, and shall deliver a duplicate thereof to the officer authorized to admit her to entry, the owner, captain or master shall not be required to enter into another Bond at her port of entry.

8. That the Company shall be considered, as to the Bonds to be entered into, as trustees for the *Asiatic* Sailors, *Lascars* and Natives, on board the several Ships in respect of which they shall be entered into; and all sums recovered on any such Bonds shall be applied to the use of the persons injured by the acts or neglects by which they shall become forfeited.

The SCHEDULE above referred to.

FORM, N° 1.

KNOW all Men by these Presents, That I of Owner, Captain or Master [*as the case may be*] of the Ship or Vessel called the [*here name the Vessel*] am held and firmly bound to The United Company of Merchants of *England* trading to the *East Indies*, in the sum of [*this sum to be equal to the amount of the measurement of the Vessel*] lawful money of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, (as current in that part of the United Kingdom called *England*) to be paid to the said United Company, their certain attorney, successors or assigns, for which payment to be well and truly made I bind myself, my heirs executors and administrators, firmly by these Presents, sealed with my seal, this day of in the year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland* King, Defender of the Faith, &c. and in the year of our Lord

WHEREAS the Ship [*insert the name of the Ship*] whereof [*insert the christian and surname of the captain*] is master, is now bound on a voyage from [*insert the name of the port of clearance*] to [*insert the name of the port or place to which he is bound*] having on board certain *Asiatic* Sailors, *Lascars*, or Natives

of some territory, country, island or place within the limits of the charter of the said United Company, and thereupon the said [*insert the christian and surname of the obligor*] hath entered into the above-written Obligation, on behalf, and to be deemed and taken as the joint and several bond of all and each of the owners of the said Ship, in pursuance of the directions of an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the fifty-fourth year of the reign of His present Majesty King GEORGE the Third, intituled, "An Act to continue until the first day of January one thousand "eight hundred and sixteen, and to amend several Acts for allowing Importations "from, and Exportations to the place within the limits of the charter of the *East* "*India* Company, in Ships not of *British* built, and for the better Maintenance "and Care of *Lascars* and other *Asiatic* Seamen, arriving in this Kingdom;" Now the condition of the above-written Obligation is such, that if all and every the *Asiatic* Sailors, *Lascars*, and Natives of any territories, countries, islands or places within the limits of the charter of the said Company, who are, or at any time during the said intended voyage shall be shipped on board the said Ship, shall be treated, provided and taken care of, by or on the part of the owners or owner of the said Ship, as well during the said voyage as after the performance thereof, and with respect to their return to their own countries respectively, or the places where they shall have been shipped respectively, in such manner as is provided and directed by the regulations made by the Directors of the said Company, for the care and return home of *Asiatic* Sailors and *Lascars*, in pursuance of the said Act of Parliament; and also if the said regulations shall be executed and performed, in all things, by and on the part of the owners or owner of the said Ship, with respect to the said voyage, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Act and regulations, then the above-written Obligation shall be absolutely null and void, otherwise it shall be and remain in full force and effect.

FORM, N° 2.

KNOW all Men by these Presents, That I of Owner, Captain or Master [*as the case may be*] of the Ship or Vessel called the [*here name the Vessel*] am held and firmly bound to The United Company of Merchants of *England* trading to the *East Indies*, in the sum [*this sum to be equal to the amount of £. 5 per ton of the measurement of the Vessel*] of lawful money of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland* (as current in that part of the said United Kingdom called *England*) to be paid to the said United Company, their certain attorney, successors or assigns, for which payment to be well and truly made I bind myself, my heirs executors and administrators, firmly by these Presents, sealed with my seal, this day of in the year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland* King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, and in the year of our Lord

WHEREAS the Ship [*insert the name of the Ship*] whereof [*insert the christian and surname of the captain*] is master, having or having had on board her certain *Asiatic* Sailors, *Lascars*, or Natives of some territory, country, island or place within the limits of the charter of the said Company, is lately arrived at the port of [*insert the name of the port where she is to be admitted to entry*] from [*insert the name of the place from whence she came,*] and therefore the said [*insert the christian and surname of the obligor*] hath entered into the above-written obligation, on behalf, and to be deemed and taken as the joint and several bond of all and each of the owners of the said Ship, in pursuance of the directions of the Act of Parliament, made and passed in the fifty-fourth year of the reign of His Majesty King GEORGE the Third, intituled, "An Act to continue until the first "day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and to amend several "Acts for allowing Importations from, and Exportations to the place within the "limits of the charter of the *East India* Company, in Ships not of *British* built, "and for the better Maintenance and Care of *Lascars* and other *Asiatic* Seamen, "arriving in the Kingdom;" Now the condition of the above-written Obligation is such, that if all and every the *Asiatic* Sailors, *Lascars*, and Natives of any territories, countries, islands or places within the limits of the charter of the said Company, who are, or at any time during the said voyage have been shipped on board

board the said Ship, have been treated, provided and taken care of, by or on the part of the owners or owner of the said Ship, and of all the *Asiatic* Sailors, *Lascars* and Natives, who now remain on board the said Ship, or who belong thereto, shall be treated and provided and taken care of hereafter, by or on the part of the owners or owner of the said Ship, during their stay in The United Kingdom, and with respect to their return to their own countries, respectively, or the places where they shall have been shipped respectively, in such manner as is provided and directed by the regulations made by the Directors of the said Company, for the care and return home of *Asiatic* Sailors and *Lascars*, in pursuance of the said Act of Parliament; and also if the said regulations have been, and shall be executed and performed, in all things to be done by and on the part of the owners or owner of the said Ship, with respect to the said voyage, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Act and regulations, then the above written Obligation shall be absolutely null and void, otherwise it shall be and remain in full force and effect.

RETURN to the Order of the Honourable House of Commons, dated the 25th April 1816;—*for*

Copy of all CORRESPONDENCE between the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and any other public Body, relative to the Care and Maintenance of *Lascar* Sailors, during their stay in *England*:

LIST.

N° 1.—LETTER from *Thomas Peregrine Courtenay*, Esquire, Secretary to the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, to *James Cobb*, Esquire, Secretary to the East India Company; dated the 16th December 1815.

N° 2.—LETTER from *James Cobb*, Esquire, to *T. P. Courtenay*, Esquire; dated 22d February 1816.

N° 3.—LETTER from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company, to the Right honourable *Nicholas Vansittart*; dated 23d February 1816:—With Three Enclosures; *viz.*

(N° 1.)—Memorandum of the Regulations for Native Seamen in England.

(N° 2.)—Memorandum of Regulations adopted by the Governments in India, to provide for the protection of *Asiatic* Sailors embarking for England, on board of Private Ships.

(N° 3.)—Letter from Mr. *Hilton Docker*, to the Court of Directors of the East India Company; dated Jewry-street, the 14th December 1814.

N° 4.—LETTER from *T. P. Courtenay*, Esquire, to *James Cobb*, Esquire; dated the 6th March 1816.

N° 5.—LETTER from *James Cobb*, Esquire, to *T. P. Courtenay*, Esquire; dated 14th March 1816.

N° 6.—LETTER from *T. P. Courtenay*, Esquire, to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Dock Company; dated the 13th April 1816.

N° 7.—LETTER from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Dock Company, to *T. P. Courtenay*, Esquire; dated the 19th April 1816.

India Board Office, Whitehall, 29th April 1816. } THO. PER. COURTENAY.

No. 1.

Letter from *Thomas Peregrine Courtenay*, Esquire, Secretary to the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, to *James Cobb*, Esquire, Secretary to the East India Company.

SIR, Whitehall, 16th December 1815.

THE attention of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India has lately been called to the Report of a Committee of the House of Commons, "appointed "to consider of the Act 54 Geo. III. cap. 134, and to report to the House what "further or other regulations it may be proper to make with respect to Lascars "and other Asiatic Seamen ariving in this country."

As some of the observations and suggestions contained in this Report appear to the Board to be deserving of serious attention on the part of the East India Company, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Report, and to request that you will move the Court of Directors to acquaint the Board whether it is their intention to adopt any measure in consequence thereof; and to communicate to the Board any further considerations which may occur to them, as to the most eligible proceedings to be had, in addition to the Regulations which have already been adopted by the Court, with the Board's approbation, with the view of carrying into effect the intentions of the Legislature in the above-mentioned Act.

I am, Sir,

James Cobb, Esq. Your most obedient humble servant,

THO. PER. COURTENAY.

No. 2.

Letter from *James Cobb*, Esquire, to *T. P. Courtenay*, Esquire, dated 22d February 1816.

SIR,

I AM commanded by the Court of Directors to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 16th December last, accompanied by a Report of a Committee of the House of Commons relative to the treatment and regulation of Lascars, or Indian seamen, who arrive in this country.

And you desire that the Court will acquaint the Board whether it is their intention to adopt any measure in consequence of that Report, and will communicate any further considerations which may occur to them on the most eligible proceeding to be had, in addition to the Regulations which have already been made by the Court, with the Board's approbation, with a view of carrying into effect the intentions of the Legislature in the Act 54 Geo. III. cap. 134.

In answer to this reference, I am ordered to state to you, for the information of the Board of Commissioners, that on the 23d February 1815 the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Court of Directors addressed a letter, with several enclosures, to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the subject in question; and that on the 20th day of June last, a copy of the same letter, and the papers accompanying it, was transmitted by me to you, to be laid before the Board of Commissioners. The Court do not collect from the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, or from your letter, to which I am now replying, whether these papers have been under consideration. And as the letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, besides giving a short account of the introduction of Asiatic sailors into this country, and of the measures adopted by the Company gratuitously, and at considerable expense, for the care and maintenance of these people, points out the inconveniences still experienced, and the further provision requisite for their good government and protection while here; the Court beg leave to refer to that letter as containing the substance of what, in the present state of the subject in question, they think it necessary to offer upon it.

The first and grand principle in any system of Regulation for Asiatic seamen in this country is, in the opinion of the Court, the formation of a department for that purpose, under the authority of the legislature, and the immediate direction of His Majesty's government.

From the experience which a series of years has afforded, the court are convinced that no institution which is not established by the law of the land, and managed by persons under the immediate appointment and inspection of the administration of the country, can be effectual for the objects which are intended.

The Company have, as already observed, gratuitously incurred a great annual expense for the care of Asiatic sailors, even of those not employed in their ships, but it has not been in their power effectually to restrain those persons within a proper line of conduct, or to protect them from the frauds and artifices of some of the worst classes of society. And notwithstanding all the pains bestowed by the Company, neither have they been able wholly to prevent complaints on the part of the Lascars, or to give entire satisfaction to other parties more or less connected with the subject; nor would any power conferred on them by the legislature enable them to obviate all the difficulties which attach to the management of so peculiar a concern. It may be supposed, that it is the appropriate duty of the Company to take the charge of any establishment which may be formed in this country for the care and regulation of Asiatic sailors; but if this were the case, the inefficiency of any other management than that which has been already described, would still be true. The Company, however, never would have brought Lascars in any considerable number to England had they not been obliged to do so by the impressment of British sailors from their ships in India for the service of the navy. Peace being now restored, and it is to be hoped for a long period, the Company will not, whilst it continues, have occasion, unless in the case of unusual mortality or desertion of their British seamen in India, to employ any Asiatics on their ships; and on their own account, therefore, they are not likely to want any fixed establishment for the care of persons of that description.

tion. With private traders to and from India, however, the case will probably be different. Many of their voyages originate in India, where British crews can rarely be found, and they are under a necessity of employing Lascars, who will hence continue to be brought to England, in proportion as the trade of individuals may increase or decline; and for the Asiatic seamen so imported, an establishment will still be necessary.

If such an establishment, under the sanction of Parliament and the management of persons appointed by and amenable to the executive government, is formed, all the subordinate details respecting the residence, diet, clothing and controul of the Lascars, may be more easily arranged, and the court will to that end be ready to give every assistance in their power. At present, they, in reference to this part of the subject, take the liberty to offer only two suggestions which they deem material: first, that the place of residence shall be some detached situation, distant from the metropolis and from any populous village; and secondly, that the Lascars shall, during their continuance on shore, be employed in some useful labour connected with their profession, which may be a means of keeping them from idleness and vice, and contribute somewhat to defray the expense of maintaining them.

I have the honour to be, &c.

East India House,
the 22d February 1816.

(Signed) JAMES COBB, Secretary.

T. P. Courtenay, Esq. &c. &c.

No. 3.

(With Three Enclosures.)

Letter from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company, to the Right honourable *Nicholas Vansittart*; dated 23d February 1816.

SIR,

AFTER declaring to you that it has never been the desire of the East India Company to bring natives of India or China to this country, and that the Company are not, nor ever were responsible for the consequence thereof, either as relating to the Company's freighted ships, or those of private owners, we are desirous of submitting to you a brief narrative of the measures adopted by the Company regarding these natives of India or China, in the hope of convincing you, that (although not compulsory on the Company) they have voluntarily made a considerable sacrifice of money and time, not only to the comfort of those persons, but to avert from them and the public, evils that might be apprehended from the introduction of Asiatic sailors into this country.

The scarcity of seamen, proceeding from a state of war, the difficulty of manning His Majesty's fleets in India, and consequent heavy impressment from the Company's freighted ships, gave rise to the practice of bringing Lascars and Chinese to England, as substitutes for British seamen taken for the navy.

The charge of maintaining these natives fell of course upon the Company's freighted ship owners, nor did the Court of Directors, during the first years of the late war, interfere, except in cases of necessity.

Inconvenience, however, arising from want of arrangement, in this country especially, was soon felt, complaints multiplied on the part of the Lascars, that no care was taken of them by the owners, and from the public that much injury was sustained, because the Lascars were not put under restraint.

The Company, therefore, regardless of expense, and consulting only the comfort of the natives, and convenience of the public, took the management upon themselves, although assisted by no legislative enactment.

A depôt was established for the reception of Asiatic seamen belonging to the Company's ships. An inspection of the accompanying Paper (No. 1,) will show that regulations were formed proper for securing the objects the court had in view. A surgeon was appointed to the station, whose time and that of an assistant has been much devoted to the performance of its duties, and a committee of the court occasionally inspected the state of the barracks or depôt.

This

This arrangement was so far efficient (as relating to Lascars of the Company's ships) that no well-founded complaints of ill-treatment were, that we have learnt, made, and few disturbances occurred at the depôt. Evils, however, continued to exist, which could be removed only by legislative interference: They arise out of the impossibility in this free country of confining those persons within prescribed limits, and of thereby preventing their intercourse with the dregs of society, which gives the Lascars of vicious dispositions, as too many of them are, facility in selling their bedding and clothing and of contracting loathsome disorders. The periodical returns made by the surgeon to the committee of shipping, show that the principal affections of the Lascars are of this description.

As far as was deemed reasonable, the expense of thus maintaining Asiatic sailors at the depôt was charged to the owners of the freighted ships, but a considerable proportion, which the court did not think it right to place upon the owners, hasbeen borne by the Company, to the amount in one year (being the last in which the shipping accounts have been settled) exceeding 13,000*l*. And this for an object which the Company were not under an obligation to apply either their time or their funds.

Here our remarks close, as far as they relate to the origin of the depôt, calculated upon a scale to meet difficulties arising from the employment of Lascars in the Company's ships exclusively. But in 1802, His Majesty's government deemed it expedient to enlarge the privilege of private traders, and to permit their ships to come from India to this country.

The court viewing with alarm the evils which might result from a great influx of Lascars, in consequence of this indulgence, took immediate measures to obviate them.

The regulations adopted on this occasion provided for the welfare of the Lascars from their first embarkation, followed them to the Thames, accompanied them to the Company's depôt, and insured to them on their return adequate accommodation and necessaries on the voyage, as will be shown by the Paper (No. 2.)

The evil, however, which existed with regard to the Company's Lascars, arising from unrestrained intercourse, and which the court could not prevent, increased very considerably with the numbers brought by private traders to the depôt, not originally calculated for a concern of such magnitude; and we are compelled to notice, that insubordination has been of late much increased by the injudicious though well-meant interference of the society for the protection of Asiatic seamen.

The expensive aid afforded by the Company, and the gratuitous trouble of their directors and officers, have not secured them from some animadversions when the least knowledge of the customs of the natives of India would have shown the danger of teaching Lascars that they had to look to any authority superior to that of the Company their native protectors; and Lascars are never backward in seeking redress from the Company for real grievances.

Some instances of malicious disposition in Lascars, have, we believe, occurred in unfounded charges of murder brought against their officers, and certain assertions also have lately appeared in the public prints, of the existence of irregularities and want of attention at the depôt. On the last subject we beg leave to refer you to the Paper (No. 3.)

The return of peace will remove all necessity on the part of the Company, of bringing the native sailors of India to this country, and the court will naturally discontinue the expensive establishment of this depôt.

As, however, the ingress of Lascars will increase in proportion to the number of private ships commencing their voyages in India, it must belong to the government or Parliament to make legal provision for the protection of these men and for the security of the public.

With all the gratuitous labours and expenses bestowed by the Company for the benevolent purpose of protecting and benefiting the natives of the Indian territories, they have not been always able completely to obtain their own objects, nor have they escaped reflection on the score of irregularities and defects, which they had no power to prevent, whilst sufficient justice perhaps has not been rendered to their motives or exertions. Still less can they desire to expose themselves in the new state of things to more expense, inconvenience and odium on account of Lascars, who will be brought by private ships, especially those whose voyages originate in India; and we must observe that from long experience of the difficulties arising from the resort of natives of India to this country, of the description usually employed in navigating ships, we are convinced that no regulations which can be formed without the sanction of the legislature, will be effectual to remove the

evils

evils complained of. It will require the aid of a strong police to repress the irregularities of the natives to confine them within proper limits, and to prevent that intercourse between them and the lower orders of society in this country, for which no endeavours of the Company have hitherto been effectual; and it is, Sir, the design of this letter to recommend this object as one of great urgency, to your attention in the present Session of Parliament. Any suggestions which the experience of the Court of Directors can furnish towards a legislative provision for the ends to be attained, they will be very ready to afford.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

East India House,
the 23d February 1815.

(Signed) W. F. ELPHINSTONE,
JOHN INGLIS.

Rt. hon. N. Vansittart,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure.—(No. 1.)—in No. 3.

Memorandum of the REGULATIONS for Native Seamen in England:

SUCH men as are in health, are continued on board their ships till the arrival of the ships at the East India Docks, they are then removed with their hammocks, bedding and chests of clothing to the barracks at Shadwell, at the expense of the East India Company.

BARRACKS:—At the Barracks they are accommodated in well-built dry commodious rooms with wood floors, the external parts of the rooms are painted once a year, and the internal always lime-washed immediately before receiving the men, and very frequently during the occupation by the men; each room is furnished with a stove, and the floors are always dry, the heat being excessive.

The barracks are the property of the person who contracts with the Company to board and lodge the men, but by his contract he is obliged to keep them in such a state of repair as the Company shall see fit, and he has always implicitly obeyed every order from the surgeon to preserve the premises as healthy and clean as circumstances will admit.

The yards and avenues of the barracks are daily cleaned by European servants employed for the purpose; the natives are expected to keep the interior of the rooms clean, and every influence is exerted to induce them to pay some attention to a matter so necessary to their health.

The following are the particulars of the Contract for the Board and Lodging of the Men:

	s.	*d.*
Board and Lodging of each man per day - - - - -	1	6
Tobacco to each man per day - - - - - -	—	2
	1	8

And the Rations stipulated for are as under:

Lascars:—Each man one pound of rice, with sugar, tea, pepper, salt and onions, also an unlimited allowance of vegetables and potatoes every day; every second day three quarters of a pound of mutton, and each intervening day two or three red herrings, according to the size.

Chinese:—Each man every day three quarters of a pound of beef without bone, one pound of rice, and one or two white herrings, according to the size, with tea, sugar, onions, pepper and salt, and an unlimited allowance of vegetables and potatoes.

The rations are served out every morning about eight o'clock to the several messes, and the men themselves cook the victuals at such times and in such manner as they like, being supplied by the contractor with proper cooking utensils, and large fires being kept up constantly in convenient cooking places detached from the mens' rooms.

The men save a large portion of the allowance of fish to take with them to sea; the Chinese sell the sugar and tobacco; the other natives sell the tea, sugar and tobacco: proving at once the abundance of their allowances.

The regulated rations are always issued to the sick, who are as well supplied at an extra charge to the Company, with various other articles of diet, which will be more fully enumerated in the description of the Medical Department.

Clothing:—The next part of the system requiring to be noticed is the subject of Clothing.

In the barracks is a store of clothing belonging to the Company, and no person employed in the premises is interested in furnishing the men with or withholding from them what may be needful.

The supplies are issued under the orders of the surgeon, and care is taken that each individual shall receive them in person, the medium of another not being allowed.

Every man has a complete suit, consisting of blue jacket lined throughout with flannel; blue trowsers lined throughout with flannel; Guernsey frock; shoes; stockings and cap; given him on his first coming to the barracks; and he is afterwards supplied, at the discretion of the surgeon, with separate articles, when needful.

Hammocks and bedding are not supplied to the men at the barracks, as they bring those articles with them from the ships, and consequently have the use of them in their own power; but they almost invariably sell these, and every other article they possess, immediately on coming on shore; a great majority of them likewise sell the whole of the clothing issued by the Company, exposing themselves almost in a state of nakedness to the rigour of our climate.

Medical Department.

The medical department forms the next, and a very material part of the system.

The surgeon supplies the sick with every requisite medicine; he also orders the superintendent to provide such milk, sugar, barley, lemons, porter and wine, as may be necessary; and to prevent the sale or other misapplication of these articles, himself administers them to the sick.

The rooms in the barracks, as well as being often painted and lime-washed, are regularly fumigated in hot weather, and in consequence no epidemical disease has ever spread on the premises.

The medical treatment of the men has been attended with success, forming an opinion on the small proportion of the men that die, and adverting to the following peculiar circumstances:

The natural weak constitutions of the men rendering them very unfit to brave the climate of England, many of them contract disorders at sea, and consequently arrive in our climate under increased disadvantages.

A great proportion of the men arrive in the winter season, of course have not the benefit of a summer or autumnal residence to enure them by degrees to our climate; and the books at the barracks furnish evidence that when the mortality has been unusually great, the sufferers have always arrived under these circumstances.

That the men, immediately on coming on shore, plunge into every excess in drinking and debauchery, and having contracted the attendant diseases continue their courses, seldom applying to the surgeon till the last extremity. The opinions and prejudices of the men having baffled several attempts to establish sick wards, the recovery of the sick is retarded by their necessarily remaining in the same rooms with their hale companions: the cure of the sick being further retarded by the innate sloth and filthy habits of the men, no assistance or influence can bring them materially to alter, and by their refusing the use of bedsteads or hammocks, preferring to lay on the floor or to recline against the wall or a chest.

Discipline:—No mode of discipline is expressly sanctioned by the Company, or practised by any person employed by the Company in the barracks, except that the surgeon occasionally orders men, who may be refractory from drunkenness, to be locked up till they are sober.

However, till of late, discipline was maintained by the Serangs, under whose authority the men voluntarily enlisted for the voyage, not expecting to be emancipated before they again arrived in India.

The discipline thus recognized by the men was in its nature similar to what they are subject on board ship, in common with European seamen; but its practice was very seldom, the crime of the delinquent being most generally theft, or some other offence against one of his own clan.

No servant of the Company ever ordered the punishments, or interfered, except to prevent excessive punishment.

The Surgeon, in a letter dated 28th February 1814, submitted to the Court his opinion, founded on an experience of sixteen years devoted to the care of the men, that the discipline established amongst themselves was of the greatest advantage to their own community, and that it could not be abrogated without entailing many evils on themselves; that the men, being without prompt controul, would cause much inconvenience to the neighbouring inhabitants, and great trouble to the civil power.

Since the Asiatic Society caused one of the Serangs to be indicted for exercising his authority (he was not brought to trial), the authority of the Serangs is almost entirely disregarded by the men, and the evil is often experienced by them, thefts being now practised almost with impunity, our laws not applying to their peculiar circumstances.

An instance has recently occurred of a presiding magistrate remarking on the trouble the natives of India have now become to the civil power.

Proof has lately arisen of the evil of abrogating the regular discipline: a Lascar having stolen some of his shipmate's clothing and blankets, was about to receive corporal punishment, but the surgeon absolutely forbade it, and public punishment being thus prevented, the men in the absence of the surgeon branded the delinquent with a hot iron on each cheek.

Employment of the Men:—In the year 1810 the surgeon suggested, that if the men could be actively employed for the first five or six weeks after their arrival in this country, and thus by exercise be gradually inured to our climate, great advantage would ensue; and this subject engaged the attention of a member of the Court of Directors.

About the time above mentioned, employment in rope grounds was given to some of the men, but it was soon discontinued, partly on account of their disinclination to labour, and partly on account of their not possessing sufficient natural strength to endure it: since then, no mode of employing the men has been devised; and the following seem to present insurmountable obstacles to the accomplishment of this desirable object.

First. The disinclination which the men, as well as the seamen of all other nations, have to every sort of labour but that of their profession.

Second. The physical strength of the men being quite unequal to many sorts, and much inferior to that of Europeans in every kind of labour.

Third. There being always in the metropolis a far greater number of English and Irish labourers than find constant employment, consequently the employing of these men would be to the prejudice of our native population; therefore both policy and humanity are against the adoption of a measure which, while it tends to relieve a race of foreigners who have no families in this country, to partake of the benefits from the only unavoidable evil to which they are exposed, namely, effects of climate, would expose several hundreds of our native population, with their numerous families, to the complicated evils of climate, want, and nakedness.

The men themselves are perfectly convinced that the English and Irish labourers would prevent their working: lately a Chinaman employed as lumper on board the ship to which he belonged was cruelly beaten by the Irish lumpers, and obliged to desist from working.

Condition of the Men:—Notwithstanding the bad appearance of a great proportion of the men, it must be clear that the accommodation, clothing, and diet furnished to the native seamen, would give to the same class of Englishmen the enjoyment of plenty, and comforts which their labour cannot provide for themselves and families.

That the Company's care is sufficient when bestowed on objects not entirely destitute of moral capacity, is evinced in the healthy, well-clothed appearance of the Chinese, who are much superior in their habits to the natives of India; and it is worthy of remark, that amongst all the alleged instances of want and cruelty, not one case has applied to a Chinaman.

All the bad appearances, all the complaints attach to the Lascars, Malays, and Portuguese, and are occasioned by their native habits, which are so repugnant to all Englishmen's ideas of comfort, and which cannot be successfully contended with, considering that their stay in this country is limited to a few weeks.

Enclosure.—(No. 2.)—in No. 3.

Memorandum of REGULATIONS adopted by the Governments of India to provide for the protection of Asiatic Sailors embarking for England on board of Private Ships.

THE owners of the ships, prior to receiving a license to ship Lascars, were obliged to enter into covenants to provide—

Hammock and bedding for each man;

A specified quantity of suitable clothing for each man;

Provisions conformable to the religious prejudices of the men, and means for cooking, distinct from the European part of the ship's company;

Ample space in the ship for their accommodation.

An inspector, on the part of the Company, visited each ship, to examine into and report on the particulars; and no ship was permitted to sail till the covenant was complied with.

The covenant further provided for the protection of the men while in England and on the return voyage, and the performance of this part of the engagement was secured by the general regulations for receiving and maintaining Lascars and Chinese in England, and returning them to their native places.

The Company further appointed a resident surgeon at Gravesend, with the instructions contained in the following letter; viz.

East India House, 20th February 1812.

SIR,

The Committee of Shipping deeming it advisable that a surgeon, who has been accustomed to the diseases of India, and the treatment of Lascars and Chinese on ship-board, should be appointed to examine into the state, as to health, accommodation, clothing, &c. of every person of the above description, either arriving from or returning to India; I am commanded to acquaint you that the Committee have been pleased to appoint you to this service, and to communicate to you the committee's directions on the subject, as follows; viz.

That you proceed on board all regular, extra, and country ships, having natives of India or China on board, on their arrival in Longreach, from the East Indies or China, and make enquiry respecting the number of Lascars and Chinese, or other natives of India or China who were on board at the ship's departure from India or China, and the number who have died, run, or been discharged during the voyage; that you examine the state of the health of such men as may be then on board, and also the state of their clothing and accommodation, and report the result of the same to me, for the Committee's consideration, according to the following form; viz.

SHIPS.	Shipped in India or China.			Died.	Drowned.	Run.	Arrived in England.	Arrived Sick.	REMARKS.
	Lascars.	Chinese.	Total.						

That in case of any extraordinary casualties during the voyage, you endeavour to ascertain the probable cause of the same.

That you visit from time to time every outward-bound regular or extra ship lying at Gravesend or Northfleet, on board which a number of Lascars or Chinese may have been sent, and particularly those on board which a number may have been sent in the upper part of the river, in consequence of a request from the owners, to assist in receiving on board the cargo and stores; that you examine the state of the health of the men, and also the condition of the bedding and clothing, in order to ascertain whether the men are properly accommodated, and whether the clothing is sufficient in quantity for the voyage, and of a proper quality for the season of the year at which the ships may probably leave England:

That you proceed on board all India-built ships returning to India, prior to their leaving the Hope, and examine the state of the health of the Lascars, &c. and the condition of their clothing and accommodation as above directed respecting the Lascars and Chinese on board the outward-bound regular and extra ships.

That in the event of any of the Lascars and Chinese on board the regular or extra ships, either outward or homeward-bound, being ill of typhus fever, or other contagious disease, you send them on shore at the Company's expense, without waiting for any further orders for that purpose; and in case of any men being under similar circumstances on board India-built ships, you immediately report the same to me, that the committee may either order them on shore at the expense of the owners, or desire the owners to order them proper medical assistance and advice.

The Committee also desire you will examine into the condition of invalid soldiers returning from India in the Company's ships, and report to me their particular state as to health and accommodation:

The Committee lastly direct me to observe to you, that such medicines and medical attendance as the natives of India or China may be in need of, must be furnished of course by the owners of the ships respectively: the great object of the Committee in appointing to you the above service being, that the Committee should receive satisfactory proof that the men are well treated and accommodated, and properly supplied with food, clothing and medical assistance.

I am, Sir, &c.

Mr. Adam Park, Gravesend.

Memorandum of the Duty of the Resident Surgeon at Gravesend.

Immediately on the arrival off Gravesend of a ship from India, the surgeon repairs on board, enquires of the officers of the ship, also of the Serang and other native seamen, what number of natives of India or China originally embarked; the number of casualties, whether from deaths or desertions; whether the deaths were produced from disease or accidents; how the men were victualled, clothed, treated and accommodated on the voyage, and whether they had any and what medical care.

The surgeon reports to the Committee of Shipping the result of his enquiries into the above particulars; also, the state of the men on his inspection.

Such of the men as he finds too sick to be continued in the ship, he removes to apartments at Gravesend, where he attends them.

On the men being again embarked for India, the resident surgeon at Gravesend further repairs on board each ship, and examines and reports whether the space allotted to their accommodation is adequate, whether sufficient victuals of a proper kind are on board, whether the hammocks, bedding and clothing are ample and of an appropriate nature.

The following are copies of some of the surgeon's outward and homeward Reports:

Copy of a REPORT, accompanying the Letter from the Resident Surgeon at Gravesend, to the Clerk to the Committee of Shipping at the East India House, dated 25th March 1813.

Medical Report of the Lascars and Chinese, per *Java*,—Outward.

Ship's Name.	Lascars.	Chinese.	Total.	Died.	Drowned.	Run.	Discharged.	Sick.	REMARKS.
JAVA.									
Ship's Company -	60	2	162	—	—	—	—	—	Diseases chiefly venereal and pulmonary. One case alone attended with dangerous symptoms. Plentifully supplied with beds, bedding, clothing, and sufficient accommodation.
Passengers - -	100	-							

John Morice, Esq. (Signed) *Adam Park*, Surgeon.

Copy of a REPORT accompanying the Letter from the Resident Surgeon at Gravesend, to the Clerk to the Committee of Shipping at the East India House, dated the 14th November 1814.

Medical Reports of the Lascars and Chinese, per *Samarang*,—Outwards.

Ships' Names.	Lascars.	Chinese.	Total.	Died.	Drowned.	Run.	Discharged.	Sick.	REMARKS.
SAMARANG.									
Ship's Company - -	55	2	85	- -	- -	- -	- -	6	
Passengers - - -	—	28							
From H. C. S.									
Warley - -	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Pulmonary complaints of an inflammatory tendency obtain in this ship. None of a contagious nature —abundant accommodations and bedding, clothing, &c. supplied in sufficient quantity and quality for their comfort during the voyage.
Cumberland -	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
William Pitt -	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Walmer Castle -	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Moffat - -	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Princess Amelia -	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Essex - -	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Atlas - - -	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bridgwater - -	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Marquis Camden,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ceres - - -	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sir Wm. Pulteney,	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Minerva - -	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
General Kyd -	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total - - - -		28							

John Morice, Esq. *Adam Park*, Surgeon.

Copy of a REPORT accompanying the Letter from the Resident Surgeon at Gravesend, to the Clerk to the Committee of Shipping at the East India House, dated the 11th December 1814.

Medical Report, &c. of the Condition of Lascars, &c. per Homeward-bound Ships, 11th December 1814.

SHIPS NAMES.	Lascars.	Chinese.	Total.	Died.	Drowned.	Run.	Discharged.	Arrived in England.	Arrived Sick.	REMARKS.
Country Ship, Wellington, Guyan Macintosh, Master, from Bombay.	71	-	71	4	-	-	-	67	16	The whole number of sick in this ship are afflicted with berry-berry, or scorbutic disorders peculiar to Lascars, as described by Dr. Hunter; three of them have died since arrival in the Downs, and two or three others are beyond all human aid. Had the ship met with ten days longer detention and bad weather in the Channel, I am of opinion that more than half the crew would have been incapable of duty from this disease; the chief cause appears to have been the manning this ship with Lascars newly returned from England. In other respects they were comfortable in accommodations, &c.
Free Convict Ship, Indian, William Hodges, Master, from Bengal to Batavia.	85	-	85	4	-	3	13	65	5	The chief mortality which occurred in this ship took place during her stay at and shortly after leaving Batavia; the crew at present are on the whole healthy; scorbutic symptoms apparent, though not advanced to a dangerous stage, with recent catarrhal affections. Sufficient accommodations; clothing much worn.
Free Ship, Melantho, J. Crosthwait, Master, from Batavia.	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	My chief reason for making any remarks here is, that the two natives of India mentioned, viz. Antonio de Sylva, and John Legasee, when questioned as to how they came into the ship, they said they came home in the H. C. S. Lord Castlereagh, Captain Kymer; went from Mr. Gole's on board this free ship, and intended to return to Mr. Gole's barracks.
Country Ship, Marchioness Wellesley, John Richards, Master, from Bengal.	102	-	102	1	-	1	-	100	15	The prevailing diseases in this Ship the same as on board the Wellington; produced by the length of her voyage, having left Bengal 7th June last; touched only a few days at the Isle of France, where little fresh provision was afforded them; and remained only 36 hours at St. Helena, without any supplies but water. Sufficient accommodation, beds and bedding; clothing of country manufacture much worn.
Country Ship, Barrosa, Ben. Ferguson, Master, from Bengal.	96	2	98	4	1	6	1	87	5	This ship having touched at Port Louis, Isle of France, and received fresh Provisions, appears to have escaped the unfavourable symptoms of scurvy, although its primary ones are becoming apparent; also a few pulmonic cases of a recent nature. Clothing, &c. as described for the Marchioness Wellesley.

John Morice, Esq.

Enclosure—(No. 3.)—in No. 3.

Jewry Street, 14th December 1814.

To the Honourable Court of Directors,

Honourable Sirs,

In the Times Newspaper of the 9th instant, there appeared an advertisement purporting to be a Memorial relative to Asiatic Sailors, presented by the Asiatic Society to your honourable Court, and to other high authorities.

I feel it a duty I owe your honourable Court, to myself, and others concerned in the management of the men in this country, to refute, as far as relates to the Company's Barracks, the false representations contained in this mischievous appeal to the public, wilfully false, because the Society had the means of better information.

I will observe as much brevity as possible on the present occasion, presuming to refer your honourable Court for fuller information on many points to letters which I have considered it necessary to address to committees, or to individual members of your honourable Court, in order to repel unfounded rumours circulated under the influence of the Asiatic Society.

The seventh paragraph of the Memorial sets forth, that the Lascars have not always obtained suitable clothing in this country, that the necessary medicines have not always been afforded, nor so much as permitted gratuitously to be afforded them.

Books of the deliveries of clothing from the Company's stores are regularly kept, and to them I refer for proof that a complete suit is invariably given to each man, on his first arriving at the Barracks. If a man sells his clothes he is not again supplied till the expiration of the time that the first supply ought to have served him; so rigidly is the rule for clothing observed, that if on the arrival at the barracks of the crew of a country ship, clothes are not directly sent by the owners, the men are supplied from the Company's stores, and the owners replace the articles. On the clothing system I would refer to my letters to the honourable Committee of Shipping, dated the 20th July 1810, and to the honourable Lascar Committee, dated the 5th instant.

With respect to the medical attendance, I can conscientiously say, that I have always devoted myself to an anxious discharge of my duties, and that there never was an instance of a medical man being refused admission to the barracks until within these few weeks, that the unfair proceedings of certain individuals have compelled me to decide that no person unauthorized by the Company should interfere with my practice, except in my presence. Frequently have very respectable practitioners accompanied me to the premises, and I have invited a person employed by the Asiatic Society, offering to attend on his convenience; but neither these invitations, or the offers of information and assistance, which I have repeatedly made to the Asiatic Society, have in any one instance been accepted.

The eighth paragraph of the Memorial states, that the healthy are boarded and lodged in the same apartment with the sick, the dying, and the dead; that there is no difference between the diet of the sick and healthy; that whether ill or well they are alike necessitated to lie on the bare and damp floors, without covering, and even during the winter season, when six, eight, or even ten, night after night, have been found dead.

In my letter to the honourable Committee of Shipping, dated the 28th November 1809, I reported that many attempts have been made to establish sick wards, but that it was found impracticable, the sick having insuperable objections to being removed from the crews they belong to, the crews also generally refusing to allow the sick to be removed from their care, and it being likewise found impossible to get adequate attention paid to the sick by the hale when separated. Hence arose the unpleasant necessity of continuing the patients in the rooms they belong to. It must be obvious that there is no foundation for the assertion respecting the dead remaining in the rooms, it being the custom of the men immediately to wash the body in the open air and then bury it.

In contradiction to the assertion that there is no difference between the diet of the sick and the healthy, I declare that the sick are abundantly supplied, at an extra charge to the Company, with milk, barley, lemons, porter, sugar, and wine; formerly

formerly they had sago, but that article being very saleable, I could never depend upon the sick receiving it, therefore discontinued issuing it.

Milk, barley, lemons, porter, sugar and wine, together with broths made of the men's allowance of fresh meat, I consider would be equal to the necessities of any sick person in whatever rank in life, and they have always been thought ample by the men themselves, till of late that to my surprise the sick have asked for fowls.

An attempt to supply the barracks with bedding would be attended with immense expense to the Company, without the least advantage to the men, for it very seldom happens that the blankets which I sometimes order for the sick are forthcoming after a day or two.

So far from bedding being considered by the men as necessary to their comforts, a great majority of them sell their bedding they bring from the ships immediately on coming on shore; nevertheless there are generally several hammocks in each room, but these are often refused by the sick, who will persist in laying or sitting on the floor, reclining against a wall or a chest.

Bedsteads were formerly supplied for the sick, which were often refused, and being found to harbour every sort of filth, were necessarily sent away.

It is impossible that the floors of the room, which are all of wood, can be damp; the heat of the rooms even in winter, arising from the fires, and the men smoaking, being so excessive, that it is scarcely possible for an Englishman unaccustomed to them to enter the rooms even for a few minutes.

The assertion that six, eight, and ten men have been night after night found dead, was never surpassed for wilful falsehood. Even if the Asiatic Society in the first instance was imposed upon by its agents, when the doors of the barracks were thrown open to its members by order of your honourable Court, they might have ascertained from the books the exact number of deaths; and only the worst motives can be imputed to them for having neglected to avail themselves of such unquestionable evidence.

I solemnly declare, and for proof refer your honourable Court to the various returns, that the greatest calamity that ever happened in the barracks was five men dying in 24 hours *. This solitary instance happened at the worst part of last winter,

* An ACCOUNT of the number of Natives of India and China that died daily, whether in Hospitals or at the Company's Barracks, between the 1st May 1813, and the 30th April 1814.

N. B.—This year there was the greatest mortality among them ever known, and the season was unusually severe.

	Lascars.	Chinese.
1813:		
23 May	1	—
25 —	1	1
30 —	—	1
8 June	—	1
28 —	1	—
30 —	1	—
2 July	—	1
10 —	—	1
19 —	1	—
7 August	1	—
18 —	2	—
7 September	1	—
16 —	1	—
19 —	1	—
20 —	—	1
21 —	—	1
29 —	—	1
30 —	—	2
5 October	—	1
9 —	1	—
16 —	1	—
19 —	—	1
30 —	—	1
1813:		
8 November	—	1
10 —	1	—
12 —	—	1
15 —	1	—
16 —	—	1
18 —	1	—
21 —	—	1
23 —	—	1
24 —	1	—
25 —	2	1
26 —	2	—
27 —	2	1
28 —	1	1
29 —	2	—
1 December	1	—
2 —	1	—
3 —	4	—
4 —	—	1
5 —	1	—
8 —	2	—
9 —	2	—
10 —	1	—
11 —	2	—
12 —	1	—
13 —	1	—

(continued)

among men who had just arrived in this country, to encounter almost as bad a season as was ever known.

No impartial mind either acquainted with, or willing to be informed of the mortality to which ships' hospitals or other places crowded with sick are liable, even in favourable climates, would attempt to ground a charge of neglect, on a simple instance of five natives of India, just arrived in our climate, having died in the Company's barracks in twenty-four hours.

The returns in the shipping office furnish the means of ascertaining what proportion of the men die, and by that criterion, which, I presume, is the best that can be adopted, I am willing that my professional skill, and my conduct, as connected with the general management of the men, should be judged.

I readily admit, as set forth in the Memorial, that the promiscuous intercourse of the men with abandoned females is most pernicious to their health; but there is no fairness in charging this evil to the Company's system.

The Memorial in the ninth paragraph charges the superintendent and his assistants with a too general practice of capriciously beating the men, and of withholding the whole or part of their food.

I will not attempt to say that the superintendent or his assistants never strike the men, but I deny the frequency of their doing so, and I verily believe that they never do it, unless the men first assault them, or threaten acts of violence, which it is necessary immediately to check.

I with great confidence disbelieve that their food has been stopped, because I never had any complaints of this nature, and complaints to me of various kinds have always been numerous, and when well-founded have been redressed.

An Account of the number of Natives, &c.—*(continued.)*

	Lascars.	Chinese.
1813:		
14 December	1	—
15 —	2	—
17 —	1	—
18 —	1	—
19 —	1	1
20 —	1	—
21 —	1	—
1814:		
2 January	1	1
3 —	—	1
4 —	1	—
5 —	—	1
7 —	2	—
11 —	1	—
13 —	1	—
14 —	—	1
16 —	1	—
19 —	1	—
22 —	1	—
25 —	1	—
1 February	1	—
2 —	1	—
5 —	1	—
16 —	—	1
19 —	1	—
1814:		
20 February	1	—
23 —	1	—
24 —	1	—
27 —	1	—
2 March	1	—
4 —	1	—
8 —	1	—
9 —	—	1
12 —	—	1
13 —	2	—
14 —	4	1
18 —	1	—
20 —	1	—
21 —	2	—
22 —	1	—
23 —	1	—
26 —	1	—
27 —	1	—
29 —	2	—
30 —	1	—
5 April	1	—
9 —	1	—
17 —	1	—
TOTAL	91	31

1	Instance of	5	a day — 5
1	—	4	— 4
2	—	3	— 6
16	—	2	— 32
75	—	1	— 75
			122

It is true that the men inflict punishments on each other, but the description given of this discipline in the Memorial greatly exaggerates both the number of punishments and the severity of them: I have ventured, in a letter under date the 28th February last, to state various reasons why I entertain fears that the custom of the men punishing each other cannot be abrogated without entailing many evils on their community.

In the eleventh paragraph of the Memorial apprehensions are expressed that many of the Asiatic seamen are injured in their health, and even lose their lives from want of food, clothing and lodging while in this country; it is also stated that many have been refused admittance to the barracks, notwithstanding they had orders from the India House.

That part which relates to the clothing and food, I submit, has already been answered; and it is very improbable that the superintendent should refuse to receive men under orders from the India House, seeing that his interest is promoted by the greater number of men he boards daily; if any such disobedience of orders ever happened, it never came to my knowledge.

The Memorial, in professing to relate the fates of two West Indian or African seamen, observes the same disregard to truth and candour that pervades most of the other parts of it.

It represents that one man was found dead in Poplar, and that the coroner's jury found a verdict, "Died through the inclemency of the weather." Now the Society do not pretend to say that this man had ever been in one of the Company's ships, or had any claim whatever upon the Company, and yet it does not hesitate to adduce his melancholy case in support of its attacks on the Company's system.

The other case, in which the verdict of the jury is stated to have been, "Died through the inclemency of the weather, and from want of food and nourishment," differs from the former, inasmuch as the man "John Dennis" came from India in the extra ship Minerva, still he was very different from a Lascar, he was a native of Mosambique in Africa; was shipped in the Minerva as an able seaman, and as such was paid and victualled after the full rate, the same as if he had been an Englishman.

Till now it was never thought that an African seaman, like Dennis, of which description there are hundreds in the navy and merchant's service, had any more claims upon the Company for support in this country than any distressed European foreigner or Englishman who may have served in one of the Company's ships. So that I humbly conceive that the superintendent, in having refused to admit Dennis to the barracks without an order, acted only in conformity to all former practice, and in the regular discharge of his duty; and Dennis's melancholy fate can no more be charged to the Company or their servants than any other instance of the kind which this immense metropolis must occasionally afford.

It appears also by the surgeon's journal of the Minerva, that Dennis was ill on the voyage of pulmonary affection, and the accompanying certificate from R. C. Headington, esquire, * one of the principal surgeons and lecturer on anatomy at the London Hospital, proves that a pulmonary affection caused his death.

The Memorial not only withholds from the public all the facts which are evidence of Dennis having no claim upon the Company, but it grossly misrepresents the most material circumstances of his case after he was received into the barracks.

It states that he received no nourishment for four days, whereas he was supplied with milk, tea and wine by myself very often in the course of that time; and I confided in a trusty man to give him those articles in my absence.

Thus every exertion was used in his favour till the Monday morning, when in consequence of the Lascars having from the first objected to his being in their room, and refused him every assistance; I considered it most prudent to send him to the London Hospital, and in committing him to the skill of the physicians of that establishment, when it was no longer possible to procure him adequate nursing in the barracks, I trust that I evinced every solicitude for his welfare.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) HILTON DOCKER.

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* Being present at the examination of the body of John Dennis an African, who died at the London Hospital; I am enabled to affirm that his death was in consequence of pericardites, or an inflammation of the capsule investing the heart, a disease of not unfrequent occurrence among the natives of a warm climate, when exposed to the sudden vicissitudes of temperature of England.—14th December 1814.

No. 4.

Letter from *T. P. Courtenay*, Esquire, to *James Cobb*, Esquire; dated the 6th March 1816.

SIR, Whitehall, 6th March 1816.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d ultimo, in answer to one addressed to you by me on the 16th December 1815, and to state that they have had under their consideration the letter addressed by the Chairman and Deputy Chairman to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to which they are by your letter particularly referred, for the sentiments of the Court of Directors on the subject of the Lascars.

The Board observe with great satisfaction in both letters, and particularly in your letter to me, the expression of the Court's readiness to give every assistance in their power towards framing efficient regulations for the residence, diet, clothing, and controul of the Lascars while on shore in this country. In recommending a legislative provision to render the government and controul more effectual, as well to protect the men from fraud as to restrain them from practices injurious to their health and morals, and also in respect to the expediency of finding a more detached and healthy situation for their residence, the view of the Court is entirely consonant to that of the Committee of the House of Commons.

For the latter purpose the Committee pointed out, very judiciously as the Board conceive, the neighbourhood of the East India Docks, which appeared calculated to combine the two objects stated by the Court, as far as seemed practicable, namely, a removal from the centre of the metropolis, and the means of giving employment to them in useful labour suited to their habits of life.

It then remains to consider how the establishment is to be formed, by whom in the first instance it is to be provided, and under what immediate authority it is to be conducted? The Court of Directors seem to be aware that it may be supposed to be the appropriate duty of the Company to take charge of any establishment which may be formed in this country for the care and regulation of Asiatic sailors; and in their letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer have remarked "the danger "of teaching Lascars that they had to look to any authority superior to that of the "Company, their native protectors:" but they represent that, having made the experiment, they find difficulties which convince them that such an establishment cannot be successfully conducted by the Company.

The nature of these insuperable difficulties neither your letter, nor that addressed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, distinctly explains; and they cannot therefore affect the opinion entertained by the Board, that any establishment intended for the reception of Indian seamen ought to be formed by the East India Company, and conducted immediately under their authority, confirmed and strengthened by an Act of the legislature, and that any probable difficulties might be obviated by the provisions of the Act. This opinion rests on the consideration, that Asiatic sailors coming in the course of trade from the ports of India to this country, in whatever description of ships they may arrive, being natives of our dominions, are the natural objects of the protection of that body to whom the administration of the British provinces in India has been committed. It was in contemplation of this duty towards all the natives of our Indian territories, as the Board conceive, that the Legislature, in the year 1814, invested the Company with powers to provide for the relief of such persons, and furnished the means of recovering from those in whose service they should come, any expenses which the Company might incur on their account.

The Board do not, in any respect, think the duty on the part of the court the less binding because at the present moment they are exempted, by the return of peace in Europe, from the necessity of availing themselves of the services of the natives of India in the navigation of their own vessels; that necessity must recur with the recurrence of every war in which Great Britain takes a part, and may be renewed by other contingencies.

The obligation upon the Company to provide protection for such of the subjects of our Indian dominions, as in the course of trade are brought to England, results from the political trust confided to it, independently of its commercial character, and for this protection those persons have a right to look to the Company. The Company,

pany, on the other hand, have undoubtedly an equal right to expect that, for an expenditure not exclusively for their own advantage, and one by which the general commerce of the country is to be promoted, the means of remuneration should be secured to them. In this point the legislature has in a great measure done its part, and will no doubt, if necessary, render the provisions for this purpose more effectual.

Under a strong impression of the importance of measures being taken to accomplish the purpose in question without delay, the Board deem it incumbent upon them, not less from a sense of what is due to this valuable class of our Indian subjects, than to the recent recommendation of the Committee of the House of Commons, to ascertain distinctly, as a necessary preliminary, the intentions of the East India Company in respect to taking upon it the provision, in the first instance, of a proper establishment for the native sailors of India who may arrive in this country, as they cannot feel warranted in proposing to parliament any arrangement with a view to this object, without having previously communicated their opinions, which is all they have a right to do, for the consideration of the Court of Directors, and request to be made, as early as may be convenient, fully acquainted with the Court's sentiments and determination on the subject, which your last letter does not appear to the Board definitely to convey.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

James Cobb, Esq. THO' PER. COURTENAY.

No. 5.

Letter from *James Cobb*, Esquire, to *T. P. Courtenay*, Esquire; dated the 14th March 1816.

SIR,

I HAVE laid before the Court of Directors of the East India Company your letter of the 6th instant, in reply to the one I had the honour to address you by the Court's orders on the 22d ultimo, on the subject of an establishment for the care of Lascars, and stating that the Board of Commissioners deem it incumbent upon them to ascertain distinctly, as a necessary preliminary, the intentions of the Company, in respect to taking upon it the provision, in the first instance, of such an establishment for the native sailors of India who may arrive in this country. I am in return commanded to acquaint you, for the information of the Board, that from the long experience which the Court of Directors have had of the charge of Asiatic seamen here, and after the mature consideration they have in the course of the present year bestowed upon the question, of providing more effectually for the care and government of that class of persons, the Court are thoroughly convinced, no institution can fully and satisfactorily answer the ends in view, except one formed by authority of Parliament; and by that authority placed under the immediate direction of His Majesty's Government, managed by officers deriving their appointment from the King, amenable to him, removable at his pleasure, and receiving their pay from the public. In a word, a police establishment, formed for this peculiar object, under the sanction of Parliament, and the immediate authority and direction of the executive government.

In giving this opinion, the Court are not actuated primarily by a desire of avoiding the labour and expense to which the Company have for a series of past years been subjected, by taking upon themselves, from motives of humanity, the care of the Asiatic sailors; but by a decided conviction that, from the system of the Company's service, however well adapted to the conduct of their own affairs, and however they might be fortified by Parliamentary powers, the management of any trust of this nature committed to them would be liable to inconveniencies, difficulties, disputes, and dissatisfactions, which would obstruct and impair its efficiency, and which could alone be entirely obviated by such an institution as that which has been already described; one conducted by a few persons, under the immediate authority and

direction of government; one framed solely for this single object, unconnected with Indian and City interests, and with all other business. The Court must, therefore, distinctly decline, on the part of the Company, the management of the projected establishment for the care of the Asiatic seamen; but, as they have already repeatedly declared, they will be ready to give their best assistance towards forming suitable regulations for the residence, diet, clothing and controul of Lascars, while on shore in this country; and they will also cheerfully contribute whatever may be deemed proper, on the part of the Company, towards the expense of an establishment formed by legislative authority, and placed under the direction of the executive government.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

East India House,
the 14th March 1816.

(Signed) JAMES COBB, Secretary.

T. P. Courtenay, Esq.

No. 6.

Letter from *T. P. Courtenay*, Esquire, to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Dock Company; dated the 13th April 1816.

GENTLEMEN, Whitehall, 13th April 1816.

THE Commissioners for the Affairs of India have directed me to transmit to you a Report from the Committee appointed by the House of Commons, in the last session of Parliament, to consider of the regulations which it may be proper to make (in addition to those contained in the Act 54th Geo. III. cap. 134), "with respect to Lascars and other Asiatic seamen arriving in this country."

The Board, adverting to the connections of your Company, and of many of its individual directors, with the shipping engaged in the East India trade, and to the suggestion of the Committee that any establishment formed for the reception of Asiatic sailors should be removed from the metropolis, and with a view to their employment upon the shipping, be "at no great distance from the East India Docks," are desirous of ascertaining whether the East India Dock Company are disposed to become the instrument of carrying into effect the suggestions of the Committee of the House of Commons, by undertaking the formation of an establishment for the reception and management of Asiatic sailors, while they remain in this country.

Subsequently to the date of the Report, the Board has received a proposal for the establishment of hulks, in a convenient situation in the river, sufficient for the accommodation of the Lascars, under such regulations and superintendence as may be deemed requisite. Although they mention this proposition, and will be glad to receive your opinion upon it, they still would very much prefer, if it can be accomplished, an establishment formed on shore, superintended and managed by a public body, and grafted upon some existing public institution. Their first hope, on every ground, naturally directed itself to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, but the Court of Directors having expressed their decided reluctance to undertake the management of the proposed establishment, the East India Dock Company, from the circumstance of the East India ships being in the docks, and the employment of the Lascars, if any can be provided for them in this country, being necessarily within their premises and under their jurisdiction, appearing to be the only other public body, which has any obvious connexion with the Asiatic sailors, the Board of Commissioners have directed me to submit the above proposition to your consideration. Should the Dock Company acquiesce, it is intended immediately to take the necessary measures for enabling them to carry it into effect by proposing to Parliament to invest the Company with such powers for the regulation and management of the establishment as may be necessary; and at the same time to provide for securing to them the means of reimbursement for the expenses that may be incurred.

Notwithstanding

Notwithstanding that the Board have confined their inquiries to this point, I am to assure you that they will receive with satisfaction any suggestions or observations, arising out of the Report, or connected with the subject of it, which the Directors of the East India Dock Company may think fit to offer.

I am, Gentlemen, &c.

The Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Dock Company.

(Signed) THO' PER. COURTENAY.

No. 7.

Letter from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Dock Company, to *T. P. Courtenay*, Esquire; dated the 19th April 1816.

SIR, East India Dock House, 19th April 1816.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, on the subject of the Lascars, and beg to state that the East India Dock Company are wholly unconnected with any ships trading to and from India, except as to the unlading and lading of their cargoes, nor will their premises or their establishments admit of their entertaining the proposition submitted to their consideration by the Right honourable the Commissioners for the Affairs of India; but as your letter intimates that any suggestions towards this desirable object would be acceptable, the Directors of the Dock Company submit, that some proper authority is needful to superintend the Asiatic Sailors cannot be questioned, and the depravity that attaches to their character, renders coercive measures, to a certain extent, imperious; at the same time it is equally so, to temper such restraints with moderation, so as not to deter that class of seamen in India from embarking upon the country ships. The native language is also indispensably requisite to preserve order, and give the Lascars that degree of satisfaction which may be deemed reasonable.

The houses of agency to whom these ships are consigned, would have the most influence over the commanders and officers of those ships that bring the Lascars to this country, and these are the legitimate authority over this class of people who hire themselves for the voyage, and consequently are bound to obey their lawful commands; unless therefore these officers be constrained each to look after their own crews on their arrival here, any other authority will be little regarded, and those commanders and officers are as much bound to this duty here, as the commanders and officers of the Company's and private ships are in India over their respective crews.

To confine them within walls is, it is conceived, an impracticable measure, they would be more controulable afloat; and if hulks were established for their reception, under the inspection of their own commanders and officers, some of whom should remain on board with them, as they do in their own ships, allowing a portion of each crew to have a liberty ticket for a specific time, as the European seamen have in India; and if found without one, or to have exceeded the time, the police might be authorized to apprehend them, and return them on board of the hulks, or in the event of any misconduct on their part; and they might be victualled by contract with some person having charge of the hulks; a vested authority by Act of Parliament, in a committee of the consignees of such ships, to establish regulations for the good government and order of Asiatic seamen, to be nominated by the houses of agency, might be advisable, because such would be the most legitimate source of controul.

Even in their own ships they cannot be permitted to have employ within the dock premises, whilst so many British sailors and labourers are wanting it; although after the ships are cleared of their cargoes and removed into the basin, a certain number of Lascars might be permitted to come from the hulks to fit the ships for their outward voyage; but their habits are such, as it respects smoking and other irregularities, that it would be dangerous to allow their remaining during the night in the docks or basins: but if the hulks were moored at the chains below the entrance

to the East India Docks, they might have access to their respective ships during day light, for any purposes that would be requisite.

Under the assurance in your letter that suggestions toward carrying the intentions of Parliament into effect would be acceptable, so the Court have entered into the subject at large, with the view of giving furtherance to those measures which your Right honourable Board have in contemplation.

If there should be any other suggestions by which the Court could assist the decisions of Government on this point, or furnish information thereon, it will be most readily afforded.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

(Signed) JOSEPH COTTON, Chairman,
RICHARD LEWIN, Deputy Chairman.

T. P. Courtenay, Esq.

India Board Office, Whitehall,
29th April 1816.

THO. PER. COURTENAY.

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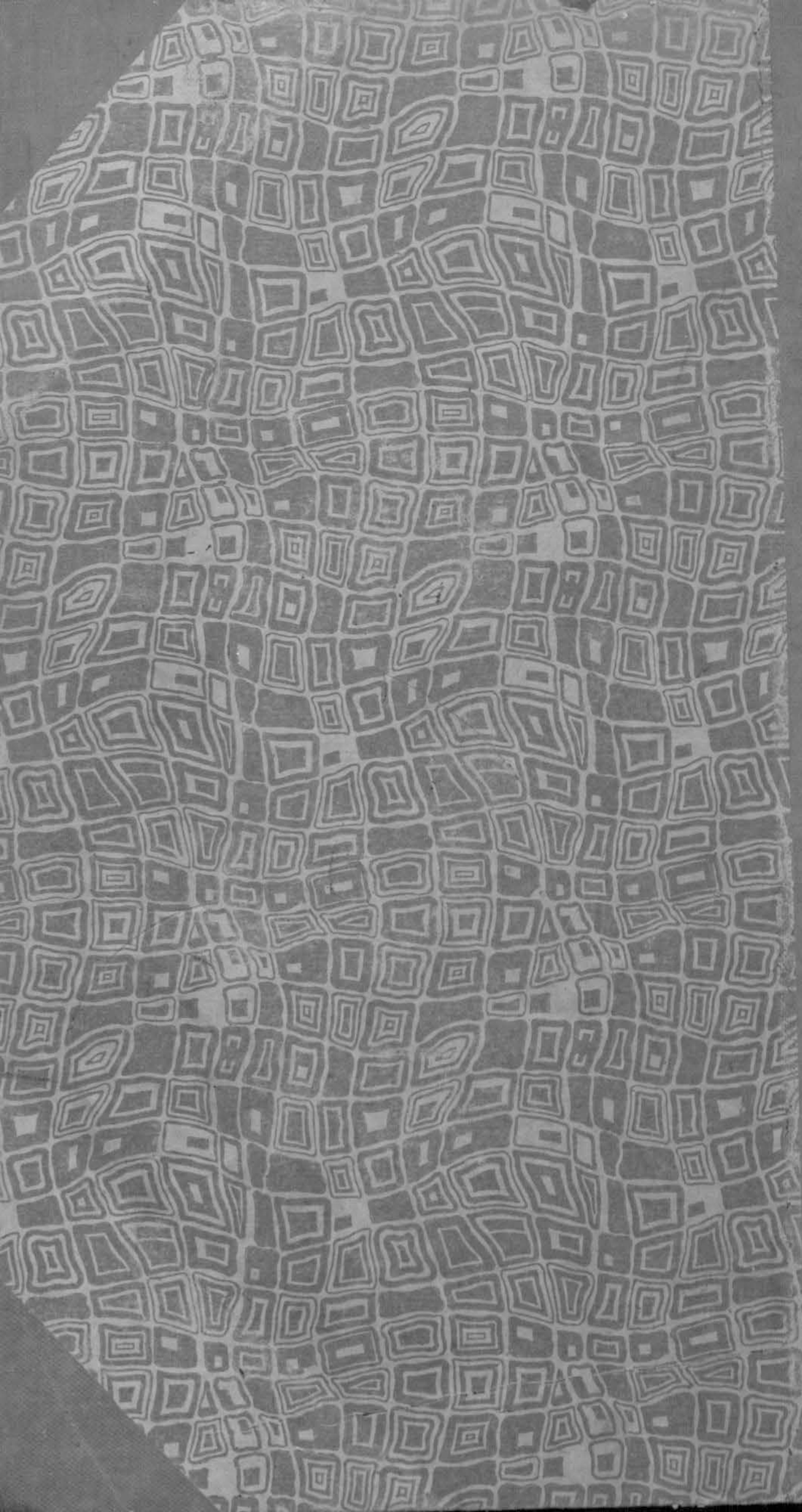
on 18 July, 2018